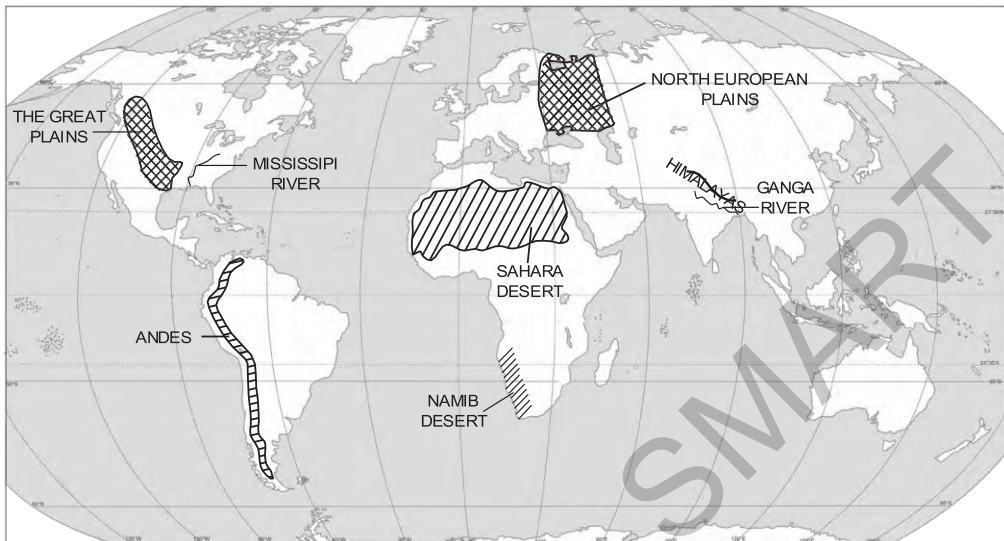


CHP- 3 LANDFORMS AND LIFE (ANSWER KEY)



PROGRESS MILESTONE

PAGE 37

1. ✗

2. ✗

3. ✓

4. ✓

PROGRESS MILESTONE

PAGE 40

1. Minerals

2. Mining

3. Alluvial

4. Delta

LET US PRACTISE

PAGES 42-44

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (c) Chhota Nagpur
2. (b) Date palms
3. (b) Shaping slopes into steps for farming
4. (d) Deserts

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Aconcagua
2. East African
3. Montane forests
4. Oases

C. Match the following:

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (d)
4. (b)

D. Very short answer type questions

- 1.** An island is a landmass that is completely surrounded by water.
- 2.** Pine tree is a common tree found in mountainous regions.
- 3.** People in deserts face challenges like very little or no rainfall, extreme temperatures and limited vegetation.
- 4.** Food crops, such as wheat, rice, maize, millets and barley are grown in the Northern Plains.

E. Short answer type questions

1. Mountains are formed by tectonic forces like the collision of Earth's plates or volcanic activity.
2. Plains are ideal for agriculture because they have fertile soil, abundant water from rivers for irrigation and flat land that's easy to farm. This makes regions like the Ganga Plain important for crop growth and supports a large population.
3. Plateaus are large, flat areas of land that are elevated above the surrounding terrain, often rich in minerals and used for grazing and mining.
4. Life in plateau regions is challenging for farming due to rocky soil and a warm, dry climate. However, volcanic plateaus with black soil can grow crops like cotton and sugarcane. Waterfalls are common here and can be used for energy, while people rely on activities other than farming due to limited fertile land.

F. Long answer

Plains	Plateaus
• Plains are low-lying, flat landforms.	• Plateaus are elevated, flat-topped landforms
• The soil here is very fertile.	• The soil here is rocky and not fertile.
• The Ganga Plain in India are known for crops like wheat and maize.	• The Chhota Nagpur Plateau in India, is famous for its iron and manganese deposits.

2. Mountain vegetation includes coniferous trees like pines, firs and spruces, which have needle-like leaves to survive the cold. Montane forests at mid-levels have a mix of tree types, while subalpine forests are found higher up. Small plants, mosses and lichens grow at even higher altitudes. Mountain animals like the Himalayan tahr, snow leopard, yak, ibex and black bear are specially adapted to live in the cold and rocky mountain environment.
3. Alluvial plains are formed by the deposition of sediment from rivers. Structural plains are formed by the upliftment of rock layers. Erosional plains form due to the erosion of higher land by wind and water. Deltaic plains are formed at the mouth of rivers where rivers deposit sediment, forming flat, triangular land known as deltas.
4. Mountainous regions have harsh climates with cold temperatures, heavy snowfall and strong winds. The steep slopes and rugged terrain limit accessibility and agricultural opportunities. People adapt by practicing terrace farming, herding animals like sheep, goats or yaks, which are well-adapted to the environment and engaging in tourism and mountain climbing.

G. Read the given text and answer the following questions.

1. People of the village offered flowers and prayers to the mountain because they believed it was a goddess, Chomolungma, who protected them.
2. Different communities around the world show their respect for sacred mountains through various rituals and practices. Many cultures see mountains not just as landforms but as divine and powerful guardians. For example, they offer prayers, perform pilgrimages, and build temples or shrines near these mountains.
3. Other landforms that people might consider sacred or important in different cultures include rivers, oceans, forests and certain types of rocks or stones. For

instance, the Ganges River in India is considered sacred and worshipped by the Hindus.

ASSERTION-REASON

PAGE 44

1. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.
2. (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

PICTURE-BASED QUESTIONS

PAGE 44

1. The given landform is desert. Two features of a desert are:
 - Deserts are characterised by extremely dry conditions with little rainfall.
 - Due to the lack of water, deserts have scarce vegetation.
2. Two types of deserts are:
 - **Hot Deserts:** These deserts have high temperatures and low humidity. Examples include the Sahara Desert in Africa and the Arabian Desert in the Middle East.
 - **Cold Deserts:** These deserts have low temperatures and are often located in high-altitude regions. Examples include the Gobi Desert in Mongolia and the Antarctic Desert.