

## 3

## Landforms and Life

## A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which river is known for its tributaries like the Yamuna and Ghaghara?  
a. Narmada                      b. Ganga                      c. Godavari                      d. Brahmaputra
2. Which of the following activities is common in mountainous regions?  
a. Herding                      b. Fishing                      c. Mining                      d. Farming in plains
3. Highlands with a lower height, less steep slopes and rounded tops are called  
a. Mountain                      b. Valleys                      c. Range                      d. Hills
4. The highest mountain in South America is:  
a. Mount Aconcagua                      b. Mont Blanc                      c. Mount Everest                      d. Mount Kilimanjaro
5. Which mountain in South India is the highest peak?  
a. Mont Blanc                      b. Mount Everest                      c. Anamudi                      d. Mount Kilimanjaro
6. The snow-capped mountains are found mainly in:  
a. Ganga Plain                      b. Himalayas                      c. Aravalli Range                      d. Deccan Plateau
7. The Deccan Plateau is famous for which of the following natural resources?  
a. Gold and diamonds                      b. Oil reserves                      c. Coal and iron                      d. Agricultural products
8. At higher attitudes the trees give way to  
a. Grasses                      b. Mosses                      c. Lichens                      d. All of these
9. Floodplains are one type of plains formed by \_\_\_\_\_ originating in mountain ranges.  
a. Rivers                      b. Rivers                      c. Sea                      d. All of these
10. What is the main environmental challenge faced by the Ganga plains?  
a. Earthquakes                      b. Pollution                      c. Drought                      d. Volcanic eruptions
11. Which of the following is the highest waterfall in India?  
a. Kunchikal Falls                      b. Hundru Falls                      c. Jog Falls                      d. Dudhsagar Falls
12. Which minerals are found in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau?  
a. Manganese                      b. Coal                      c. Iron                      d. All of these
13. Which type of plateaus often have rich black soil?  
a. Volcanic plateaus                      b. African Plateau  
c. Tibetan plateaus                      d. Erosional plateaus
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ Plateau of central and south India is one of the oldest plateaus in the world.  
a. African Plateau                      b. Deccan plateaus  
c. Tibetan plateaus                      d. Erosional plateaus

**B. Fill in the Blanks.**

Crisp	Conifer trees	Rivers	Landform	Rainfall
Tourism	Agriculture	Earth	Plateau	Higher

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is my mother and we are her child.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural feature of the Earth's surface.
3. Mountains are landforms that are much \_\_\_\_\_ than the surrounding landscape.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ grow tall and cone-shaped, with thin, pointed leaves.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important source of income for many mountain communities.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ mountain air and scenic beauty attract many tourists.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ environment is very diverse across the world.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a major economic occupation in plains landform.
9. Traditional agriculture has been mostly watered through \_\_\_\_\_.
10. People also used \_\_\_\_\_ extensively to travel from one place to another.

**C. State true or false.**

1. Landforms are formed over long periods of time.
2. There are only two categories of landforms.
3. Landforms play a crucial role in determining the climate of a region.
4. The population distribution on landforms is uniform across the globe.
5. Plains also support a variety of flora and fauna.
6. A large part of the world's population lives in mountain.
7. Such as folk songs and legends, related to the desert.
8. The Himalayas are young mountains with rounded tops.
9. Plateaus usually rise sharply at least on one side.
10. The term 'tinai' refers to ancient Tamil Sangam Poetry.

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**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the three major landforms?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. How are mountains formed?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is terrace farming?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the role of rivers in the plains?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the importance of the Tibetan Plateau?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the significance of Mount Kailash?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What are the major economic activities in plains?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How have humans adapted to life in different landforms?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. What is the difference between mountains and hills?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Explain the significance of the Ganga plain.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**E. Give reason.**

1. Why are some mountains snow-capped?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why is Terrace farming practised in mountainous areas?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why are the Himalayas called 'young' mountains?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why are plateaus called 'storehouses of minerals'?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why are some deserts called 'cold deserts'?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### F. Give One Word Answer.

1. A small green plant without flowers or true roots, often spreading in a cushion-like cover. - \_\_\_\_\_
2. A plant-like organism that generally clings to rocks, walls, or tree. - \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Indian name of the largest river originating in the Himalayas. - \_\_\_\_\_
4. A lower area between hills/mountains, often with a river/stream flowing through it. - \_\_\_\_\_
5. The highest peak in the world. - \_\_\_\_\_
6. The first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest. - \_\_\_\_\_
7. The largest and highest plateau in the world. - \_\_\_\_\_
8. The meeting point of two or more rivers. - \_\_\_\_\_
9. The largest desert in the world. - \_\_\_\_\_
10. The oldest mountain range in India. - \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mountains with permanent snow at their peaks. - \_\_\_\_\_
12. The highest waterfall in India. - \_\_\_\_\_
13. Highlands with a lower height, less steep slopes, and rounded tops - \_\_\_\_\_
14. The longest mountain range in the world. - \_\_\_\_\_
15. A sudden violent rainstorm. - \_\_\_\_\_

#### G. Match the following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Sagarmatha	i. Roof of the World	1. ____
2. African Plateau	ii. Climbed Everest after losing a leg	2. ____
3. Bon	iii. Goddess of the Sky	3. ____
4. Tibetan plateau	iv. grows in mountainous regions	4. ____
5. Lava plateaus	v. Gangetic plain	5. ____
6. Ganga	vi. gold and diamond mining	6. ____
7. Arunima Sinha	vii. a rich black soil	7. ____
8. Montane forest	viii. an ancient Tibetan religion	

**H. Difference between mountains, plateaus and plains.**

Mountains	Plateaus	Plains

**I. Answer in words.**

1. Name two peaks in the Himalayan range.

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2. Give names of four mountain ranges.

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3. Name four conifer trees.

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4. Name two sports that is famous in mountainous regions.

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5. Name two Food and two Fibre crops that grown in the Gangetic plain.

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6. Name two hottest and two coldest deserts of the world.

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**J. Complete the table.**

Tinai	Landscape Main	Occupation
1. Kurinji	1. mountainous regions	1. _____
2. Mullai	2. _____	2. cattle rearing
3. Marudam	3. fertile agricultural plains	3. _____
4. Neydal	4. _____	4. fishing and seafaring
5. Palai	5. arid, desert-like regions	5. _____

K. Name the river and place where following waterfalls are situated.

		River	Place
1. Victoria Falls	:-	_____	_____
2. Hundru Falls	:-	_____	_____
3. Jog Falls	:-	_____	_____
4. Nohkalikai Falls	:-	_____	_____

**Answer**

A.

- |                    |                  |                       |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ganga           | 6. Himalayas     | 11. Kunchikal Falls   |
| 2. Herding         | 7. Coal and iron | 12. All of these      |
| 3. Hills           | 8. All of these  | 13. Volcanic plateaus |
| 4. Mount Aconcagua | 9. Rivers        | 14. Deccan plateaus   |
| 5. Anamudi         | 10. Pollution    |                       |

B.

- |                  |                |             |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Earth         | 5. Tourism     | 9. rainfall |
| 2. landform      | 6. crisp       | 10. rivers  |
| 3. higher        | 7. plateau     |             |
| 4. Conifer trees | 8. Agriculture |             |

C.

- |         |          |          |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True  | 4. False | 5. True | 6. False |
| 7. True | 8. False | 9. False | 10. True |         |          |

D.

- The three major landforms are mountains, plateaus, and plains.
- Mountains are formed over millions of years through various geological processes, such as tectonic plate collisions and volcanic activity.
- A method of agriculture: Terrace farming involves creating flat areas on steep slopes to cultivate crops.
- Rivers play a crucial role in plains by providing fertile soil, transportation, and water resources.
- The Tibetan Plateau is important as a source of major rivers, a center of biodiversity, and a place of cultural significance.
- Mount Kailash is a sacred site in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Bon, and holds significant natural and cultural importance.
- The major economic activities in plains are agriculture and river fishing, due to their fertile soil and proximity to rivers.
- Humans have adapted to life in different landforms by developing unique cultures, traditions, and ways of life that suit their specific environments. For example, people living in mountainous regions have developed terrace farming techniques, while those living in plains have focused on agriculture and river fishing.
- Mountains are generally taller, have steeper slopes, and a narrower summit compared to hills.
- The Ganga plain is fertile and supports agriculture, making it a major region for food crops. It also has a high population density and cultural significance.

E.

- Mountains at higher altitudes experience colder temperatures, leading to snowfall.
- Terrace farming is practiced in mountainous areas to prevent soil erosion, increase agricultural productivity, conserve water, and improve access to land.
- The Himalayas are called "young" mountains because they were formed relatively recently in Earth's history.
- Plateaus often contain mineral deposits due to their geological formation and the erosion of mineral-rich rocks.
- Cold deserts are located in high-altitude regions, often near mountain ranges, where the temperature is cold even though there's little rainfall.

F.

- |                  |                           |                |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Moss          | 7. Tibetan plateau        | 12. Jog Falls  |
| 2. Lichen        | 8. Confluence             | 13. Hills      |
| 3. Ganga         | 9. Sahara Desert          | 14. Andes      |
| 4. Valley        | 10. Aravallis             | 15. Cloudburst |
| 5. Mount Everest | 11. Snow-capped mountains |                |
| 6. Bachendri Pal |                           |                |

G.

- |        |       |         |      |        |      |             |
|--------|-------|---------|------|--------|------|-------------|
| 1. iii | 2. vi | 3. viii | 4. i | 5. vii | 6. v | 7. ii 8. iv |
|--------|-------|---------|------|--------|------|-------------|

H.

- Mountains
  - Steep slopes : They have a dramatic rise from their surroundings, often with peaks.
  - High elevation : They are significantly higher than the surrounding areas.
  - Rugged terrain : Mountains are often characterized by valleys, ridges, and cliffs.
  - Examples : Himalayas, Alps, Andes
- Plateaus
  - Flat tops : They have a relatively level surface at a high elevation.
  - Steep sides : Plateaus often have abrupt drops on their edges.
  - Examples : Colorado Plateau, Tibetan Plateau, Deccan Plateau
- Plains
  - Low elevation : They are generally at or near sea level.
  - Flat terrain : Plains have a smooth, level surface.
  - Large areas : They often cover vast expanses of land.
  - Examples : Great Plains of North America, Amazon Basin, Indo-Gangetic Plain

I.

1. Mount Everest, Kanchenjunga
2. Himalayas, Andes, Alps, Rockies
3. pines, firs, spruce, deodar
4. Skiing, mountaineering
5. food crop:- Rice, wheat      Fibre crop:- Cotton, jute
6. hottest deserts:- Sahara, Arabian      coldest deserts:- Gobi, Antarctic

J.

- | Tiṇai      | Landscape Main                 | occupation                 |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kurinji | 1. mountainous regions         | 1. hunting and gathering   |
| 2. Mullai  | 2. grassland and forests       | 2. cattle rearing          |
| 3. Marudam | 3. fertile agricultural plains | 3. farming                 |
| 4. Neydal  | 4. coastal regions             | 4. fishing and seafaring   |
| 5. Palai   | 5. arid, desert-like regions   | 5. journeying and fighting |

K.

- |                  |    |                    |                              |
|------------------|----|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Victoria Falls   | :- | Zambezi River      | Southern Africa              |
| Hundru Falls     | :- | Subarnarekha River | Chhota Nagpur Plateau, India |
| Jog Falls        | :- | Sharavati River    | Western Ghats, India         |
| Nohkalikai Falls | :- | Mawsynram          | Meghalaya, India             |