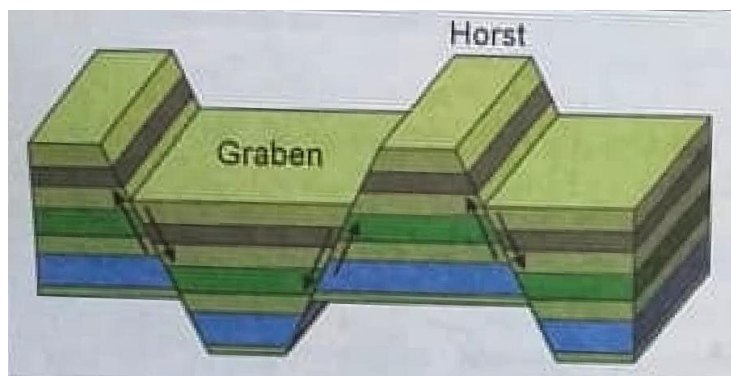


CLASS 6
SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY
TOPIC: LANDFORMS
ANSWERS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Valley.
- b) Population density.
- c) Indo-Australian, Eurasian.
- d) Satpura, Black forest.
- e) Plateau of Tibet or the Tibetan Plateau.
- f) Karakoram Range, Zaskar mountains.

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



A BLOCK MOUNTAIN

III. Answer the following questions briefly:

- a) An area of rainfall on the leeward side of the mountain is known as rain shadow area.
- b) Mountains which are tall and have pointed peaks are the young mountains.
- c) The two features of structural plains are as follows:
 - i) These plains are formed by the endogenetic forces.
 - ii) These are either formed due to upliftment or subsidence of continental shelf.
- d) Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan are two examples of volcanic mountains.
- e) Faulting is an endogenic process that leads to the fracturing of rocks due to stretching of rocks.

The Block Mountains are formed by the process of faulting.
- f) The forces which are continuously engaged in changing in changing the face of the Earth are called the exogenic forces. These forces are also known as the external forces of denudation or destructional forces always originating from the atmosphere. River, wind, glacier and sea waves are the chief external agents, which change the landform through the processes of gradation, degradation, aggravation and weathering.

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

EXERCISE A: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY:

1. Landforms are natural features of the landscape, natural physical features of the earth's surface for example, valleys, plateaus, mountains, plains, hills, loess or glaciers.
2. Exogenic and endogenic forces are constantly changing the surface of the earth.
3. A mountain is a mass of land considerably higher than the surrounding area. It is generally more than six hundred metres above the sea level and has narrow or conical peaks.
4. Mountains which are tall and have pointed peaks are the young mountains.
5. Faulting is an endogenic process that leads to the fracturing of rocks due to stretching of rocks.
6. A low area between the hills is known as a valley.
7. The Great Rift Valley and Valley of Jordan are two examples of valley.
8. The plateau is a broad and rather flat area of land rising sharply above the surrounding lowlands.
9. A plain is a broad area of relatively flat land.
10. A gorge is a narrow, deep river valley with steep sides.
11. Ladakh receives little rainfall as it lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas. It receives as low as 10cm of rainfall every year.
12. Kanpur and Varanasi are two towns located in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plains.
13. Two features of intensive subsistence agriculture are as follows:
 - i. It is a labour intensive farming.
 - ii. It involves high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation for obtaining high production.
14. Sugarcane and Jute are two cash crops grown in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

EXERCISE B: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN DETAIL:

1. The forces coming from within the earth or taking place in the interior of the earth are called endogenic forces. They work abruptly and slowly. They produce movements on the earth's crust and often lead to either mountain building, volcanic eruptions or earthquakes.

On the other hand, the forces which always originate from the atmosphere and are continuously engaged in changing the face of the earth are called exogenic forces. These are external forces of denudation.
2. Mountains which are tall and have pointed peaks are called young mountains. For example, the Himalayas. Some mountains are low in height and have rounded peaks. They are called the old mountains. For example, the Aravalli.
3. The Block Mountains are formed by the following processes:
 - i. Block Mountains are formed due to faulting in the ground surface.

- ii. The faulting is caused by the tensile and compressive forces motored by endogenetic forces.
 - iii. If there are two parallel faults, the crustal block between them may either rise to form a horst or subside to produce to form a rift valley or a graben.
4.
 - i) People living in the mountains are exposed to much harsh climates when compared to the ones living in the plains. Plains are generally dominated by the monsoon type of climate.
 - ii) People who live in the mountains are very hard working. They work not only in the house and fields but also manage small business and shops.
 - iii) Due to high aridity, the vegetation is sparse and people are engaged in farming only during the summer months. They cultivate barley, potatoes, turnip etc. On the other hand, the people in plains practise intensive subsistence farming and cultivate a variety of food and cash crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane etc.
 - iv) Also, people in the mountains are not exposed to pollution, traffic and congestion.
 5. Plains are of two types. Structural plains are formed by the endogenetic forces. They are either formed due to upliftment or subsidence of continental shelf. On the other hand, depositional plains are formed as a result of deposition of sediments in lowlands such as sea floor , lakes or depressions.
 6. Any four climatic features of Ladakh are as follows:
 - i) Due to its high altitude, Ladakh is extremely cold and dry.
 - ii) The day temperatures in summer are just above zero degree and the night temperatures well below -30°C .
 - iii) It is freezing cold in the winters when the temperatures remain below -40°C for most of the time.
 - iv) Ladakh receives as low as 10cm of rainfall per year as it lies in the rain shadow of the Himalayas.
 7. Any four features of life in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin are as follows:
 - i) The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin lies in the subtropical region that is situated between 10°N to 30°N latitudes.
 - ii) The area is dominated by the monsoon type of climate.
 - iii) People here practise intensive subsistence farming.
 - iv) Tourism is an important activity of the basin.
 8. The vegetation cover of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin varies according to the type of landforms. In the plain tropical deciduous trees grow along with teak, sal and peepal. The delta area is covered with the mangrove forests. In parts of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh coniferous trees like pine, deodar and fir can be seen as the climate is cool and the slopes are steep.

EXERCISE C: MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Endogenic – (b) Volcanic eruption.
2. Exogenic – (c) Wind.
3. Mountain – (e) The Himalayas.
4. Vindhayas – (a) Block Mountain.
5. Mt. Fujiyama – (d) Volcanic Mountain.

EXERCISE D: FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS:

1. Block mountains.
2. Tibetan plateau.
3. Black forest and Satpura.
4. Ganga Brahmaputra plain and Hwang Ho plain.
5. Yak.

EXERCISE E: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. (c) Indus.
2. (a) Temple.
3. (c) Monsoon.
4. (a) Fish.
5. (a) Assam.

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