

FA2 ASSIGNMENTS

Lesson no. 3

Topic: Land Forms and Water Bodies

Introduction

Landforms are different physical features of the earth's surface like mountains, hills, plateaus and plains. A plateau is a broad highland with a flat top. It is also called a tableland. A plateau is a broad Highland with a flat top. It is also called a tableland. Together, oceans and seas cover almost three-fourth part of the earth.

Qno.1ans: Landforms are different physical features of the earth's surface like mountains, plateaus, plains and mountains.

Qno.2ans: There are three types of mountains:

- I) Fold Mountain
- II) Block mountain
- III) Volcanic mountain

Qno.3ans: A low area of land between hills or mountains usually with a river or stream flowing through it. The two examples of valley are- Kashmir valley and Loire valley.

Qno.4ans: The other name of a plateau is tableland.

Qno.5 ans: Isthmus: it is a narrow strip of land which joins two other larger pieces of land.

Island: A land which is surrounded by water on all sides is known as an island.

Perennial River: these rivers flow throughout the year.

Non- Perennial River: these rivers are rain fed, which means they are dependent on rains. They are also called seasonal rivers.

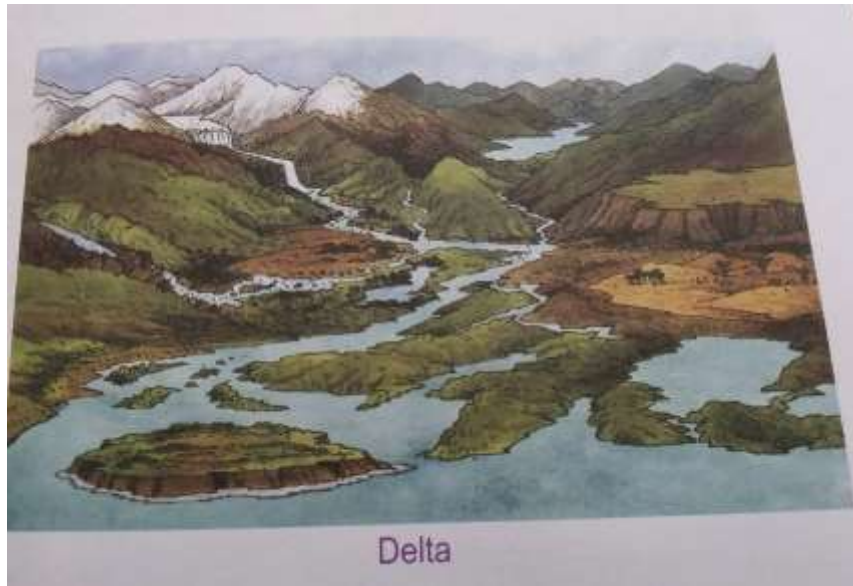
Mountain: It is a large elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level.

Hill: It is a naturally raised area of land not as high or rough as a mountain.

Qno.6ans: Sea water is not fit for consumption because it has many salts dissolved in it.

Qno.7ans: Delta is a triangular area of alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river. It is formed when rivers are about to flow into oceans or seas. The Ganga - Brahman Putra delta is the largest Delta in the world.

Qno.8 ans: Plains are usually highly fertile and hence most ideal for cultivation. It is very easy to make transport network in the plains.



Lesson no. 4

Topic: The Northern Mountains

Introduction:-

The northern mountains include the Himalayas, the Karakorum, and the north-eastern mountain ranges. The word Himalaya means abode of snow. The Himalayan range consists of three parallel ranges, the greater Himalayas, the middle Himalayas and the outer Himalayas. The regions in the Great Himalayas get heavy snowfall during winter and remain very cold throughout the year. The Indus, Taping, Ravi, and Chenab are the major rivers that flow through Jammu and Kashmir.

Qno.1ans: The Northern Mountains include the Himalayas, the Karakorum and the North-Eastern Mountain Ranges.

Qno.2ans: A route through a mountain range is called a mountain pass or la. Examples are Zoji la, Rohtang pass, and Shipki la.

Qno3ans: Jammu and Kashmir has two capitals.

Qno4ans: Pashmina goats are found in the high altitudes of the Himalayas.

Qno5ans: The world's third highest peak is Kanchenjunga.

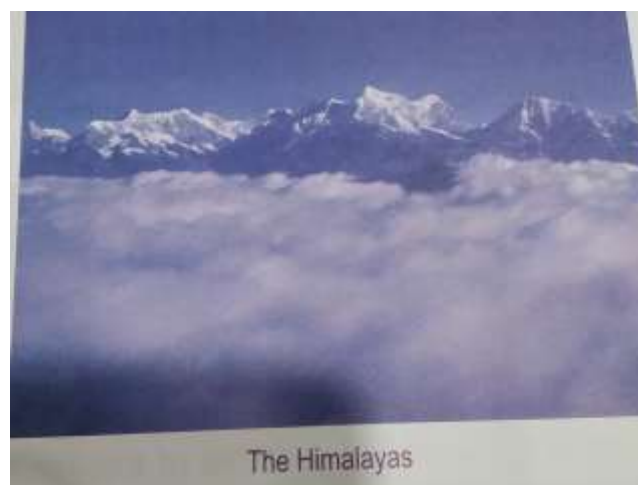
Qno6ans: The greater Himalayas get heavy snowfall during winter. They remain cold throughout the year. The Middle Himalayas have a summer temperature of around 17 degrees Celsius. The outer Himalayas are not very cold but they get heavy rainfall during monsoon.

Qno7ans: Most states in the Northern Mountains are visited by tourists because the weather remains cold throughout the year.

Qno8 ans: The people of Himachal Pradesh wear bright- colored clothes. Women wear kurta pyjama and a scarf on the head. Rice, maize and Vegetables form important part of the staple diet of the people. Pateer and chouck are important dishes of the state. The people of the state are involved in agriculture, wood carving and shawl weaving. The main crops grown here are wheat, maize, rice, barley. Languages spoken include Hindi, Pahari, Dogri, Kangri etc.

Qno9ans:- Vegetation of Middle Himalayas:- Trees like pine, oak, poplar, walnut, spruce, fir, cypress, juniper and birch grow here. Orchards like apples, plums, peaches, pears, cherries and almonds also grow here.

Vegetation of Outer Himalayas:- trees like Keekar, Sal teak and Babool are found in these regions.



Lesson no. 5

Topic: The Northern Plains

Introduction

The northern plains lie to the South of the Northern plains. It has three major rivers- Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries. There are three basins of the northern plains Assam is also called as the land of tea gardens. Body Gaya is important place for the Buddhists. Punjab lies in Indus basin. West Bengal is located on the plains of River Ganga. Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal.

Qno.1ans: Northern plains are fertile because the soil is very fertile. It is formed by the silts deposited due to the rivers flowing from the Himalayas. Rice and wheat are the crops grown here.

Qno.2ans: Punjab and Haryana are states of India situated in the Indus basin.

Qno.3ans: The Northern plains have fertile land which is best suited for agriculture. Transport and communication are well developed.

Qno.4ans: wheat, cotton and maize are the three main crops grown in Punjab and Haryana.

Qno5ans: The three famous tourist places in Uttar Pradesh are The Taj Mahal, Fateh Pur Sikri and Akbar's tomb.

Qno.6ans: Indus basin: it is formed by the river Indus and its tributaries- Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Bea's and Satluj. In India, the Indus Basin covers the states of Punjab and Haryana.

Life of the people in Bihar: Men in Bihar wear pyjama and kurta while as women wear saree. The main occupations are farming and cattle rearing.



The Taj Mahal