

Gk page 16 to 21 ( HOMEWORK page 19 identify the union territories of india on the map )

Page 16

The Largest and Highest in India( PAGE 16 )

India is a country with many mountains, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, forests, deserts and snow.capped mountain peaks. As a result

India has many dams, bridges,, tunnels, and other man-made and natural features,

Fill in the blank spaces around the circle with the names of each of the largest of these features in India.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1.Desert      | Thar        |
| 2.Delta       | Sunderbans  |
| 3.Cave        | Amarnath    |
| 4.Port        | Mumbai      |
| 5.Cave Temple | Ellora      |
| 6.Mosque      | Jama Masjid |
| 7.lake        | Wular       |
| 8.Brigde      | Howrah      |

Fun Time

Fill in the missing letters to find the highest in India.( PAGE 17 )

- |                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.Highest Peak                | Kanchenjunga |
| 2.Highest Airport             | Leh          |
| 3.Highest Dam                 | Tehri        |
| 4.Highest Lake                | Cholamu      |
| 5.Highest Waterfall           | Kunchikal    |
| 6.State with Highest Rainfall | Meghalaya    |

7.Highest Civilian Award

Bharat Ratna

8.State with the Highest Population

Uttar Pradesh

Union Territories of India(PAGE 18-19)

India has a total of 29 states. In addition, there are seven territories that are ruled directly by the central government, also called the Union government. The President of India appoints Lieutenant Governor to govern each of these union territories

Name the union territories using the given clues.

1.Thus union territory is a group of islands located in the Bay of Bengal.

A.Andaman & Nicobar Islands

2.It is the capital of India and now called the National Capital Territory

A.Delhi

3.It is a former French colony located in South India.

A.Puducherry

4.It is a group of islands located in the Arabian Sea.

A.Lakshadweep

5.It is a former Portuguese colony located on the western coast of Gujarat.

A.Daman and Diu

6.This former Portuguese colony is located exactly on the border between Gujarat and Maharashtra.

A.Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7.This union territory is the capital of two north Indian states, Punjab and Haryana.

A.Chandigarh

Indian Dance Forms(PAGE 20-21)

India is a land of diversity and each region has a specific dance form. India has both classical and folk dances. The classical dances of India often tell a story, either religious tales or ones from Indian mythology.

Name the classical dance forms of India from the descriptions.

1.This dance form from the state of Andhra Pradesh is over 2000 years old. It is accompanied by a classical Carnatic song and instruments like mridangam, violin and flute. The dancers wear ornaments that are often made of lightweight wood.

A.Kuchipudi

2.It is a dance drama form that originates from the state of Kerala. It is performed usually in temples or at cultural shows, most often by men. The dancers wear big colourful costumes, heavy makeup, and long silver nails.

A.Kathakali

3.It is a dance form from the state of Odisha. It is one of the oldest dance forms of India. This dance involves stamping of the feet and moving the head, chest and hips independently. These dance postures are often seen in Indian sculptures.

A.Odissi

4.It is the classical dance form of Tamil Nadu. It is usually performed with Carnatic music. The beautiful arm and body postures are based on the sculptures of the ancient temple of Chidambaram.

A.Bharatanatyam

5.This is a dance form of North India that was influenced by the royal Mughal courts. The dancers tell stories of great epics and mythology through dance and music. The tabla and harmonium are usually used to accompany the dancers.

A.Kathak

6.This is a dance from Kerala that involves gentle swaying movements of the body and use of the eyes to express feeling. It is usually performed as a solo dance by women.

A.Mohiniyattam

7.This dance from a state in Northeast India is often about Lord Krishna and Radha. The events are soft and graceful, with no hard stomping of the foot on the ground.

A.Manipuri

8.This is a dance with origins in Assam, which used to be performed within monasteries. The dance accompanied Assamese plays that were performed inside the monasteries.

A.Sattriya

Fun Time Match these popular folk dances of India with their states of origin.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1.Bhangra    | Punjab         |
| 2.Garba      | Gujarat        |
| 3.Lavani     | Maharashtra    |
| 4.Bihu       | Assam          |
| 5.karakattam | Tamil Nadu     |
| 6.Lambadi    | Andhra Pradesh |