

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Define mountain.

Ans.

- i. A mountain is any natural elevation of the earth surface.
- ii. The mountain may have a small summit and a broad base.
- iii. Because of harsh climate, less people live in the mountain areas.
- iv. Mountains may be arranged in a line called range.
- v. The Himalayas, The Alps, The Andes are the mountain ranges.

Q.2. What are Block Mountains? What do they form? Give example.

Ans. Block Mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted blocks are termed as horsts and the lowered blocks are called grabens. For example, the Rhine Valley and the Vosges mountain in Europe.

Q.3. Give two examples of each

- a. Young fold mountains
- b. Old fold mountains and
- c. Plateaus.

Ans.

- a. Young fold mountains—The Himalayas, the Alps
- b. Old fold mountains—Ural, the Aravalli
- c. Plateaus—Deccan Plateau, Tibet Plateau

Q.4. What are Fold mountains? Give examples.

Ans.

- i. River brings huge amount of sediments with it and deposits it into the sea.
- ii. When the forces from the either sides start acting towards each other, then squeezing or buckling is experienced in the rock strata of the sedimentary deposit.
- iii. Due to this buckling, folding takes place. This folding can take place at any scale.
- iv. Sometimes the magnitude of compression is so great that it causes the strata of sediments to rise up in the form of a chain which is often termed as mountain chain.
- v. All the great mountains on the earth, for example, Rockies in North America, Andes in South America, Alps in Europe and Himalayas in Asia have been formed in this way.

Q.5. What are plateaus?

Ans.

- i. Plateaus are also called table lands.
- ii. A plateau is an elevated area as compared to its surrounding areas.
- iii. It is a highland with a flat terrain at the top, marked with steep slopes.
- iv. Its height is more than a plain and less than a mountain. Its average height varies from the sea level usually between 300 to 1,000 metres.

Q.6. Define the word plains.

Ans. A relatively flat and a low-lying land surface with least difference between its highest and lowest points is called a plain. These are usually low-lying flat areas with least unevenness. These are plain and levelled stretches of land running hundreds to thousands in kilometers. Plains are very useful for agriculture.

Q.7. Why is it necessary to preserve landforms?

Ans.

- i. They give us fresh water.
- ii. They give us food and fodder for animals.
- iii. They help in maintaining ecological balance.
- iv. They give us valuable mineral resources.