

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Explain Block Mountain with example.

Ans.

- i. Block mountains are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically.
- ii. The uplifted blocks are called 'horst' and lowered blocks are called 'graben'.
- iii. The Rhine Valley and the Vosges mountains in Europe are examples of such mountains.

Q.2. Explain Volcanic Mountain with example.

Ans.

- i. Volcanic Mountains are usually formed by the continued and constant accumulation of volcanic material such as lava and various molten rocks around the volcanic vent.
- ii. The materials go on accumulating on the mountain top over time.
- iii. Some of the best examples are Mt. Fujiyama of Japan and Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa.

Q.3. Examine the utility of mountains.

Ans. Mountains are useful in several ways:

- Mountains have great herbal concentrations. We find various medicinal plants like arjun, babool, neem, tulsi plant, kachnar, turmeric and mint, etc.
- Various perennial rivers originate from mountains. For example, Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra, etc.
- Climate over mountains is very cool. This is due to the fact that as we move higher from the sea level, temperature tends to decrease.
- From the rivers in the mountains hydroelectricity can be generated by making dams. For example, Nathpa Jhakhri Project in Shimla in Himachal Pradesh and Bhakhra Nangal Dam in Punjab.

Q.4. Examine the utility of Plains.

Ans.

- i. The first and foremost usefulness of plains is the agriculture. These provide a flat land first of all for cultivation and secondly, the fertile soil.
- ii. About 90 per cent of the world's population lives in plains. It is because of the availability of fertile lands and ease of movement in all direction.
- iii. These plains are the main centres of civilisations. All the major civilisations flourished in plains only.