

CBSE CLASS 6 — SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter 3: Landforms and Life

Picture-Based Worksheet — Set A

Name: _____	Class & Section: _____	Date: _____
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Study each picture carefully and answer the three questions that follow it. (5 pictures x 3 questions x 2 marks = 30 marks)

Picture 1

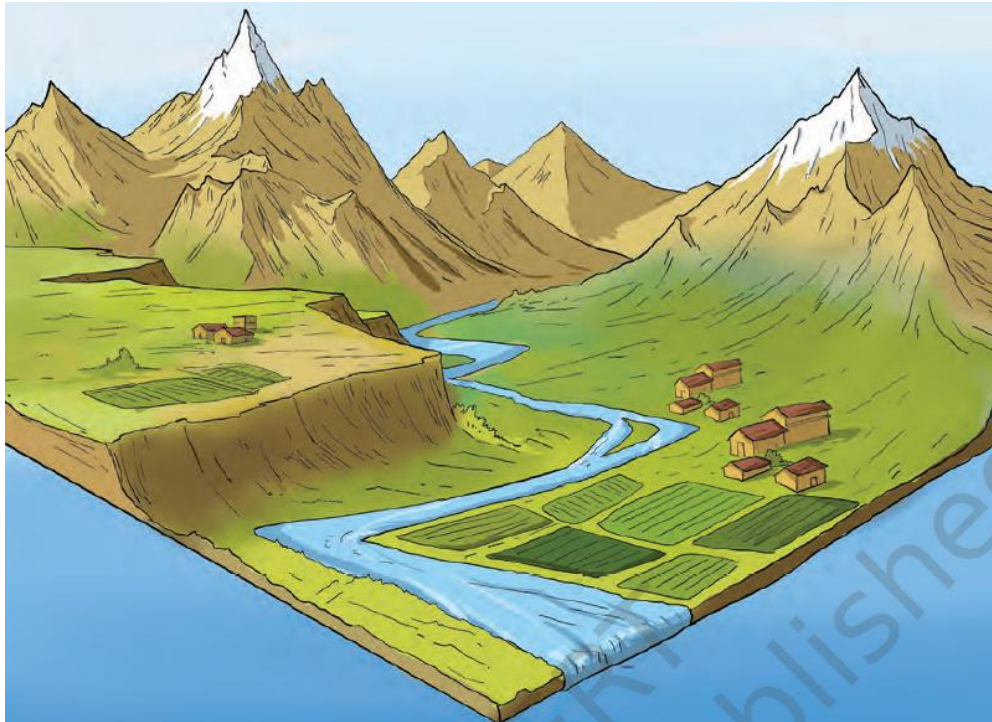


Diagram 1: The Three Major Landforms

1. Identify the three landforms found in the picture.

2. Which of the three landforms shown has the highest altitude?

3. Name one river-related feature shown in the picture, and explain its role in the plain.

Picture 2

Diagram 2: Parts of a Mountain

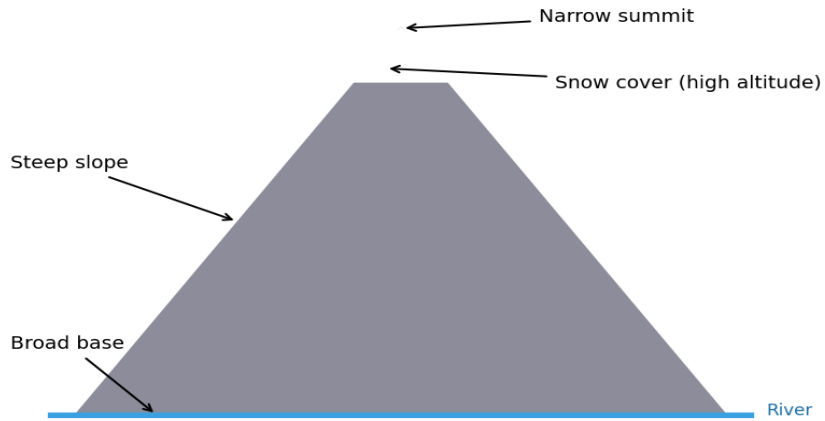


Diagram 2: Parts of a Mountain

1. Name any two parts of the mountain labelled in the diagram.

2. Why is the summit of the mountain shown covered in white?

3. What is the term used for the wide lower part of the mountain shown in the diagram?

Picture 3



Diagram 3: Terrace Farming in North India

1. What farming method is shown in the diagram?

2. Why do farmers cut the slope into steps, as shown in the picture?

3. In which type of landform is this farming method most commonly practised?

Picture 4



Diagram 4: The Nohkalikai Falls emerging from the Cherrapunji Plateau

1. From what part of the plateau does the water fall, as shown in the diagram?

2. Name one real waterfall from the chapter that forms in a similar way.

3. What happens to the water after it reaches the base of the waterfall, as shown in the picture?

Answer Key — Set A

Picture 1: Diagram 1: The Three Major Landforms

1. The three landforms labelled in the picture are Mountain, Plateau and Plain.
2. The mountain has the highest altitude among the three landforms shown.
3. A river is shown flowing from the mountain/plateau area into the plain; it carries fertile sediments down into the plain, making the soil suitable for agriculture.

Picture 2: Diagram 2: Parts of a Mountain

1. Two labelled parts are the narrow summit and the broad base (steep slope is also labelled).
2. The summit is shown covered in white because it represents snow, which remains at high altitudes where temperatures stay low enough that it does not melt.
3. The wide lower part of the mountain is called the broad base.

Picture 3: Diagram 3: Terrace Farming on a Mountain Slope

1. The diagram shows terrace farming.
2. Farmers cut the slope into steps to create flat surfaces on which crops can be grown, since a plain, unbroken slope is too steep for regular farming.
3. This farming method is most commonly practised in mountainous regions, where the terrain is rugged and steep.

Picture 4: Diagram 4: The Nohkalikai Falls emerging from the Cherrapunji Plateau

1. The water falls from the steep edge of the plateau.
2. The Nohkalikai Falls (Cherrapunji Plateau) or the Victoria Falls (Zambezi River) are examples of real waterfalls that form in a similar way, at the edge of high ground.
3. The water collects in a pool at the base of the waterfall, as shown in the picture.

CBSE CLASS 6 — SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter 3: Landforms and Life

Picture-Based Worksheet — Set B

Name: _____	Class & Section: _____	Date: _____
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Study each picture carefully and answer the three questions that follow it. (5 pictures x 3 questions x 2 marks = 30 marks)

Picture 1

Diagram 6: Cross-section of a Plateau

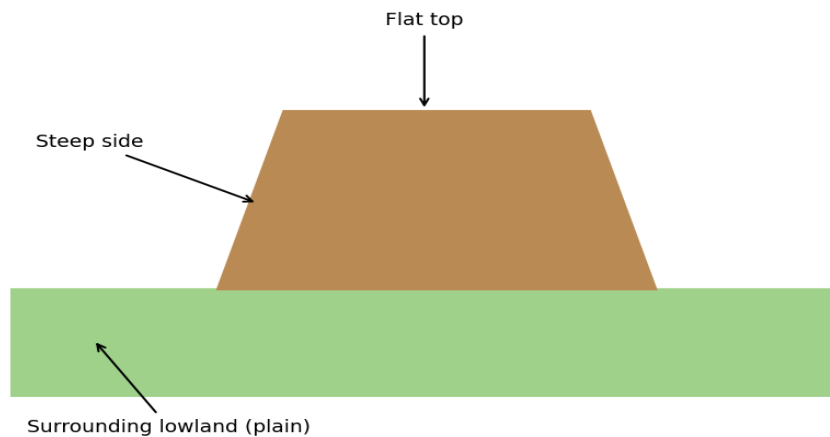


Diagram 6: Cross-section of a Plateau

1. What is the shape of the top of the plateau shown in the diagram?

2. How does the side of the plateau shown in the diagram differ from the side of a mountain?

3. What surrounds the plateau at its base, as shown in the diagram?

Picture 2



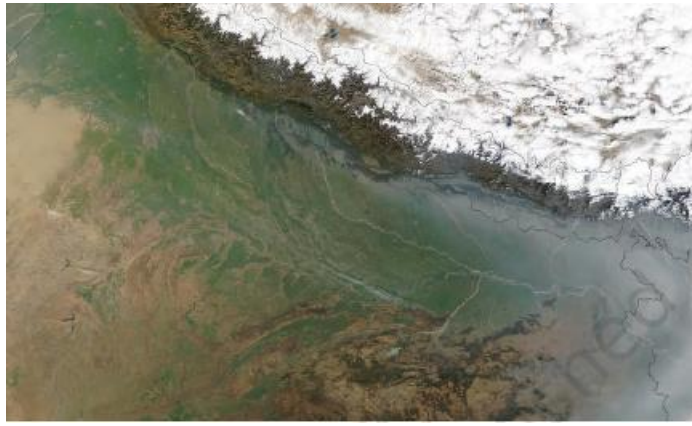
Animals Found in the Mountain Environment

1. Name any three animals labelled in the diagram.

2. Which of the animals labelled in the diagram is a bird, and where might it usually be seen?

3. Why are the animals shown in the diagram adapted to live specifically in mountain regions?

Picture 3



A satellite view of the Ganga plain

1. From which mountain range does the Ganga originate, as shown in the diagram?

2. Name the tributary shown joining the Ganga from the Himalayas.

3. From which range does the other tributary shown in the diagram originate?

Answer Key — Set B

Picture 1: Diagram 6: Cross-section of a Plateau

1. The top of the plateau shown is flat.
2. The side of the plateau is steep, rising sharply from the surrounding land, but unlike a mountain it leads up to a flat top rather than a narrow summit.
3. A surrounding lowland, or plain, is shown at the base of the plateau in the diagram.

Picture 2: Animals Found in the Mountain Environment

1. Any three of: Golden Eagle, Snow Leopard, Ibex, Yak, Himalayan Tahr.
2. The Golden Eagle is a bird; it would usually be seen soaring high above mountain valleys.
3. These animals are adapted to live in the mountains because they can survive the cold temperatures, thin air and steep, rugged terrain found at high altitudes.

Picture 3: The Ganga and its Tributaries

1. The Ganga originates from the Himalayas, as shown in the diagram.
2. The Yamuna is shown as a tributary joining the Ganga from the Himalayas.
3. The other tributary shown, the Son, originates from the Vindhya Range.

CBSE CLASS 6 — SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter 3: Landforms and Life

Picture-Based Worksheet — Set C

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Study each picture carefully and answer the three questions that follow it. (5 pictures x 3 questions x 2 marks = 30 marks)

Picture 1



Relative Heights of Six Mountains of the World

1. Which mountain shown in the chart has the greatest height?

2. Name one mountain from the chart that is located in South America, and state its approximate height.

3. Which mountain shown is the highest peak in South India, and how does its height compare with Mount Everest?

Picture 2

Diagram 13: River Confluence and Navigation

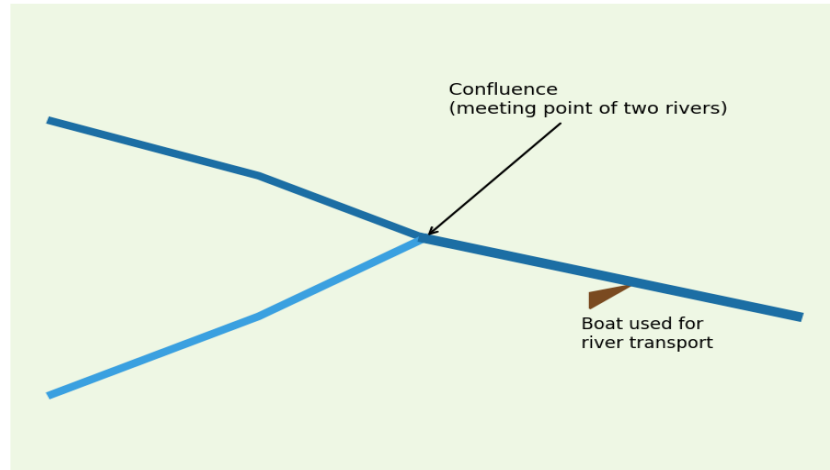


Diagram 13: River Confluence and Navigation

1. What is the point where the two rivers meet in the diagram called?

2. What mode of transport is shown being used on the river in the diagram?

3. Why is river transport easier in the plains than in the mountains, as suggested by the diagram?

Picture 3

Diagram 14: Mining Activity on a Plateau



Diagram 14: Mining Activity on a Plateau

1. What economic activity is shown taking place on the plateau in the diagram?

2. Name any two minerals that could be extracted from a mine like the one shown.

3. Why are plateaus, rather than plains, often the site of major mining activity?

Picture 4

Diagram 15: The Five Tinais of Ancient Tamil Sangam Poetry

Tinai	Landscape	Main Occupation
Kurinji	Mountainous regions	Hunting & gathering
Mullai	Grassland & forests	Cattle rearing
Marudam	Fertile agricultural plains	Farming
Neydal	Coastal regions	Fishing & seafaring
Palai	Arid, desert-like regions	Journeying & fighting

Diagram 15: The Five Tinais of Ancient Tamil Sangam Poetry

1. Name the tinai associated with mountainous regions, and state its main occupation.

2. Which tinai is linked with fishing and seafaring, according to the chart?

3. According to the chart, what was the main occupation associated with the Palai tinai?

Answer Key — Set C

Picture 1: Diagram 11: Relative Heights of Six World Mountains

1. Mount Everest has the greatest height among the mountains shown in the chart.
2. Mount Aconcagua is located in South America (in the Andes), with an approximate height of 6,961 metres.
3. Anamudi is the highest peak in South India; at about 2,695 metres, it is much shorter than Mount Everest, which is 8,848 metres high.

Picture 2: Diagram 13: River Confluence and Navigation

1. The point where the two rivers meet is called a confluence.
2. A boat is shown being used for river transport in the diagram.
3. River transport is easier in the plains because the land has a gentle slope, so the river flows smoothly, unlike in the mountains where the terrain is steep and rivers flow rapidly.

Picture 3: Diagram 14: Mining Activity on a Plateau

1. Mining is shown taking place on the plateau in the diagram.
2. Any two of: iron, coal, manganese, gold, diamonds.
3. Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits formed deep within rocky layers, which is why they are often called 'storehouses of minerals' and are commonly chosen as mining sites, unlike plains, which are used mainly for agriculture.

Picture 4: Diagram 15: The Five Tinas of Ancient Tamil Sangam Poetry

1. The Kurinji tinai is associated with mountainous regions, and its main occupation was hunting and gathering.
2. The Neydal tinai, linked with coastal regions, is associated with fishing and seafaring.
3. The Palai tinai, associated with arid, desert-like regions, had journeying and fighting as its main occupation.