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CLASS: VI	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: GEOGRAPHY	CH- 3

2026-27

THEME A: INDIA AND THE WORLD: LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Landforms and Life

Q1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Which of the following is an example of an internal force?
   Earthquake
2. Which of the following landforms accounts for about one-fourth of the Earth area?
   Mountains
3. Which of the following landforms has steep slopes on the sides and an undulating surface?
   Plateaus
4. Alluvium consists in
   All of the above
5. The Sahara desert is located in
   Africa

Q2. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. The wearing away of the Earth's surface leads to the lowering of the surface.
   TRUE
2. The old fold mountains have low height, rounded peaks and gentle slopes.
   TRUE

3. Tourism is one of the major sources of income for the people living in desert regions. **FALSE**
4. Hills are the oldest landforms on the Earth's surface. **FALSE**
5. Generally, the height of plains is not more than 100 metres above the sea level. **FALSE**

Q3. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Differentiate between young fold mountains and old fold mountains.

- **Young Fold Mountains:** These are the mountains formed recently, which means they are relatively young in geological terms though they are still millions of years old. They have sharp, pointed peaks and are typically very high with steep slopes.
- **Old Fold Mountains:** These mountains are older and have been subjected to erosion over millions of years, resulting in lower heights, rounded peaks and gentler slopes.

2. Write a short note on the environment found in mountains.

- Mountain slopes are covered with montane forests consisting of coniferous trees (like firs, pines) with cone shapes and needle-like leaves to survive the cold. At higher altitudes, alpine vegetation like mosses, lichens, and grasses grows.
- A diverse range of wildlife lives here, including the snow leopard, ibex, yaks, and black bear**.**

3. What is a plateau and how is it formed?
   A plateau is a flat, elevated and wide area of land that rises abruptly from its surrounding area. It is also known as a table land.
   Plateaus are formed through various processes, including volcanic activity, erosion or internal tectonic forces.

4. Explain the formation of plains.

Plains are typically formed through various processes. The majority of plains are levelled alluvial tracts, which are formed by the deposition of sediments carried down by rivers and their tributaries.

5. What is a desert? List some of its unique features.
    - Deserts are characterised by dry conditions and scanty rainfall.
    - They also have unique flora and fauna adapted to their extreme environments.
    - Some deserts are hot, such as the Thar Desert in India and the Sahara Desert in Africa, while others are cold, such as the Gobi Desert located in Asia.

Q4. Answer the following questions in detail:

1. Explain different types of mountains with the help of examples.
   Based on their origin, mountains can be classified into three types:

- **Fold Mountains:**
  Fold mountains are formed by the folding of the Earth's crust due to tectonic forces. Large quantities of sediments are deposited on the seabeds, forming horizontal layers.
- **Block Mountains:**
  Block mountains are formed when large areas or blocks of the Earth's crust are uplifted or subsided due to faulting caused by tectonic forces.
- **Volcanic mountains:**
  Volcanic mountains are formed as a result of volcanic activities . When a volcano erupts hot Magma , along with gases, smoke, cinders, ash, and other materials, is expelled with great force.

2. Discuss the importance of mountains in detail.

Mountains plays a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance on planet Earth . They are useful in several ways:

- Natural barriers
- Source of rivers.
- Rainfall inducers

- Help in agriculture and herding
- Forest and pastures
- Mineral resources
- Tourist and health resorts
- Building material
- Biodiversity hotspots

3. Elaborate on life in plains.

- **Fertile Land:** Plains have flat and very fertile soil, which makes them excellent for growing crops.
- **Main Occupations:** Farming (agriculture) and fishing are the main jobs of the people living here.
- **Important Crops:** Farmers grow food crops like wheat**,** rice, and maize**,** as well as fibre crops like cotton and jute**.**
- **Easy Transport:** The flat land and gentle slopes of rivers make it easy to travel, transport goods, and build roads.
- **Cultural Value:** Rivers in the plains are considered sacred, and many festivals and rituals are celebrated on their banks.
- **Challenges:** Due to large populations, plains face problems like water pollution and the drying up of groundwater.