



Class - IV EVS November Month Notes

13. Mapping the Neighbourhood

I. Know These Terms:

Reference : A written or spoken comment that mentions something

Thematic : Connected with a subject

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between a sketch and a map?

Sketch	Map
A sketch is a rough drawing that shows the general idea of something. It can be a simple, quick drawing or a more detailed artwork. It may not be to scale or have accurate measurements.	A map is a drawing that shows the exact location and details of a place. It includes symbols or labels to represent different features or landmarks. It must be to scale and have accurate Measurements.

2. What is the use of a scale on a map?

A scale on a map is used to measure distance correctly on a map. It shows a ratio of distance on a map to the actual distance on the ground.

3. What is a landmark?

A landmark is a reference point or place that we can see clearly from a distance. It helps us to know where we are and also to locate a place where we have to reach. A cinema hall, school, market, temple or any other large building which is easily recognisable in any locality or neighbourhood can be a landmark.

4. Why are symbols important?

Signs and symbols are used to represent important information like roads, rivers, canals and airports on maps.

5. What are thematic maps?

The maps which give information about things like population, soil type, temperature and rainfall are called thematic maps.

14. Animal Shelters

I. Know These Terms:

Abandoned : Left completely and no longer needed

Paddy : A field with rice being grown in water

II. Give reasons for the following statements.

1. Most desert animals are nocturnal.

Most desert animals are nocturnal because they come out at night when it is cool. It protects them from the heat of the sun and helps to reduce water loss from their bodies.

2. Crows and sparrows build deep, cup-shaped nests.

Birds like sparrows and crows build deep cup-shaped nests to prevent their young ones from falling out as their young ones cannot see and don't have feathers.

3. Animals like horses, cows and hens are kept on farms.

Some animals like horses, cows and hens are kept on farms because they provide us with many useful things like milk, eggs and meat. Farmers take care of these animals by giving them essential things like food, water and shelter so they can grow healthy and strong.

4. Bats and owls come out of their shelter mostly at night.

Bats and owls come out of their shelter mostly at night because they can see clearly in the dark.

15. Water - A Necessity

I. Know These Terms:

Toxic : poisonous

Dyke : A long thick wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding low land

Refined: Free from impurities

II. Give reasons for the following statements.

1. Seawater is unfit for drinking.

Sea water is not fit for drinking because it contains a large amount of salt in it. Drinking a large amount of seawater makes a person dehydrated. Hence, it is not good for health.

2. Clothes dry faster when dried in the sun.

Clothes dry faster when dried in the sun because water gets evaporated from them due to the heat of the sun.

3. Water from natural sources is unfit for drinking.

Water from natural sources is unfit for drinking because of the following reasons.

- Rainwater cannot be consumed as it has many dissolved gases, dust particles and Gems in it.
- Seawater is not fit for drinking because it is salty.
- Rivers that flow down the mountains carry mud and other waste materials along with them.

4. Drops of water can be seen on the outside of a cold bottle of water on a table for some time.

This is due to the process of condensation. When the water vapour present in the air comes in contact with the cold surface of the water bottle, it gets converted into tiny water droplets, which are seen as a puddle of water around the cold bottle of water.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Distinguish between evaporation and condensation.

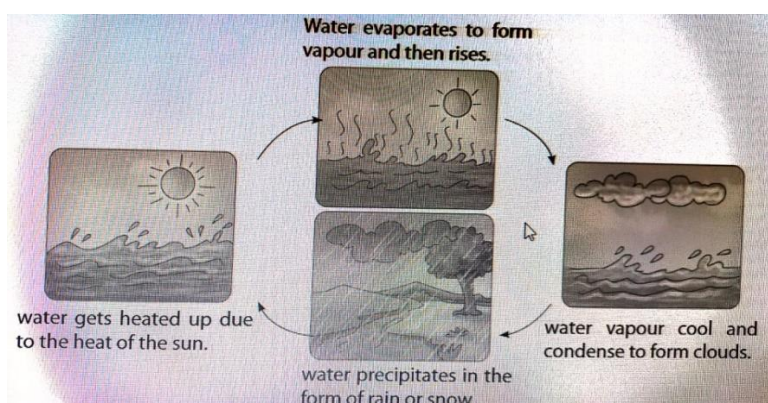
Evaporation	Condensation
It happens when water turns into a gas.	It happens when water vapour turns back into a liquid.
It happens when water gets heated up, like when it's in a pot on the gas stove or in the sun	It happens when water vapour cools down, like when it touches a cold surface.
It can happen anywhere, not just in clouds.	It often happens in clouds. This is why, clouds can produce rain.
It makes things dry.	It makes things wet.

2. How is salt extracted from seawater? Explain briefly.

Salt is extracted from seawater using the process of evaporation. Dykes are made on the shore to prevent seawater from flowing back into the sea. These areas with dykes are called salt pans. The water in these pans gradually evaporates leaving a layer of salt behind. This salt is then refined in the factories.

3. Explain the water cycle. Support your answer with a diagram.

In the process of water cycle, water evaporates from rivers, lakes and other water bodies because of the heat of the sun. Some of this water changes to water vapour and rises in the sky. As it goes higher, it comes in contact with cold air and condenses to form clouds. As more and more drops join the clouds, they become heavy and cannot hold water any longer. This water from the clouds fall on the ground in the form of rain, hail, snow and sleet. This is precipitation. Water then reaches water bodies on the earth due to precipitation and again evaporates. This water cycle goes on endlessly in nature.



4. What is the difference between snow-fed river and rain-fed river?

Snow-fed Rivers	Rain-fed Rivers
<p>These rivers are formed by the water from melting snow and glaciers.</p> <p>These rivers are found in places with cold winters and lots of snow.</p> <p>They carry plenty of water throughout the year.</p> <p>Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra are examples of snow-fed rivers.</p>	<p>These rivers are formed by the water from rainfall.</p> <p>These rivers are found in places with consistent rainfall throughout the year.</p> <p>Water levels can rise or fall throughout the year depending on the amount of rain.</p> <p>Kaveri, Krishna and Godavari are examples of rain-fed rivers.</p>