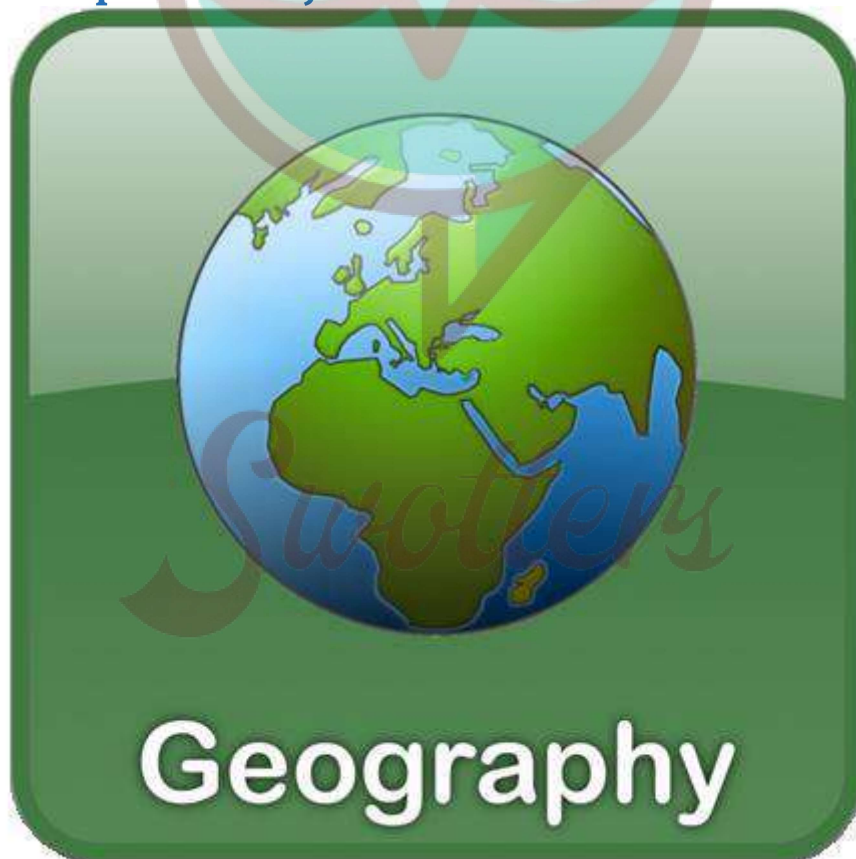


# GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 6: Major Landforms of the Earth



## Important Questions

### ➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Which is ideal for cultivation of crops?

- (a) River valleys
- (b) Flora and fauna
- (c) Glaciers

Question 2. The Tibet plateau is the highest plateau in the world with a height of:

- (a) 2000-4000 mtr.
- (b) 4000-6000 mtr.
- (c) 8000-9000 mtr.

Question 3. African plateau is famous for:

- (a) Gold and diamond
- (b) Iron mining
- (c) Coalmining

Question 4. Which are the most useful areas for human habitation?

- (a) Plateaus
- (b) Mountains
- (c) Plains

Question 5. The plains of Asia are formed by rivers:

- (a) Ganga and Brahmaputra
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Kaveri

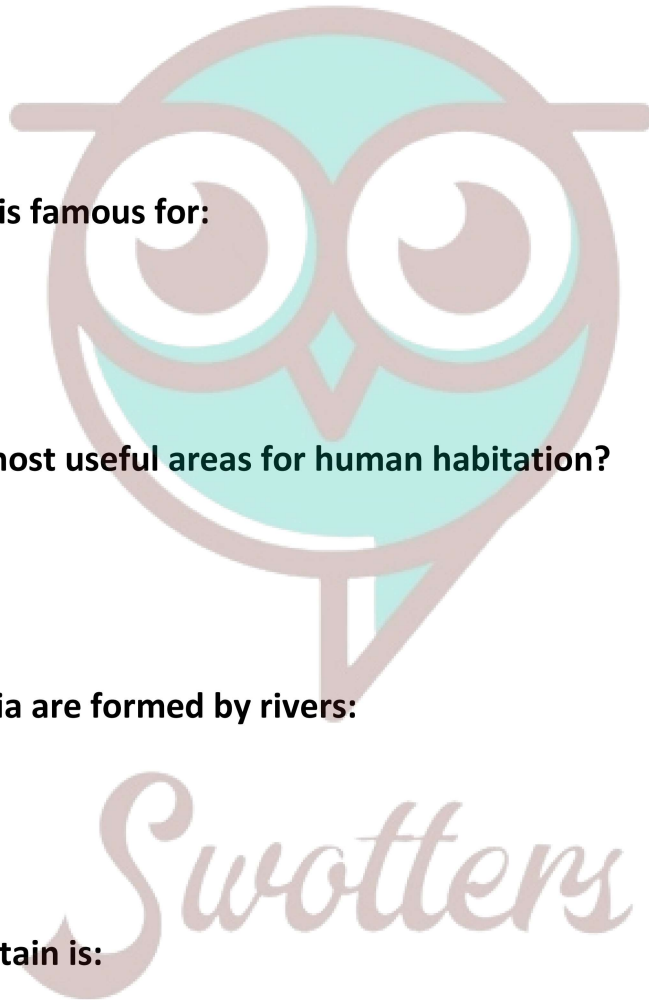
Question 6. Undersea mountain is:

- (a) Mauna Kea
- (b) Kilimanjaro
- (c) Fujiyama

Question 7. The continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface is a/an:

- (a) Internal process
- (b) External process
- (c) Glaciers.

Question 8. The Himalayan Mountains and the Alps are example of:



- (a) Fold Mt.
- (b) Block Mt
- (c) Volcanic Mt.

Question 9. Mt. Kilimanjaro is situated in:

- (a) India
- (b) Japan
- (c) Africa

Question 10. Mt. Fujiyama is situated in:

- (a) India
- (b) Japan
- (c) Africa

Question 11. \_\_\_\_\_ forces originate from within the earth and \_\_\_\_\_ forces originate from outside the earth

- (a) Volcanic and Tectonic
- (b) Tectonic and Gradational
- (c) Gradational and Volcanic
- (d) Gradational and Tectonic

Question 12. Which of the following is not the type of mountains

- (a) Rockies Mountain
- (b) Block mountains
- (c) Fold mountains
- (d) Volcanic mountains

Question 13. What are two land forming processes

- (a) Upper processes and Lower processes
- (b) Block processes and Fold processes
- (c) Internal processes and External processes
- (d) Minor processes and Major processes

Question 14. Which of the following is the Peninsular plateau?

- (a) Deccan
- (b) Sahara
- (c) Chotanagpur
- (d) North

**Question 15. How plateau is differ from the mountains**

- (a) It is considerably higher than the surroundings**
- (b) Plateau is elevated flat land**
- (c) There are three types of mountains**
- (d) Its elevation is more than 600 metres**

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are mountain ranges of Asia, Europe and South America, respectively.
2. The Jog falls in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ in India is one of the oldest plateaus.
4. As we go higher, the climate becomes \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ in North America have rounded features and low elevation.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ in the Pacific Ocean is an undersea mountain.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Mt. Kilimanjaro is in Africa.
2. The Hundru Falls is in the Chhotanagpur plateau on the river Subarnarekha.
3. Many of the mining areas in the world are located in the plains areas.
4. Mountains vary in their heights and shape.
5. Volcanic mountains are formed due to erosion.
6. The river valleys and terraces are ideal for cultivation of crops.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. Which is the oldest plateau in India?
2. What do you mean by horsts?
3. Define mountain range.
4. What do you mean by graben?
5. Name the old fold mountain of Russia.
6. Name the river on which Hundru falls is located.
7. Which is the highest peak in the world?
8. Where is Jog Falls located?
9. Name the place where Rope Bridge is situated.
10. Write one mountain range of Europe.

➤ **Short Questions:**

1. Which are the two processes that lead to formation and development of landforms?
2. How are Plains formed?
3. Why mountains are less populated?
4. How do mountains change climate of a place?
5. What are the various uses of plateaus?
6. Write a short note on lava plateau.

➤ **Long Questions:**

1. How plateaus are useful to us?
2. List some important features of plateaus?
3. How mountains are useful?
4. Write a short note on types of mountains.
5. Explain the major landforms of India?

**ANSWER KEY –**➤ **Multiple Choice Answer:**

1. (a) River valleys
2. (b) 4000-6000 mtr.
3. (a) Gold and diamond
4. (c) Plains
5. (a) Ganga and Brahmaputra
6. (a) Mauna Kea
7. (b) External process
8. (a) Fold Mt.
9. (c) Africa
10. (b) Japan
11. (b) Tectonic and Gradational
12. (a) Rockies Mountain
13. (c) Internal processes and External processes
14. (a) Deccan
15. (b) Plateau is elevated flat land

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. The Himalayas, the Alps and the Andes
2. Karnataka
3. Deccan plateau
4. Colder
5. Appalachians
6. Mauna Kea (Hawaii)

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Deccan Plateau.
2. The uplifted blocks are termed as horsts.
3. Mountains may be arranged in a line known as range.
4. The lowered blocks are called graben.
5. The Ural Mountain
6. River Subarnarekha
7. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
8. Karnataka
9. Arunachal Pradesh
10. The Alps

➤ **Short Answer:**

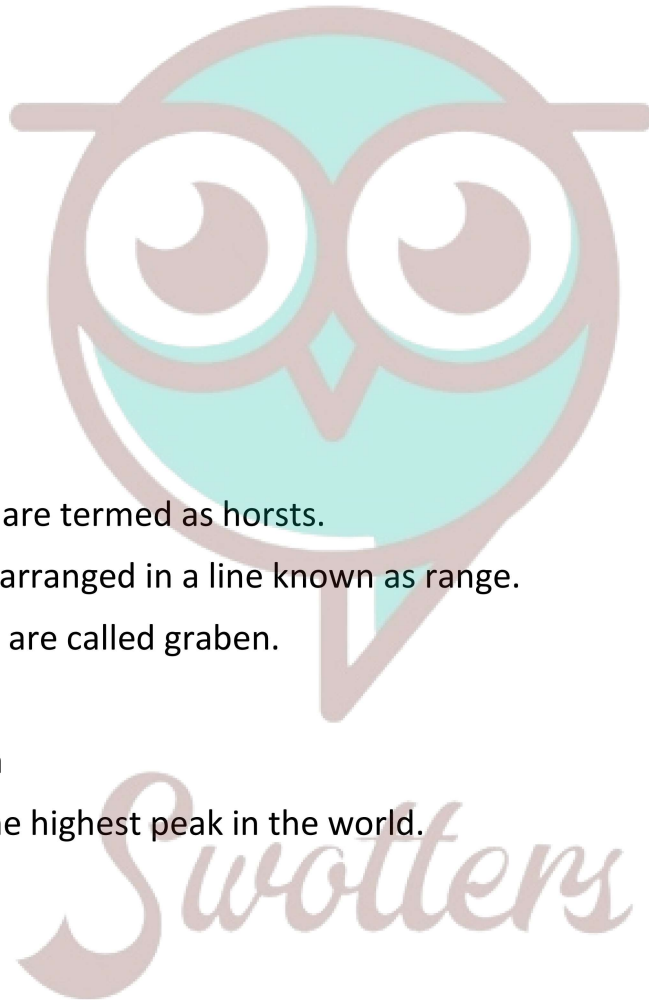
1. **The two processes that lead to the formation of landforms are:**

- **Internal Process:** This process leads to the upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface at several places.

**Example:** block mountains.

- **External Process:** The external process is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.

**Examples:** Barchans.





2. Plains are formed by the rivers. The rivers erode the slopes of mountains and carry forward the eroded material. They then deposit their load consisting of stones and sand along their courses and in valleys. In this way the plains are formed.
3. **The mountains are thinly populated because:**
  - Harsh climate is found in mountainous area that is not suitable for people.
  - The mountain slopes are steep making it difficult to construct buildings.
  - Less land is available for farming.
4. Mountainous areas have lower temperatures. They serve as climatic divide between two adjoining regions. The Himalaya for example forms a barrier to the movement of cold winds from Central Asia towards the Indian subcontinent. They also force the South West Monsoons to ascend and cause rainfall on their southern slopes.
5.
  - Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits.
  - Most of the India's mining area are located in plateau.
  - Plateau areas have plenty of waterfalls, scenic spots and are great attraction for tourist
  - The lava plateaus are rich in black soil that is good and fertile for cultivation.
6. Lava plateaus are formed by highly fluid basaltic lava during numerous successive eruptions through numerous vents without violent explosions. These eruptions are quiet because of low viscosity of lava and contains small amount of trapped gases. Multiple successive and extensive lava flows cover the original landscape to eventually form a plateau, which may contain lava fields, cinder cones, shield volcanoes and other volcanic landform.

### ➤ Long Answer:

1. Plateaus are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits. African plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining. In India huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese are found in the Chhotanagpur plateau. In the plateau areas, there may be several waterfalls as the river falls from a great height. The lava plateaus are rich in black soils that are fertile and good for cultivation. Many plateaus have scenic spots and are of great attraction to tourists.
2. **Features of plateaus:**
  - A plateau is an elevated flat land.
  - It is a flat-topped table land standing above the surrounding area.
  - A plateau may have one or more sides with steep slopes.
  - The height of plateaus often varies from few hundred metres to several thousand metres.

- Plateaus, like mountains may be young or old.
- The Deccan plateau in India is one of the oldest plateaus.
- The Tibet plateau the highest plateau in the world with a height of 4,000 to 6,000 metres above the mean sea level.
- Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits.

### 3. Importance of mountains:

- The mountains are a storehouse of water.
- Many rivers have their source in the glaciers in the mountains.
- Reservoirs are made and the water is harnessed for the use of people.
- Water from the mountains is also used for irrigation and generation of hydro-electricity.
- Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
- The forests provide fuel, fodder, shelter and other products like gum, raisins, etc.
- Mountains provide an idyllic site for tourists.
- Several sports like paragliding, hang gliding, river rafting and skiing are popular in the mountains.

### 4. There are three types of mountains- Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and the Volcanic Mountains:

- **Fold Mountains:** The Himalayan Mountains and the Alps are young fold mountains with rugged relief and high conical peaks. The Aravali range in India is one of the oldest fold mountain systems in the world. The range has considerably worn down due to the processes of erosion. The Appalachians in North America and the Ural mountains in Russia have rounded features and low elevation. They are very old fold mountains.
- **Block Mountains:** Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed as horsts and the lowered blocks are called graben. The Rhine valley and the Vosges Mountain in Europe are examples of such mountain systems.
- **Volcanic Mountains:** Volcanic Mountains are formed due to volcanic activity. Mt.Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt.Fujiyama in Japan are examples of such mountains.

### 5. We can group different landforms depending on elevation and slope as mountains, plateaus and plains.

- **Mountains:** A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface. The mountains may have a small summit and a broad base. It is considerably higher than the surrounding area. Some mountains are even higher than the clouds. In some mountains, there are permanently frozen rivers of ice. They are called glaciers.



There are some mountains you cannot see as they are under the sea. Because of harsh climate, less people live in the mountain areas. Since the slopes are steep, less land is available for farming.

- **Plateau:** A plateau is an elevated flat land. It is a flat-topped table land standing above the surrounding area. A plateau may have one or more sides with steep slopes. The height of plateaus often varies from few hundred metres to several thousand metres. Plateaus, like mountains may be young or old. The Deccan plateau in India is one of the oldest plateaus. The Tibet plateau is the highest plateau in the world with a height of 4,000 to 6,000 metres above the mean sea level. Plateaus are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits.
- **Plains:** Plains are large stretches of flat land. They are, generally, not more than 200 metres above mean sea level. Some plains are extremely level. Others may be slightly rolling and undulating. Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. Generally, plains are very fertile. Construction of transport network is easy. Thus, these plains are very thickly-populated regions of the world.

