

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Worksheet No: 8	Topic: Landforms and Life	Year: 2024-25

I	Choose the correct option: -		
1	The landform recognized by a broad base, steep slopes and a narrow summit is called		
	Mountain.		
2	Which is the highest mountain in South India?		
	a) Mount Aconcagua b) Anamudi c) Aravalli Range d)Mount Blanc		
3	Highlands with a lower height, less steep slopes and rounded tops are called		
	a)Hills b)Mountains c) Plateaus d)Valleys		
4	Mount Aconcagua is the highest peak of		
	a)Andes b)Aravalli Hills c)Mount Blank d)Europe		
II			
5	Floodplains are a type of plains formed by the		
	Rivers.		
6	African Plateau is famous for and		
	Gold and Diamond.		
7	The Andes Mountains are located in the continent of,		
	South America		
8	is the Indian name of the largest river originating from Himalayas.		
	Ganga.		
9	is the highest peaks of the Himalayan range.		
10	Mount Everest.		
10	D plateau is known as the 'Roof of the World'. Tibetan.		
III			
	Column A Column B		
11	Bachendri Pal a) The meeting point of two or more rivers.		
12	The Victoria Falls b) large and dry expanses with very little precipitation.		
13	Confluence c) Zambezi River		
14	Deserts d) Sediments		
14	f) First Indian woman to climb Mount Everest		
	Ans-11-f 12-c 13-a 14-b		
IV	Observe the pictures given below and answer the following questions: -		
15	Observe the pictures given below and answer the following questions.		
15			

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a) Identify the kind of farming shown in the above picture.

Terrace Farming

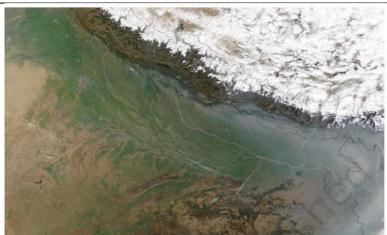
b) Where do we find this kind of farming?

We find this kind of farming in the mountainous regions.

c) What is the source of income for the people living in the mountains?

Tourism.

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a) Identify the image given above.

A satellite view of the Ganga plain.

b) Which colour is the Ganga plain?

The Ganga plain is typically shown in shades of green in satellite images, representing the fertile and agricultural land of the region.

c) What does the white expanse represent?

The white expanse represents snow-capped mountains or glaciers. In north India, this is often associated with the Himalayan mountain ranges.

- V Answer in one or two sentences:-
- 17 Give an example of old and young mountain.

Old Mountain-Aravali Range

Young Mountain-Himalayas

- 18 Which desert is known for its vibrant cultural practices, including folk songs and legends in India?

 Thar Desert
- 19 Name the mountain that is not the part of any range.

Mount Kilimanjaro in eastern Africa is an isolated mountain that is not the part of any range.

20 Name the three types of landforms.

Mountains, Plateaus and Plains.

21 Name one hottest desert in Africa.

The Sahara Desert.

22 What makes floodplains ideal for agriculture?

Floodplains are ideal for agriculture because, they are fertile due to the sediments deposited by the rivers.

23 Write short note on Plains.

Plains are landforms that have an extensive flat or gently undulating surface.

Thousands of years ago, the first civilisation developed around rivers in fertile plains.

24 Name few animals in mountains.

Leopard, Black Bear, Yak, Grey Fox, Mountain hare.

25 Define 'Cloudburst' and 'Flash flood'.

Cloudburst: A sudden violent rainstorm.

Flash flood: A sudden local flood, often caused by a cloudburst.

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Answer in detail:-Define 'plateau' and give its importance. 26 A plateau is a landform that rises up from the surrounding land and has a more or less flat surface. Importance: • Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits. • They have been called the store houses of minerals. 27 What are mountain forests, and where are they commonly found? Mountain forests are the types of forests found in the mountainous regions, characterized by coniferous trees like pines and firs. > These forests are commonly found in the Himalayas and other high-altitude areas around the world. > At higher altitudes only grasses, mosses and lichens are found. Write a note on 'Desert'. 28 • Deserts are considered to be large and dry expanses with very little precipitation. • Their flora and fauna are also unique. • Some deserts are hot, like the Sahara Desert in Africa or the Thar Desert in the northwest of the Indian Subcontinent. • Others are cold, like the Gobi Desert in Asia.

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