

SESSION NO: 8

CLASS :IV

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 5

CHAPTER NAME : THE GREAT INDIAN DESERT

SUBTOPIC : CLIMATE, VEGETATION, LANDFORMS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Children will come to know about-

- The physical features of India.**
- Desert as a type of landform.**

Springs of water- A spring is a place where water moving underground finds an opening to the land surface and emerges.

Partly- to some part, but not completely

Scattered- Not all together

Sand-laden- loaded heavily with sand

INDIA

States and Union Territories



Great India Desert – Thar Desert



→ Land to the west of Aravalli hills.

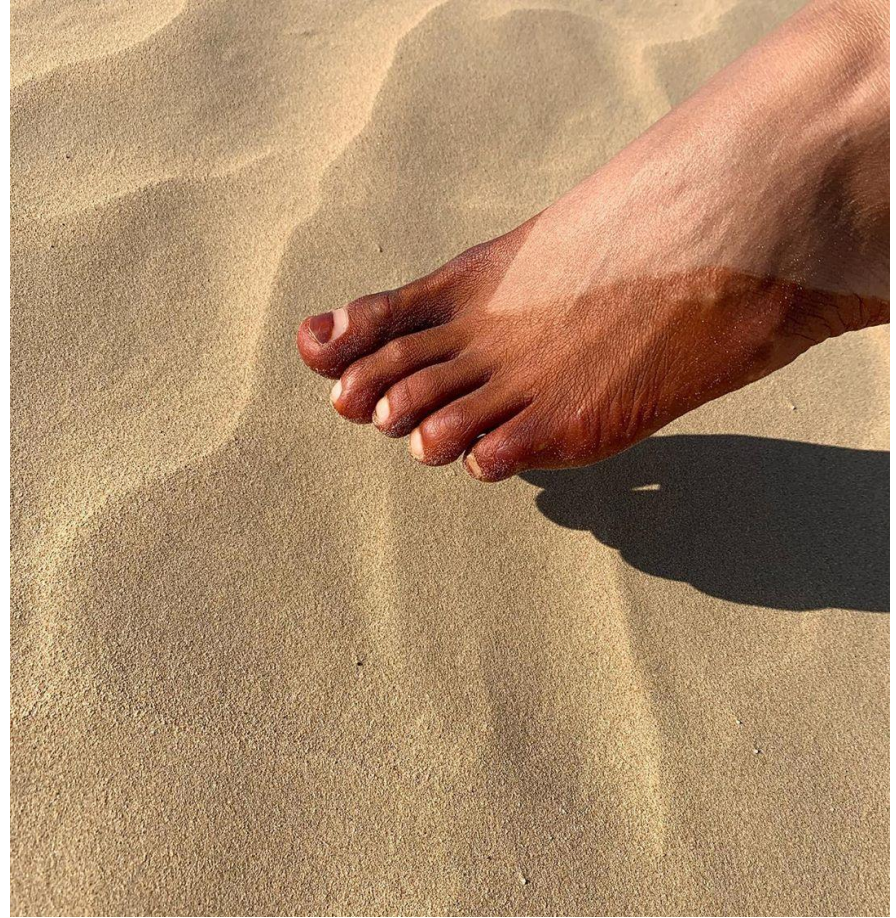
→ Rocky and sandy

Climate:

- **The climate in the desert is extreme.**
- **During the summer, the days are hot and dry.**

As the Sun sets, it becomes cooler. This is because the sand heats up quickly in the day, and cools down fast at night.

- **In winter, the days are pleasant but the nights become very cold.**



Vegetation:

- **There is very little rainfall in the desert.**
- **Not many plants grow in the region because of the sandy soil and lack of water.**
- **There are few scattered bushes and thorny shrubs in desert region.**
- **There are a few streams which fill up only when there is rain.**
- **There is a severe shortage of drinking water for the people who live there.**



Landforms:

- As the land is dry, and there is very little vegetation, soil erosion due to wind occurs.
- The desert has many small hills of sand called sand dunes.
- Sand dunes are formed when sand starts piling around any barrier that blocks the sand-laden desert wind.



- . Date palms, Kikar and Babul trees, and grasses grow in these areas.



World's largest desert is located in Africa.



LEARNING OUTCOME:

**Children will be able to -
- know more about the desert area.**

THANKING YOU
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