

ASSIGNMENTS OF FA2

Topic: The earth's major Landforms

Subject: Geography

Class: 6th

A. Give short answers.

1. Name the three major types of landforms.

Ans. The three major types of landforms are mountains, plateaus and plains.

2. What are mountains?

Ans. A mountain is a conical mass of land rising to much greater heights than the surrounding areas.

3. What is the plateau? Give two examples.

Ans. A plateau is a large area of fairly level land rising much about the surrounding areas. The Deccan Plateau of India and the plateau of Brazil are the two examples of plateau.

4. What is the plain?

Ans. Flat surface with very gentle slopes are called plains most plains are lowlands.

5. Write two ways of earning a living in the mountains.

Ans. Mountain people earn living by running hotels, shops and restaurants, by arranging transport and adventure activities for tourists, and by selling handicrafts.

B. Distinguish between the following.

1. Exogenous and Endogenous processes.

Exogenous processes occur on or near the earth's surface.

Most of the landforms are shaped or modified by this process.

The processes acting deep under the earth surface are known as Endogenous processes.

Most of the landforms are formed by this process.

2. **A Syncline and an anticline.**

The part that is curved downwards in the Fold Mountains is called synclines. These form valleys.

The parts of the wrinkles that are upward in the Fold Mountains are called anticline. These form peaks.

3. **Old and young mountains.**

Old Fold Mountains are usually lower and less rugged than younger mountains, their peaks are rounded.

Appalachians of USA and the Aravalli hills of India are examples of old fold mountains. Young fold Mountains are generally high and rugged, with pointed peaks.

Rockies of USA and the Himalayas of India are the examples of young fold mountains.

4. **A Horst and a graben.**

A chunk of land on one side of a fault may get pushed up; this raised chunk is called Horst. The Vosges and Black Forest Mountain of Europe are example of such mountain.

A chunk of land on one side of the fault may cave in; this sunken portion is called a Rift Valley or graben. Rhine rift Valley and Narmada Valley are the examples of rift Valley.

5. **A coastal plain and a floodplain.**

Coastal plains are found along the margins of seas and oceans. Floodplains are found along the banks of rivers.

C. Explain in brief.

1. **How are Fold Mountains formed?**

Ans. The parts of the wrinkles that are upward in the Fold Mountains are called anticlines. These form peaks. The part that is curved downwards in the Fold Mountains is called synclines. These form valleys.

2. **Why are Plateaus important to us?**

Ans. Plateaus have more or less level land at the top, parts of which can be cultivated. Plateaus are rich in useful minerals.

The rivers flowing down the slopes of Plateaus provide water and hydroelectricity.

3. **How are alluvial plains formed?**

Ans. Rivers wash away material from mountains and plateaus down which they flow. When the rivers reach gentle slopes, they slow down and start depositing the material. The deposited material, comprising sand, silt and clay, is called alluvium. Thus the plains formed by rivers are called alluvial plains.

4. **Why do most people live in plains?**

Ans. On plains, life is easier because it is not usually as cold as in the mountains. Alluvial plains are generally very fertile, and many crops are grown on them. Many animals, like cattle, sheep, and goats are also reared there.

Roads and railways can be built easily on level land.

Rivers usually flow gently in the plains and boats can ply on them.

There are many factories, offices and shops, so people can find a variety of jobs.

Fill in the blanks.

1) sea

2) range

3) block

4) dissected

5) peneplain

D. Choose the correct option.

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

