

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Examine the features formed due to the work of a river.

Ans. The work of a river creates the following features:

- **Waterfall:** The running water in the river erodes the landscape. When the river tumbles at a steep angle over hard rocks or down a steep valley side, it forms a waterfall.
- **Meanders:** If the river enters the plain, it twists and turns, forming large bends called meanders.
- **Oxbow lake:** Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop come closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake called oxbow lake.
- **Floodplain:** When the river overflows its banks, it leads to flooding of the neighbouring area. As it floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and sediments along its banks. They form a fertile plain called floodplain.
- **Levees:** The raised banks along the river are called levees.
- **Distributaries:** When the river approaches the sea, the speed of the flowing water decreases and the river begins to break up into a number of streams called distributaries.
- **Delta:** The river becomes so slow that it begins to deposit its load. Each distributary forms its own mouth. The collection of sediments from all the mouths forms a delta.

Q.2. Examine the features of the work of a wind.

Ans. The features of work of wind are as follows:

- **Mushroom rocks:** An active agent of erosion and deposition in the deserts is wind. The rocks in the shape of a mushroom seen in desert are called mushroom rocks.
- **Sand dunes:** When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing, the sand falls and gets deposited in low, hill-like structures. These are called sand dunes.
- **Loess:** When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called loess.