E. Answer the following questions in 10 -20 words:

Q1. Name two mountains ranges, two plateaus and two plains that are located in India.

Answer:

Two mountain ranges: The Himalaya range and the Aravalli range.

Two plateaus: The Deccan Plateau and the Chota Nagpur plateaus.

Two plains: The Indo-Gangetic plains and the Punjab plains.

Q2. Classify mountains on the basis of their origin. Give an example of each.

Answer: Mountains can be divided into four types on the basis of their origin:

1) **Fold mountains:** Examples: The Himalayas (India) and the Rockies (USA) are examples of Fold Mountains.
2) **Block mountains:** Examples include the Rhine River Valley enclosed by the Vosges and the Black Forest in Germany.
3) **Residual mountains**: Examples include the Aravallis (India) and Sierra Nevada (Spain).
4) **Volcanic mountains:** Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) is an example of a volcanic mountain.

Q3. Why are mountains region scantily populated?

Answer: Following are the reasons mountain having scanty population:

- Steep slopes
- Lack of agricultural land
- Lack of transport and facilities
- Extreme cold climate makes them unsuitable for human habitation

Q4. What is difference between plateaus and plains?

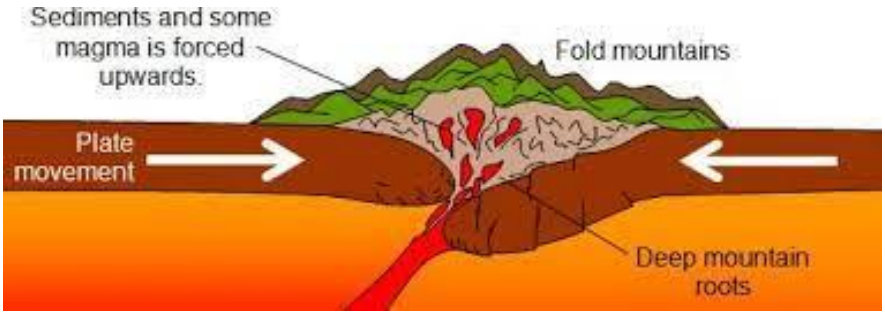
Answer:

Plateaus: A plateau is an elevated flat land. It is considerably higher than the surrounding area with steep slopes.

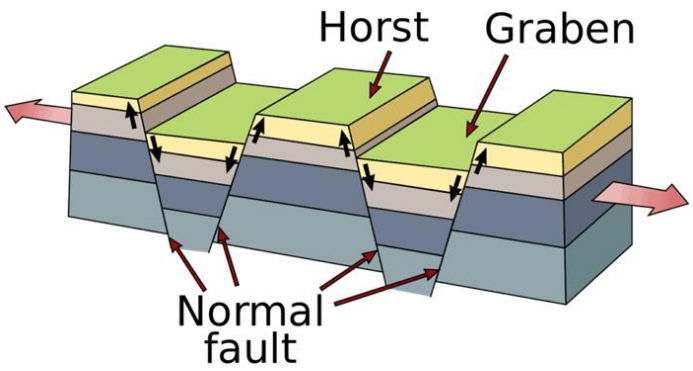
Plains: Plains are low lying flat land with very gentle slope.

F. Answer the following questions in 50 – 70 words.

Q1. Distinguish between a fold mountain and a block mountain?



Answer: Fold Mountains are formed when ***horizontal layers of sediments are compressed from both side*** and they gets ***squeezed and folded***. Gradually they get ***uplifted and form Fold Mountains.***

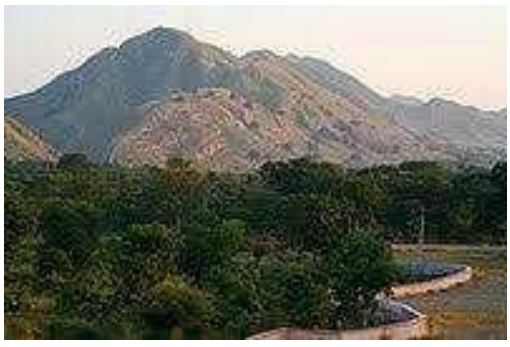


Block Mountains: ***Faulting happens when the Earth's crust completely breaks and slides past each other.*** Rocks along a fault tend to move in opposite directions. The ***uplifted blocks are termed as horsts*** and the ***lowered blocks are called graben.*** The Rhine valley and the Vosges Mountain in Europe are examples of such mountain systems.

Q2. Compare the physical features of young fold mountains with those of old fold mountains.

Answer: Young Fold Mountains: The Himalaya, the Alps Mountains, the Andes and the Rockies are all young mountains formed in recent geological ages.

They ***are high, with steep slopes and sharp pointed peaks***.

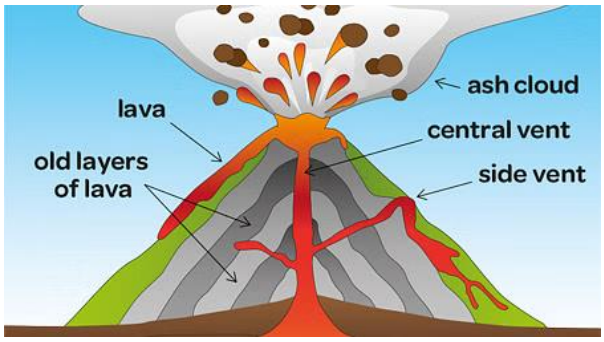


Old Fold Mountains: The old fold mountains like the Urals, the Appalachians and the Aravallis are ***low in height and gave gentle slopes and rounded peaks.***

The ***forces of erosion*** have ***acted*** upon them for ***millions of years*** and have ***considerably worn them down***.

Young Fold Mountains	Old Fold Mountains:
They are of recent origin	They have been formed long ago
They are higher than old fold mountains	They are lower than old fold mountains
Most of the young fold mountains have pointed peaks	These mountains generally don't have pointed peaks due to erosional activities of exogenic forces. They have rounded peaks.
These have steeper slopes and deeper valleys	Due to the erosional activities of exogenic forces, these mountains have gentle slopes
Examples: The Himalaya, the Alps Mountains, the Andes and the Rockies	Examples: The Urals, the Appalachians and the Aravallis

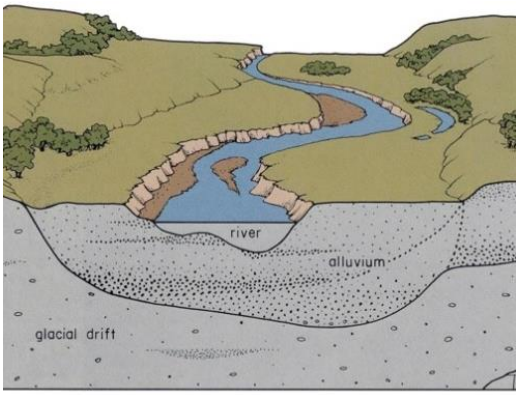
Q3. How are volcanic mountains formed? Give examples.



Answer: Volcanic Mountains are formed ***due to volcanic eruption***. It happens when ***molten rock or magma under the surface*** of the earth ***erupts.*** When ***Magma flows out on the Earth's surface it is called Lava***. ***Accumulation of Lava*** and its ***subsequent cooling*** down results in the ***building of a volcanic mountain***.

Examples: Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania and Mt.Vesuvius Italy are examples of volcanic mountains.

Q4. How are alluvial plains formed? Name any two such plains?



Answer: ***Plains are generally formed by river and their tributaries.*** The ***river flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them.*** They carry forward the eroded material. Then they ***deposit*** their load consisting of ***stones, sand and salt silt*** along their courses and in their ***valleys***. It is ***from these deposits that plains are formed.***

Example: The Indo-Gangetic plains and the Punjab plains.

G. Answer the following questions in 80 – 100 words

Q1. Explain the importance of plateaus as a natural resource.

Answer: Plateaus are useful to us in following ways:

- Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits. In India, the Deccan and Chota Nagpur plateaus have vast reserves of coal, iron-ore, manganese etc.

- Rivers in the plateau regions form waterfalls. The waterfalls are utilised for the generation of hydroelectricity. Example: the Jog Falls in India
- Volcanic plateaus are rich in black soil, which is very fertile and good for crops like cotton and sugar cane.
- The natural beauty of plateau areas attracts many tourists.

Q2. Why do 90 % populations of world live in plains? Give example to illustrate your answer.

Answer:

- 90% of world's population lives on plains because of the following reason.
- With a rich soil cover equipped with an adequate water supply and favourable climate, it is agriculturally a productive part of India.
- Generally, land is flat in plains so transportation is easier in these areas.
- Most rivers are situated near plains which provide water for farming, industrial use, domestic use etc.
- Amount of oxygen available in plains is sufficient for survival of people when compared to mountain regions where oxygen is relatively low.
- The flat surfaces facilitate the construction of houses, roads, industries, etc.
- Easy availability of water near river plains is a reason for the settlement of people there.

H. Think and answer.

Q. Landslides are common in mountain regions. Do you think human activities play an important role here? Give reasons to support your answer.

Answer: Given below are human activities that increases the chance of landslide.

- **Deforestation** adds to landslides because ***the roots of trees and plants hold the soil***. ***On clearing the vegetation***, the ***mountain slope loses its protective layer*** due to which the ***rain water flows with very high speed*** on the ***slopes*** which results in landslides.
- ***Landslides*** often occur in ***mountain regions*** while ***making roads by removing a large number of rocks.***
- ***Mining operations*** that involve ***blasting techniques create vibrations under the soil*** and lead to landslides.
- ***A large number of houses are being created*** which leads to the creation of a ***large amount of debris*** which can ***cause landslides***.