

## Very Short Answer Questions

**Q.1. What is internal process in a landform?**

**Ans.** It is the upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface at several places.

**Q.2. What is external process in a landform?**

**Ans.** External process is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface.

**Q.3. What is erosion?**

**Ans.** The wearing away of the earth's surface by the action of wind, water or ice is called erosion.

**Q.4. What is deposition?**

**Ans.** The earth's surface is lowered by erosion and rebuilt by deposition.

**Q.5. Name the agents of erosion and deposition.**

**Ans.** Running water, ice and wind are the agents of erosion and deposition.

**Q.6. What are glaciers?**

**Ans.** In some mountains, there are permanently frozen rivers of ice. They are called glaciers.

**Q.7. What is a range? Give two examples.**

**Ans.** When mountains are arranged in a line it is known as a range. Many mountains have a series of parallel ranges extending over hundreds of kilometers. For example, the Himalayas and the Alps.

**Q.8. Name the three types of mountains.**

**Ans.** There are three types of mountains—Fold mountains, Block mountains and the Volcanic mountains.

## Short Answer Questions

**Q.1. Define mountain.**

**Ans.**

- i. A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface.
- ii. The mountain may have a small summit and a broad base.
- iii. Because of harsh climate, less people live in the mountain areas.
- iv. Mountains may be arranged in a line called range.
- v. The Himalayas, The Alps, The Andes are the mountain ranges.

**Q.2. What are Block Mountains? What do they form? Give example.**

**Ans.** Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed as horsts and the lowered blocks are called graben. For example, the Rhine Valley and the Vosges mountain in Europe.

**Q.3. Give two examples of each**

- a. Young fold mountains
- b. Old fold mountains and
- c. Plateaus.

**Ans.**

- a. Young fold mountains—The Himalayas, the Alps
- b. Old fold mountains—Ural, the Aravalli
- c. Plateaus—Deccan Plateau, Tibet Plateau

**Q.4. What are Fold mountains? Give examples.**

**Ans.**

- i. River brings huge amount of sediments with it and deposits it into the sea.
- ii. When the forces from the either sides start acting towards each other, then squeezing or buckling is experienced in the rock strata of the sedimentary deposit.
- iii. Due to this buckling, folding takes place. This folding can take place at any scale.
- iv. Sometimes the magnitude of compression is so great that it causes the strata of sediments to rise up in the form of a chain which is often termed as mountain chain.
- v. All the great mountains on the earth, for example, Rockies in North America, Andes in South America, Alps in Europe and Himalayas in Asia have been formed in this way.

**Q.5. What are plateaus?**

**Ans.**

- i. Plateaus are also called table lands.
- ii. A plateau is an elevated area as compared to its surrounding areas.
- iii. It is a highland with a flat terrain at the top, marked with steep slopes.
- iv. Its height is more than a plain and less than a mountain. Its average height varies from the sea level usually between 300 to 1,000 metres.

**Q.6. Define the word plains.**

**Ans.** A relatively flat and a low-lying land surface with least difference between its highest and lowest points is called a plain. These are usually low-lying flat areas with least unevenness. These are plain and levelled stretches of land running hundreds to thousands in kilometers. Plains are very useful for agriculture.

**Q.7. Why is it necessary to preserve landforms?**

**Ans.**

- i. They give us fresh water.
- ii. They give us food and fodder for animals.
- iii. They help in maintaining ecological balance.
- iv. They give us valuable mineral resources.

## Long Answer Questions

### Q.1. Explain Block Mountain with example.

**Ans.**

- i. Block mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically.
- ii. The uplifted blocks are called 'horst' and lowered blocks are called 'graben'.
- iii. The Rhine Valley and the Vosges mountains in Europe are examples of such mountains.

### Q.2. Explain Volcanic Mountain with example.

**Ans.**

- i. Volcanic Mountains are usually formed by the continued and constant accumulation of volcanic material such as lava and various molten rocks around the volcanic vent.
- ii. The materials go on accumulating on the mountain top over time.
- iii. Some of the best examples are Mt. Fujiyama of Japan and Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa.

### Q.3. Examine the utility of mountains.

**Ans.** Mountains are useful in several ways:

- Mountains have great herbal concentrations. We find various medicinal plants like arjun, babool, neem, tulsi plant, kachnar, turmeric and mint, etc.
- Various perennial rivers originate from mountains. For example, Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra, etc.
- Climate over mountains is very cool. This is due to the fact that as we move higher from the sea level, temperature tends to decrease.
- From the rivers in the mountains hydroelectricity can be generated by making dams. For example, Nathpa Jhakhri Project in Shimla in Himachal Pradesh and Bhakra Nangal Dam in Punjab.

### Q.4. Examine the utility of Plains.

**Ans.**

- i. The first and foremost usefulness of plains is the agriculture. These provide a flat land first of all for cultivation and secondly, the fertile soil.
- ii. About 90 per cent of the world's population lives in plains. It is because of the availability of fertile lands and ease of movement in all direction.
- iii. These plains are the main centres of civilisations. All the major civilisations flourished in plains only.

## **HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

**Q.1. Examine the utility of plateaus.**

**Ans.**

- i. Plateaus are the storehouse of minerals. Various minerals can be easily extracted by mining from the plateaus like, gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, manganese, etc.
- ii. In the plateau areas, there may be several waterfalls as the rivers fall from a great height.
- iii. The lava plateaus are rich in black soil that are fertile and good for cultivation.
- iv. Many plateaus have scenic spots and are of great attraction for tourists.

**Q.2. How do landforms bear effect on the human life?**

**Ans.**

- i. Although these landforms are the creations of nature but since the dawn of civilisations on this earth, man is dependent for its survival on them.
- ii. People live in almost all forms of landforms be it mountains, plateaus or plains.
- iii. These landforms have a great bearing on man's life.
- iv. A slight change in the form of earthquake, flash floods or tectonic movements causes great damage to human beings.
- v. On the other hand, man is also tampering with these landforms by cutting down forests, making highways in mountainous areas, which has disturbed these landforms a lot.