

Ch-6

MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTHQuestion 1.Landforms are a result of two processes. Name them.  
A1. **INTERNAL PROCESS** ( leads to the upliftment and sinking

of the earth’s surface at several places.) **EXTERNAL PROCESS** (the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface)  
  
Question 2.Wearing away of the earth’s surface is known as?  
A2. Erosion   
  
Question 3. The rebuilt of the earth’s surface is known as?  
A3. Deposition   
  
Question 4.The process of erosion and deposition are carried out by?  
A4. running water, ice and wind  
  
Question 5.A natural elevation of the earth’s surface is known as?  
A5. Mountains  
  
Question 6.The permanently frozen rivers of ice in mountains are known as?  
A6. Glaciers  
  
Question 7. Arrangement of mountains in a line is known as?  
A7. Range  
  
Question 8.Name the three types of mountains.  
A8. Fold Mountains, Block Mountains and the Volcanic Mountains.  
  
Question 9.Give some examples of fold mountains.  
A9. -Himalayan mountains and the Alps(young fold mountains)  
- Aravali Range in india( one of the oldest in the world)  
- The Appalachians in North America  
-Ural mountains in Russia  
  
Question 10.How Block mountains are created?  
A10.They are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically.  
  
Question 11. The uplifted blocks (in block mountains) are known as?  
A11. Horsts  
  
Question 12. The lowered blocks are known as?  
A12. Graben   
  
Question 13.Volcanic mountains are formed due to?  
A13. Volcanic activities  
  
Question 14.give examples of volcanic mountains.  
A14.Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan  
  
Question 15. How mountains are useful?  
A15. - Mountains are a storehouse of water.  
-Rivers have their sources in the glaciers.  
-Reservoirs are made and the water is harnessed for the use of people.  
-Water from mountains is also used for irrigation and generation of hydro-elecricity.  
-Mountains are rich in flora and fauna. This provides fuel, fodder, shelter, etc.   
  
Question 16.Define a Plateau.  
A16. – Plateau is an elevated flat land.  
-It is a flat-topped table land standing above the surrounding area.  
  
Question 17.Give some examples of plateaus.  
A17. Examples of plateaus are:-  
-Deccan plateau - India - one of the oldest plateaus.

-East African Plateau-Kenya

-Western plateau and Uganda – Australia  
  
Question 18.Name the highest plateau in the world.  
A18. Tibet Plateau   
  
Question 19.How plateaus are useful?  
A19. Plateaus are useful in the following ways:-  
-They are rich in minerals deposits.  
-Great attraction to tourists.  
-The lava plateaures are rich in black soil that are fertile and good for cultivation.  
  
Question 20.What are plains?  
A20. Plains are large stretches of flat land. They are, generally , not more than 200 metres above mean sea level.  
  
Question 21. How plains are useful for humans?  
A21. Plains are most useful to humans in the folloeing ways:-  
-more flat land is available for building houses.  
-fertile soil is available because of which land is highly productive for cultivation.  
- more area for cultivation is available.   
  
Question 22. In India \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plains are the most densely populated regions of the country  
A22. Indo-Gangetic  
  
Question 23.Define briefly what are mountains?  
A23. A mountain is a **natural elevation of the earth surface.** The mountains **may have a small summit** and **broad base**. It is considerably **higher than the surrounding area.**Question 24. Name the young fold mountains with rugged relief and high conical peaks.  
A24. Himalayan mountains and the Alps  
  
Question 25.How plains are formed?  
A25. - Most of the 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.  
  
Question 26. Give example of block mountains.  
A26. Rhine valley and Vosges mountain in Europe

Question 27. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are ideal for cultivation of crops.  
A27. **River valley** and **terraces**