

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Major Landforms of the Earth

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) What are the major landforms?
- (b) What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?
- (c) What are the different types of mountains?
- (d) How are mountains useful to man?
- (e) How are plains formed?
- (f) Why are the river plains thickly populated?
- (g) Why are mountains thinly populated?

Answer:

(a) The major landforms are—mountains, plateaus and plains.

(b) A mountain may have a small summit and a broad base. But a plateau is flat-topped table standing above the surrounding area.

Example of mountain: The Himalayan mountains.

Example of plateau: The Deccan plateau.

(c) Mountains are of three types—

- Fold mountains
- Block mountains
- Volcanic mountains

(d) Mountains are useful to man in a variety of ways:

- Mountains are storehouse of water which is the basic need of the human beings. Reservoirs are made and the water is harnessed for the use of people. Water is used for irrigation and generation of hydroelectricity.
- Mountains have a rich variety of flora and fauna.
- Mountains provide an idyllic site for tourists. They visit the mountains for their scenic beauty.

(e) Plains are generally formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded material. Then they deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys. It is from these deposits that plains are formed.

(f) The river plains are very suitable for human habitation. People get flat land for building houses and for cultivation. The soil of river plains is very fertile. Hence people live here and cultivate land for their living.

(g) Life is very difficult in mountain areas because of harsh climate. It is quite difficult to grow crops, build houses or roads in a mountain. Hence, people do not prefer to live here.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The mountains differ from the hills in terms of

- (i) elevation
- (ii) slope
- (iii) aspect.

(b) Glaciers are found in

- (i) the mountains
- (ii) the plains
- (iii) the plateaus.

(c) The Deccan plateau is located in

- (i) Kenya
- (ii) Australia
- (iii) India.

(d) The river Yangtze flows in

- (i) South America
- (ii) Australia
- (iii) China.

(e) An important mountain range of Europe is ‘

- (i) the Andes
- (ii) the Alps
- (iii) the Rockies.

Answer:

(a)-(i), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(iii), (e)-(ii).

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. A..... is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of..... types of mountains.
3. areas are rich in mineral deposits.
4. The..... is a line of mountains.
5. The areas are most producing for farming.

Answer:

1. plain
2. young fold
3. Plateau
4. range
5. plain.

THINGS TO DO

1. What kind of landforms are found in your state? Based on the reading of this chapter, say how they are of use to the people.

Answer: Plains are found in my state. Plains are generally very fertile. Hence, people can easily engage themselves in farming activities and get high produce. As the land is plain and level, construction of transport network is very easy. Construction of houses is also carried on large scale. Thus, plains provide all facilities for human habitation. Perhaps therefore, thick population is found here.

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences given below:

(i) It is the mountain range of South America.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) The Himalayas | (b) The Alps |
| (c) The Andes | (d) The Rockies. |

(ii) Mt. Kilimanjaro is in

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Asia | (b) Africa |
| (c) South America | (d) North America. |

(iii) Which one sport is not popular in the mountains?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Paragliding | (b) Skiing |
| (c) Hang gliding | (d) Football. |

(iv) The Hundru falls is in

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Chhotanagpur | (b) Calcutta |
| (c) Ranchi | (d) Chhattisgarh. |

(v) The world's highest plateau is the

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Deccan plateau | (b) Tibet plateau |
| (c) Chhotanagpur plateau | (d) East African plateau. |

Answer: (i)—(c), (ii)-(b), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a), (v)-(b).

II. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. Many of the mining areas in the world are located in..... areas.
2. The climate of mountains is
3. Mountains vary in their and shape.
4. The Ural mountains in have rounded features and low elevation.
5. Volcanic mountains are formed due to activities.
6. The and terraces are ideal for crop cultivation.
7. in the Pacific Ocean is an undersea mountain.

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Answer:

1. plateau
2. harsh
3. heights
4. Russia
5. volcanic
6. river basins
7. Mauna Kea (Hawaii)

III. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. A rich variety of flora and fauna is found in the mountains.
2. The Rope Bridge is in Arunachal Pradesh.
3. Plateaus are vast stretches of flat land.
4. Plains are very useful because they are rich in mineral deposits.
5. As we go higher, the climate becomes hotter.
6. Mt. Fujiyama in Japan is an example of volcanic mountains.
7. It is difficult to carry on construction work in plains.

Answer:

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. False.

IV. Matching Skill

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A

- (i) The Appalachians
- (ii) The Vosges mountain
- (iii) The Aravali range
- (iv) The East African plateau
- (v) The Jog falls

Column B

- (a) Kenya
- (b) India
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Europe
- (e) North America

Ans. (i)—(e), (ii)—(d), (iii)—(b), (iv)—(a), (v)—(c).