

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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Session: 2022-2023

Class: VI

Subject: Social Science

Topic: Major Relief Features of the Earth

Chapter-6

Introduction

1. The different kinds of landforms, are called as **relief features**. In this chapter we will study the three kinds of landforms, Mountains, Plains and Plateaus.
 2. These landforms are formed due to a kind of natural force acting on the earth - endogenic and Exogenic forces.
 3. The combination action of these two forces forms Earth's different surfaces. Which are categorised into mountains, plateaus, and plains Mountains.
 4. **Mountains** are uplifted portions of the earth , which rise steeply above the landscape. These are of four kinds Fold, Block, Volcanic and Residual.
 5. **Plateaus** are flat elevated landforms, which rise sharply above the surrounding landforms and slope on at least one side. These are of four kinds Intermontane, Piedmont, Continental and Volcanic Plateaus.
 6. **Plains** are an expanse of low - lying flat or gently rolling land. They are formed by external forces like weathering, erosion, and deposition of sediments by rivers.
 7. **Plains** are of three major types Structural , Erosional and Depositional Plains.
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Questions and Answers

D. Answer the questions in brief:-

Q1. Write two uses of plateaus.

Ans Plateaus are useful to us in the following ways :-

- They provide grassland for rearing live stocks.
- Plateaus are rich sources of minerals and provide raw material for industries.

Q2. What makes the plains fertile?

Ans (i) Plains are formed mainly by external forces like weathering, erosion and deposition of sediments by rivers.

(ii) The depositions of alluvial soil by river makes the plain fertile.

Q3. What are internal processes and what do they cause?

Ans The forces that occurs inside the earth are called internal forces or endogenic forces. They cause movements that are sudden which may results information of different landforms.

Q4. Which landform provides the most favourable living conditions and why?

Ans Plains are useful to us in the following ways :-

- Plains are rich in alluvial soil that is good for agriculture.
- Many industrial units are set up in the plains.
- Large cities flourish in the plains.

Q5. Where are most of the mining areas located?

Ans Most of the mining areas located at the Plateaus.

E. Answer the questions in detail:-

Q1. How do external and internal processes help in the formation of various relief features?

Ans

Endogenic or internal forces	Exogenic or external forces
1. They cause movement which occur inside the earth and move towards the earth's surface.	1. These are forces which act on the surface of the earth.
2. They cause movements that are sudden.	2. They cause changes that are slow.
3. The sudden movements cause the land to rise or sink at places.	3. Exogenic agents slowly erode the landforms and deposit the eroded material at some other place, giving rise to new landforms.
4. Sudden movements occur in the form of earthquakes and volcanoes.	4. Exogenic agents include running water, wind, moving ice, waves, heat and waves.
5. Examples of landforms are mountains and plateaus.	5. Examples are plains, V- shaped valleys, moraines, dunes, etc.

Q2. Write any one occupation each of the people living in mountains, plateaus and plains . Give reasons.

Ans Mountains: Forestry (as forests are in abundance on mountains slopes)

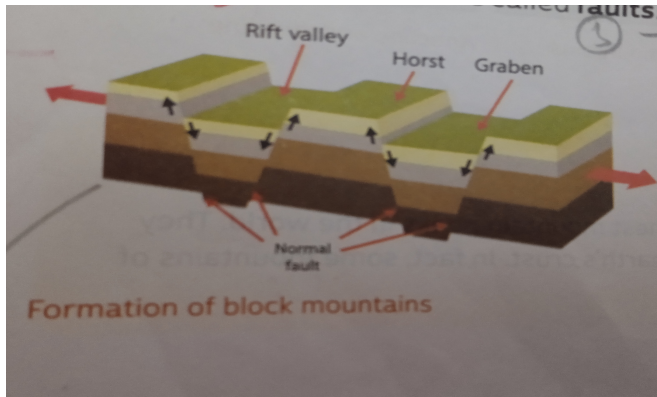
Plains : Agriculture (as plains are rich in alluvial soil that is good for agriculture)

Plateaus : Mining (as plains are rich in sources of minerals)

Q3. What causes faulting and fracturing of the earth's surface? How are block mountains formed?

Ans Block mountains are also a result of internal forces.

- They are formed when large areas or blocks of rocks get displaced vertically due to forces of tension. These fractures are called **faults**.
- When two faults are formed along side each other, large areas get displaced vertically along the two fault lines.
- The land between the fault lines either subsides or rises.
- The block give these mountains a flat top and steep slopes.
- The uplifted part of the land is called the horst or block mountain.



Q4. If the earth did not release its energy in the form of earthquakes and volcanoes, then what would happen?

Ans If the earth did not release its energy in the form of earthquakes and volcanoes, then there will be no mountains, hills, plains, valleys, and plateaus on the surface of the earth.

Q5. Differentiate between the following: -

(a) Magma and lava

(b) Fold mountains and volcanic mountains

(c) Intermontane plateau and volcanic plateau

Ans

Magma	Lava
1. The interior of the earth is very hot. The rocks melts to form molten magma .	1. Magma which reaches the surface of the earth is called lava .
Fold mountains	Volcanic mountains
1. All fold mountains have been formed due to the internal forces acting on the top layers of the Earth's surface.	1. Volcanic mountains formed due to the volcanic eruptions when magma hardens on surface of the earth.
Intermontane plateau	Volcanic plateau
1. These are plateaus surrounded by mountains on all sides. 2. Examples are the Tibetan Plateau, the Plateau of Iran, and the Bolivian Plateau.	1. These are formed due to volcanic eruptions. The successive layers of lava spread over Large areas, forming plateaus. 2. Examples are the Columbia Plateau (USA) and the Deccan Plateau in India.