

Social Science

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(Geography)(Chapter – 6) (Major Landforms of the Earth)
(Class – VI)

Exercises

Question 1:

Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) What are the major landforms?
- (b) What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?
- (c) What are the different types of mountains?
- (d) How are mountains useful to man?
- (e) How are plains formed?
- (f) Why are the river plains thickly populated?
- (g) Why are mountains thinly populated?

Answer 1:

(a) The major landforms are

- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Plains

(b) *Mountain:*

- A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface.
- It is considerably higher than the surrounding area.
- Mountains have peaks

Plateau:

- A plateau is an elevated flat land.
- It is a flat-topped table land standing above the surrounding area
- Plateaus are flattened highlands.

(c) The different types of mountains are

- Fold
- Block
- Volcanic

(d) Mountains are very useful to man in the following ways:

- The mountains are a storehouse of water. Many rivers have their source in the glaciers in the mountains.
- Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.



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- Mountains provide an idyllic site for tourists.
- Several sports like paragliding, hang gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains.
- The forests provide fuel, fodder, shelter and other products like gum, raisins, etc.

(e) Plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded material. Then they deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys. It is from these deposits that plains are formed.

(f) The river plains are thickly populated as more flat land is available for building houses and cultivation.

(g) Mountains are thinly populated because

- The climate is very harsh.
- Farming land is very less due as the slopes are steep.

Question 2:

Tick the correct answer.



(a) The mountains differ from the hills in terms of

(i) elevation

(ii) slope

(iii) aspect

(b) Glaciers are found in

(i) the mountains

(ii) the plains

(iii) the plateaus

(c) The Deccan Plateau is located in

(i) Kenya

(ii) Australia

(iii) India

(d) The river Yangtze flows in

(i) South America

(ii) Australia

(iii) China

(e) An important mountain range of Europe is

(i) the Andes

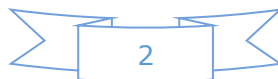
(ii) the Alps

(iii) the Rockies

Answer 2:

(a) (i) elevation

(b) (i) the mountains



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- (c) (iii) India
- (d) (iii) China
- (e) (ii) the Alps

Question 3:

Fill in the blanks.

1. A _____ is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of _____ types of mountains.
3. _____ areas are rich in mineral deposits.
4. The _____ is a line of mountains.
5. The _____ areas are most productive for farming.

Answer 3:

1. A *Plain* is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of *fold* types of mountains.
3. *Plateau* areas are rich in mineral deposits.
4. The *Range* is a line of mountains.
5. The *Plain* areas are most productive for farming.

