



CLASS: III

SUBJECT: SST

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LESSON-7 Indian Subcontinents

A. Pre Activity: Stick or draw and colour the pictures of festivals of any 5 states which you know very well and also name them.

B. Key Words: 1.subcontinents 2.Pakistan 3. Afghanistan 4.China 5. Bhutan

6. Myanmar 7. Maldives 8. Himalayan Ranges 9. Indo- Gangetic Plains 10. silt
11. alluvium 12. The Peninsular plateau 13. chromium 14. Union Territories
15.vegetation

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) The forests of the Western Ghats have a great **biodiversity**.
- 2) **Lakshadweep** consists of about 36 islands.
- 3) India has **eight** union territories.
- 4) **Alluvium** soil is good for cultivating crops.

D. Write T for True or F for False against each statement.

- 1) The Western Desert is spread across Pakistan and some western parts of India. **True**
- 2) India is located in the northern part of Asia. **False**
- 3)The Northern Plains are also called the Thar Desert. **False**
- 4) The Andaman and Nicobar islands consists of about 572 small islands. **True**

E. Short answer questions.

1) What is the capital of Lakshadweep?

Ans. The capital of Lakshadweep is Kavaratti.

2) What are the coastal plains?

Ans. The areas located along the sea or ocean are called coastal plains.

India has a very long coastline, stretched from Gujarat to Kerala in the West along the Arabian Sea and from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu in the East along the Bay of Bengal.

F. Long answer questions.

1) Name the physical divisions of India.

Ans. According to the landform, India is divided into six physical divisions. These are:

- i. The Northern Mountains
- ii. The Northern Plains
- iii. The Great Indian Desert
- iv. The Peninsular Plateau

v. Eastern and Western Coastal Plains

vi. Islands

2) What is the significance of the southern plateau?

Ans. The Peninsular or Southern plateau is important for the following reasons:

i) The Peninsular plateau is rich in mineral resources like coal, iron, manganese, copper, bauxite, mica, chromium, limestone, etc.

ii) It is covered with fertile black lava soil.

3) How is alluvium obtained? What is it useful for?

Ans. i) A large number of Himalayan rivers like the Ganga, flow in the northern plains. These rivers bring fertile soil called silt or alluvium with them.

ii) Agriculture is the main occupations in the northern plains due to availability of enough water and fertile soil.

4) Describe the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Ans. i) The Andaman and Nicobar islands are groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal consisting about 572 small islands.

ii) Some of these islands were formed due to volcanic eruptions. The Barren Island is the only active volcano in India and is located in east Andaman.

iii) The southernmost tip of the Andaman and Nicobar islands is called the Indira Point.

5) Why are the Himalayas considered to be significant for India?

Ans. Himalayan Range is important to India for the following reasons:

- The Himalayas act as a boundary wall on the northern borders.
- The Himalayan Range blocks the monsoon winds.
- The forest in these areas are used for their wood, medicines and other useful products.
- Rivers are useful for agriculture and generating electricity.

G. Post Activity: Complete page no. 285 from the Smile textbook in your notebook and also learn by heart.

Map India Political

SUBJECT TEACHER

HOD

COORDINATOR

PRINCIPAL