

Class-3 Subject- EVS Assignment-1(T4)
Teacher-Mrs Surmeet Kaur

Topic- lesson 10 land and river's

Watch the following video carefully

<https://youtu.be/E91tlhPaHI4>

Difficult word's

1. Northern India
2. mountains
3. Himalayas
4. Brahmaputra
5. Peninsular India
6. Arabian Sea
7. Bay of Bengal
8. plateau
9. Godavari
10. Indian Ocean

EVS Book- page 70,71

EXERCISE

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (a) The Himalayas are in the Northern part of India.
(i) southern (ii) western (iii) northern (iv) eastern
- (b) Northern plains are made rich by a number of rivers.
 (i) rivers (ii) valleys (iii) mountains (iv) plateaus
- (c) Which of the following crops grow in the Northern Plains?
(i) Wheat (ii) Rice (iii) Maize (iv) All of these
- (d) Peninsular India is surrounded by water on 3 sides.
(i) two (ii) three (iii) four (iv) five
- (e) Which of the following are major rivers of India?
(i) Ganga (ii) Krishna (iii) Godavari (iv) All of these

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2. State true (T) or false (F):

- (a) India is a land of diversity.
(b) Great Himalayas are in the west of India.
(c) Ganga and Yamuna flow in the Northern plains.
(d) Rivers do not make the soil rich.
(e) Wastes from industries pollute rivers in India.

T
F
T
F
T

3. Name any two:

- (a) Plateaus Deccan Plateau and Malwa Plateau
(b) Rivers Ganga and Yamuna

Recover the following:

EVS workbook page no 28,29

Chapter 10

LAND AND RIVERS

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (a) India is Seventh largest country in the world.
(i) second (ii) tenth (iii) seventh (iv) third
- (b) India has _____ states.
(i) 20 (ii) 28 (iii) 29 (iv) 30
- (c) India has the Bay of Bengal in the:
(i) east (ii) west (iii) north (iv) south
- (d) There are 8 union territories in India.
(i) 3 (ii) 10 (iii) 7 (iv) 8
- (e) India is surrounded by water on 3 sides.
(i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4

2. State whether the given statements are true (T) or false (F):

- (a) India is a union of 20 states and 7 union territories. F
- (b) India is guarded by the great Himalayas mountain range in the south. F
- (c) Northern Plains are called the food bowl of India. T
- (d) Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra are the rivers feeding the Northern Plains. T
- (e) India has Arabian Sea in the south. F

Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| (a) Odisha | _____ | Chandigarh |
| (b) Karnataka | _____ | Bhubaneswar |
| (c) Srinagar | _____ | Gandhinagar |
| (d) Gujarat | _____ | Jammu and Kashmir |
| (e) Punjab | _____ | Bengaluru |

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Peninsular India is made up of Deccan plateau and Malwa plateau
- (b) We make electricity by building dams on rivers.

- (c) Canals bring water from rivers to our fields.
- (d) Rivers make soil rich with nutrients brought by them.

3. Give one word answer for the following:

- (a) A flat area which is bit raised from its surrounding area. Plateau
- (b) A large flowing body of water which drains into the sea. River
- (c) Land which is covered with water from three sides. Peninsula
- (d) River of ice formed by snow. Glacier
- (e) Country known as "Land of Rivers". India

Name the following:

- (a) Crops grown in Northern Plains Wheat, Rice, Maize.
- (b) The water body on west of Peninsular India Arabian Sea
- (c) Major rivers of India Sutlej, Ganga, Yamuna.
- (d) The major mountain range of India Himalayas.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Why is southern part of India called Peninsular India?
Southern part of India is surrounded with water from 3 sides, therefore it is called Peninsular India.
- (b) Write a short note on the Northern Plains.
Northern plains are called the food bowl of India. They have very rich soil, which is good for growing crops.
- (c) Why are the Himalayas important for India?
India is guarded by the Himalayan mountains from the north, also many rivers arise from the Himalayas
- (d) How are rivers represented on a map?

