Wada Nirmiti Education Society's

GURUKUL GLOBAL SCHOOL

WORKSHEET

SUB: **LESSON:** **STD: VI**

NAME: _____ **ROLL No:** _____ **DATE:**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which ancient scripture includes the 'Bhūmi Sūkta' (Hymn to the Earth) declaring 'The Earth is my mother and I am her child'?
   (a) Rig Veda (b) Sama Veda
   (c) Atharva Veda (d) Yajur Veda
2. Broadly, the primary physical landforms on the surface of Earth are divided into how many major categories?
   (a) Two (Mountains and Plains) (b) Three (Mountains, Plateaus, and Plains)
   (c) Four (Mountains, Plateaus, Plains, and Deserts) (d) Five (Based on the Sangam Tiṇais)
3. Which among the following is the highest peak in South India?
   (a) Anamudi (Anai Peak) (b) Doddabetta
   (c) Mahendragiri (d) Kanchenjunga
4. What term describes a landform that rises up from the surrounding land, has a flat top, and steep slopes on one or more sides?
   (a) Valley (b) Mountain Range
   (c) Plateau (d) Plain
5. Which mountain peak is an isolated mountain that is not part of any mountain range?
   (a) Mount Everest (b) Mont Blanc
   (c) Mount Aconcagua (d) Mount Kilimanjaro
6. What type of forests are predominantly found on mountain slopes, featuring conifer trees such as pines, firs, spruce, and deodar?
   (a) Tropical Rain Forests (b) Montane Forests
   (c) Mangrove Forests (d) Deciduous Forests
7. Which of the following is an example of an older mountain range that has rounded tops due to millions of years of erosion?
   (a) The Himalayas (b) The Alps
   (c) The Andes (d) The Aravalli Range
8. The practice of cutting step-like fields onto steep mountain slopes for cultivation is known as:
   (a) Jhum Cultivation (b) Terrace Farming
   (c) Intensive Farming (d) Plantation Crop Farming
9. Which plateau is known as the 'Roof of the World' with an average altitude of about 4,500 metres?
   (a) Deccan Plateau (b) Chhota Nagpur Plateau
   (c) Tibetan Plateau (d) East African Plateau
10. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India is famous for huge reserves of which minerals?
    (a) Gold and Diamond (b) Petroleum and Natural Gas
    (c) Iron, Coal, and Manganese (d) Copper and Bauxite

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain the formation and agricultural importance of floodplains.

Answer:

• Formation: Floodplains are formed by rivers originating in mountain ranges. As these rivers flow down, they carry fine particles of rock, sand, and silt known as sediments. When the rivers reach flat land, they deposit these rich sediments along their banks.

• Agricultural Importance: The deposited river sediments make the soil extremely fertile. As a result, floodplains

are highly suitable for growing a wide variety of food crops (such as rice, wheat, maize) and fibre crops (such as cotton and jute), making agriculture the primary economic activity in these regions.
2. How do young mountains differ from old mountains? Give one example of each from the textbook.
Answer:
• Young Mountains: These were formed relatively recently in Earth's geological history. They are characterized by very high, sharp peaks and steep slopes. In fact, some young mountains are still growing in height due to continuous tectonic upliftment. Example: The Himalayas (or the Alps / Andes).
• Old Mountains: These were formed hundreds of millions of years ago. Over time, continuous erosion by wind, water, and ice has worn them down, giving them lower elevations and rounded tops. Example: The Aravalli Range in India.
3. What are plateaus? Why are they referred to as 'storehouses of minerals'?
Answer:
• Definition of Plateau: A plateau is an elevated landform with a broad, more or less flat top surface rising abruptly above the surrounding area, often bounded by steep slopes.
• Storehouses of Minerals: Plateaus are rich in valuable mineral deposits formed through ancient geological and volcanic processes. Major mining operations across the world are concentrated on plateaus. For instance, the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India contains vast reserves of iron, coal, and manganese, while the East African Plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. Describe the major natural and human-made challenges faced by people living in mountainous terrain. Why do communities continue to settle there despite these hardships?
Answer:
Living in mountainous regions presents several natural and human-made challenges:
1. Rugged Terrain & Hard Agriculture: Steep and uneven slopes make regular farming extremely difficult, forcing inhabitants to cut terraces into mountainsides or rely mainly on herding.
2. Natural Disasters: Mountain environments are prone to sudden natural hazards such as landslides, flash floods, cloudbursts, avalanches during snowmelt, and extreme cold weather with heavy snowfall.
3. Infrastructure & Transport Limitations: Building roads, railway lines, schools, and hospitals on steep slopes is technically challenging and expensive, leading to geographical isolation.
4. Uncontrolled Tourism Pressures: While tourism brings crucial income, excessive and unmanaged tourist inflow puts severe pressure on fragile mountain ecosystems, creating pollution and waste issues.

Why People Choose to Live in Mountains:
• Environmental & Livelihood Factors: Mountains offer fresh, pure air, scenic natural landscapes, forest produce, and opportunities in eco-tourism, adventure sports (hiking, skiing), and pastoral livestock herding.
• Cultural & Spiritual Significance: Mountains are deeply revered across cultures (e.g., Mount Everest as Chomolungma/Sagarmatha; Mount Kailash as sacred ground). Generations of communities have developed deep cultural roots, traditional ecological wisdom, and strong spiritual ties to these upland homes.
2. Comparative Analysis of Landforms: Compare Mountains, Plateaus, and Plains on the basis of Elevation/Surface Features, Soil Fertility, Major Economic Activities, and Population Density.
Answer:
A comprehensive comparison of the three primary landforms is presented below:

1. Surface Features & Elevation:
  • Mountains: High elevation with steep slopes, broad bases, and narrow conical or sharp peaks/summits.
  • Plateaus: Elevated flat-topped tablelands standing above surrounding areas with steep side slopes.
  • Plains: Extensive, low-lying flat or gently undulating surfaces, generally not exceeding 300 metres above sea level.

2. Soil Fertility:
  • Mountains: Thin, rocky soil cover subject to rapid erosion; suitable mainly for montane forests and step terrace cultivation.
  • Plateaus: Generally rocky and less fertile soil, except for volcanic lava plateaus (like Deccan Plateau) which possess fertile black soil.

- Plains: Highly fertile alluvial soil formed by continuous sediment deposits carried by river systems.

3. Primary Economic Activities:
- Mountains: Terrace farming, livestock herding/pastoralism, forestry, adventure sports, and tourism.
- Plateaus: Mining of mineral reserves (iron, coal, gold, manganese), industrial processing, and quarrying.
- Plains: Intensive crop agriculture, river transport/navigation, industrial manufacturing, and trade.

4. Human Population Density:
- Mountains: Very low population density due to harsh climate, rugged relief, and transport difficulties.
- Plateaus: Moderate population density, mostly concentrated around mineral-rich mining and industrial hubs.
- Plains: Highly dense population hubs worldwide due to flat land ease of construction, abundant water, and rich agricultural yields.

3. Discuss the economic, cultural, and environmental significance of river plains with special reference to the Ganga Plain in India. Highlight the emerging environmental challenges in this region.

Answer:

Significance of River Plains (Ganga Plain):

1. Economic Significance:
- Agriculture: The Ganga plain provides fertile alluvial soil ideal for cultivating essential food crops (rice, wheat, maize, barley, millets) and cash/fibre crops (cotton, jute, hemp).
- Transport & Livelihood: The smooth, gentle slope allows easy river navigation and boating, supporting trade, inland water transport, and thriving freshwater river fisheries.

2. Cultural Significance:
- Sacred Rivers & Confluences: Rivers hold immense spiritual value in Indian culture. River sources and confluences (meeting points of rivers) host traditional pilgrimage sites, festivals, and sacred rituals.
- Cradle of Civilizations: Historically, major human civilizations developed alongside fertile river banks due to reliable water availability and rich agricultural yields.

Emerging Environmental Challenges:

1. Groundwater Depletion: Transitioning from traditional rainfed farming to intensive canal and tubewell irrigation has led to alarming decline in underground water tables.
2. Severe Pollution: Industrial effluents, urban sewage discharge, and agricultural runoff have heavily polluted the river ecosystems and drinking water sources.
3. High Population Pressure: Supporting over 40 crore people (more than 25% of India's total population) puts extreme strain on land resources, urban sanitation, and natural habitats.