Grade : VI

Subject : Social science

Chapter: 6. Major Landforms

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple choice questions

1. Mt. Kilimanjaro is in:

   a. North America b. Asia c. South America d. Africa

2. The highest plateau of the world is:

   a. East African plateau b. Tibet plateau

   c. Deccan plateau d. Chhotanagpur plateau

3. Which of these is an undersea mountain:

   a. Mt. Kilimanjaro b. Mt. Fijiama c. Mauna kea d. Hiojitso

4. The Hundru falls in:

   a. Ranchi b. Kolkata c. Chhattisgarh d. Chhotanagpur

5. The andes is the mountain range of :

   a. Asia b. South America

   c. Australia d. Europe

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. b

I. Fill in the blanks

1. An under-sea mountain which is higher than the Mt. Everest is the _____.

2. One of the oldest fold mountains of the world is the _____.

3. A Volcanic mountain in Japan is _____.

4. The Voges mountain in an example of _____.

5. The Highest plateau in the world is _____.

6. The Hundru waterfalls is located in the _____ plateau on the river _____.

1. Mauna Kea	2. Aravali range	3. Mt. Fujiyama
4. Block Mountains	5. Tibet Plateau	6. Chhotanagpur/Subarnarekha

I. Match the following

1. India	i) The Vosges mountain
2. Karnataka	ii) The East African plateau
3. North America	iii) The Aravali range
4. Kenya	iv) The Appalachians
5. Europe	v) The Jog Falls

1. iii	2. v	3. iv	4. ii	5 i

I. True or False

1. It is difficult to carry on construction work in plains.

2. Plains are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits.

3. The Rose Bridge is in Arunachal Pradesh

4. As we go higher, the climate becomes hotter.

5. Plateaus are vast stretches of flat land.

6. Mt. Fujiyaman in Japan is an example of volcanic mountains.

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

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **What is Internal Process?**

The process operating inside the Earth is known as internal process.

Example: The movement of magma, producing volcanoes and earthquakes.

2. **Define External Process.**

The process chiefly operating on the surface of the Earth is called external process.

Example: Erosion and weathering.

3. **Name the process which modifies the surfaces of the Earth.**

i) Internal process and ii) External process

4. **What is Erosion?**

The wearing away of the Earth's surface is called Erosion.

5. **What do you mean by Deposition?**

The process of depositing the transported sediments is called deposition.

6. **What is mountain?**

A mountain is any natural elevation of the Earth surface, often 600 metres and more above the ground.

7. **What is a mountain range?**

Mountains may be arranged in a line known as mountain range.

8. **What are Horsts?**

The raised part of the Earth's surface between two faults or Block Mountains is known as horst.

9. **What is Glacier?**

Moving mass of ice is called Glacier.

10. **Define the term 'Landforms'**

The physical features of the Earth's surface are known landforms.

11. Why is the plateau of Tibet special?

The Tibet Plateau is the highest plateau in the world with a height of 4,000 to 6, 000 meters above the mean sea level.

12. **What do you mean by Graben?**

The lowered block between two normal faults is known as Graben.

13. **Name the most populated region of India.**

The Indo-Gangetic plan is the most populated region of India.

14. **What do you understand by flora and fauna?**

Flora means plants and fauna means animals.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. **How are volcanic mountains formed? Give examples.**

Volcanic mountains are formed as a result of volcanic activities on the surface of the Earth.

Example: Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Fujiyama.

2. **Define a Range. Give examples.**

Mountains may be arranged in a line known as range. Many mountain systems consist of a series of parallel ranges extending over hundreds of kilometres.

For e.g. The Himalayas, the Alps and the Andes are the mountain ranges of Asia, Europe and South America respectively.

3. How is a hill different from a mountain?

A hill is a land surface higher than the local area, whereas a steep hill with an elevation of more than 600 metres is termed as a mountain.

4. **Give some examples of Fold Mountains.**

Fold Mountains can be old and young. Fold Mountains, for e.g., the Appalachians in North America, the Ural Mountains in Russia and the Aravali range in India are the oldest fold mountain systems in the world. The Himalayan Mountains and the Alps are young fold mountains with rugged relief and high conical peaks.

5. **What is a Plateau? Name some of the plateau of the world.**

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. Plateau, like mountains may be young or old.

For e.g., the Deccan Plateau in India is one of the oldest plateaus. The East African Plateau, The Tibet Plateau and the Western Plateau of Australia are other examples.

6. **Giving examples, explain how land as a resource is being wasted by man.**

Land as a resource of being wasted by man due to the following reasons:

i) If we construct houses on a fertile land,

ii) Throwing garbage on land,

iii) Making water dirty, which leads to wastage of these precious resources, and

iv) We should avoid using such important gifts of nature in a careless manner. The available land is not only for our use. It is our duty to protect the Earth as a better place for future generations as well.

7. **What are Plains? How are they formed?**

Plains are large stretches of last land. They are, generally, not more than 200 metres above the mean sea level.

Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries.

i) The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. The carry forward the eroded materials.

ii) Then they deposit their loads consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys.

iii) From these deposits plains are formed.

8. **Name some of the recreational activities common in the coastal areas.**

Some of the recreations activities of the coastal areas include boating, water skiing, swimming, fishing, surfing, sun bathing and canoeing. In Kerala, snake boat races are held in connection with Onam, the harvest festival in August / September.

9. **Name some of the depositional features.**

Some of the depositional features are: moraines, levees, flood-plains and sand dunes.

10. **Name three natural resources for which plateau are well-known.**

Three natural resources found in plateaus are: gold, diamond and iron.

11. **Why do Himalayan rivers have abundant water?**

Himalayan rivers have abundant sources of water because rivers rising in this area are perennial in nature. They are snow-fed or heavily rain fed. Therefore, they contain water throughout the year in abundance.

12. **What is the difference between weathering and erosion?**

Weathering and erosion are geological processes that act together to shape the surface of the Earth. In simple terms, weathering is a set of processes that break solid rocks into fragments. Erosion is a group of processes that involve running water, blowing wind or moving ice, which pick up and move these fragments to different locations.

13. **What kind of settlement pattern is seen on mountains?**

Due to harsh climatic conditions, the number of people living in mountain areas is less. Generally two types of housing pattern can be seen on the mountains. One in which the houses are generally scattered these are mud houses are situated on a particular slope. The houses are generally wooden houses and may be joined wall to wall with each other.

14. **Define the following terms:**

i) Divergent boundary: Boundary where plates move apart or spread.

ii) Convergent boundary: Boundary where plates collide with each other, causing one plate to either dive under or ride up over the other plate.

iii) Transform boundary: Boundary where plates slide past each other.

iv) Folds: places where rocks have been compressed into bends by colliding plates.

v) Faults: Places where rock masses have been broken

vi) Earthquake: Sudden shaking of the Earth's crust that take place when tectonic forces cause masses of rock inside the crust to break.

15. **The plains are known as food baskets. Why?**

The plains generally have deep and fertile soil. Since the plains have a flat surface, means of irrigation are easily developed. Both these factors have made the plains agriculturally important that they are often called 'food baskets of the world'.

16. **Why are plateau called 'storehouse of minerals'?**

Most of the minerals in the world are found in the peninsular plateau. Besides, the extraction of minerals is relatively easier on the plateau. These minerals are indispensable as raw material for our industries. We get gold from the Plateau of Western Australia; copper, diamonds and gold from the Plateau of Africa; and coal, iron, manganese and mica from the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India.

17. **How do mountains modify the climate of a place?**

Mountainous areas have lower temperatures. They serve as a climatic divide between two adjoining regions. The Himalayas for example, forms a barrier to the movement of cold winds from Central Asia the South West Monsoons to ascend and cause rainfall on their southern slopes.

18. **Write the type of mountain of which following are the examples of:**

i) The Black Forest: Block mountains

ii) The Nilgiris: Residual mountains

iii) The Fuji Yama: Volvanic mountains

iv) The Andes: Fold mountains

Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Write any three benefits of plateau and any two benefits of plains.**

Benefit of plateau

i) Plateau have rich mineral deposits.

ii) Most precious metals like gold, silver, etc. are also obtained from mines found in the plateau regions.

iii) Plateau region soil is made up of lava, which is good for crops like cotton.

Benefits of plains:

i) They provide us ideal sites for settlement.

ii) Plains are the food bowl of a region

2. **Describe the features of a volcano.**

i) A volcano is an opening on the surface of the Earth from which magma, associated gases and ash erupt.

ii) Volcano has a magma chamber that is a huge bottomless pot of molten rocks.

iii) The main channel through which magma moves towards the surface is the central vent.

iv) A crater is the top of a volcano and it is from here, that much of the lava, gas, rock fragments and ash are ejected.

v) Volcanic cones are the result of eruptions which are mostly small pieces of rocks that build up cones around the vent.

3. **How are Fold Mountain formed?**

i) Fold mountains are generally formed in the less deformed areas adjacent to areas strongly affected by thrust tectonics.

ii) Typically, they are found in the foreland region where a major mechanically weak horizon is present.

iii) The frontal thrust (or thrusts) propagate(s) a long distance along the horizon and subsequent movement on the thrust can give rise to a sequence of folds as the hanging wall of the thrust effectively crumples.

iv) Most of the fold mountains are likely to be relatively young in geological terms as they will start eroding as soon as they are formed.

4. **How are Block Mountains formed?**

i) Block Mountains are formed when large areas of bedrocks are widely broken up by faults creating large vertical displacements of continental crust.

ii) Vertical motion of the resulting blocks, sometimes accompanied by tilting, can then lead to high escarpments.

iii) These mountains are formed by the Earth's crust being stretched and extended by tensional forces.

iv) Fault block mountains commonly accompany rifting, another indicator of tensional tectonic forces.

v) The uplifted blocks are called block mountains or Horsts. The intervening dropped blocks are termed as graben.

vi) These can be small and form extensive rift valley system. This form of landscape can be seen in East Africa, the Vosges, the basin and Range province of Western North America, in South-Central New England and the Rhine Valley.

vii) Volcanic eruptions often occur when the regional stress is extensional and the crust is thinned.

5. **Write a note on Lava Plateau.**

i) Lava plateaus are formed by highly fluid (runny) basaltic lava during numerous successive eruptions through numerous vents without violent explosions (quiet eruptions).

ii) These eruptions are quiet because of low viscosity of lava and contains small amount of trapped gases.

iii) 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 landforms.