

CLASS 6
SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY
TOPIC: LANDFORMS
WORKSHEET

SYNOPSIS:

- Landforms are the natural features of the landscape, natural physical features of the earth's surface.
- Exogenic forces or processes, also called external forces of denudation or destructional forces, always originate from the atmosphere.
- The forces coming from within the earth or taking place in the interior of the earth are called Endogenetic forces.
- A mountain is a mass of land considerably higher than the surrounding area.
- Folding is a process that produces folds, or bends in rocks due to compressional forces.
- Faulting is a process that leads to fracturing of rocks due to stretching of rocks.
- The plateau is a broad and rather flat area of land rising sharply above the surrounding lowlands.
- A plain is a broad area of relatively flat land.
- The tributaries of rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra together form Ganga-Brahmaputra basin in the Indian subcontinent.

I. Fill in the blanks:

- a) A _____ is a low area between the hills.
- b) _____ means the number of persons that live in one sq. km of area.
- c) The Himalayas formed when the _____ plate and _____ plate collided together.
- d) _____ and _____ examples of block mountains.
- e) The _____ is the highest plateau of the world.
- f) Ladakh is enclosed by _____ on the north and _____ on the south.

II. Draw and colour a neatly labelled diagram of Block mountain.

III. Answer the following questions briefly:

- a) What is a rain shadow area?
- b) Define young mountains.
- c) List two features of structural plains.
- d) State two examples of volcanic mountains.
- e) Define faulting. Name the type of mountain formed due to this process.
- f) What are exogenic forces?

IV. Complete the following exercises at the end of the chapter:

- a) Exercise A on Page 35, 36.
- b) Exercises B, C, and D on Page 36.
- c) Exercise E on Page 37.