

Chapter 3: Landforms and Life

Practice Worksheet — Set C

Name: _____	Class & Section: _____	Date: _____
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Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions (10 x 1 mark = 10 marks)

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which statement about hills is correct?

- (a) Hills are higher than mountains (b) Hills have steep slopes and narrow summits (c) Hills have lower height and rounded tops (d) Hills are always snow-capped

2. Which mountain in Africa is an isolated peak, not part of any mountain range?

- (a) Mont Blanc (b) Mount Kilimanjaro (c) Mount Aconcagua (d) Mount Everest

3. What kind of soil do lava plateaus (formed by volcanic activity) usually have?

- (a) Sandy soil (b) Rich black soil (c) Rocky, infertile soil (d) Saline soil

4. The Victoria Falls is located on which river?

- (a) Ganga (b) Zambezi (c) Sharavati (d) Subarnarekha

5. Which of these is a food crop grown in the Gangetic plain?

- (a) Jute (b) Cotton (c) Rice (d) Hemp

6. What has contributed to the depletion of groundwater in the Ganga plain in recent decades?

- (a) Terrace farming (b) Deforestation (c) Increased irrigation (d) Mining

7. Which desert lies in the northwest of the Indian subcontinent?

- (a) Sahara (b) Gobi (c) Thar (d) Kalahari

8. As described in Kalidasa's poem, the Himalayas stretch between which two:

- (a) Pacific and Atlantic oceans (b) Western and Eastern oceans (c) Indian and Arctic oceans (d) Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

9. Which animal is NOT mentioned in the chapter as a mountain animal?

- (a) Snow leopard (b) Yak (c) Camel (d) Ibex

10. What is the term for water reaching the ground from the atmosphere as rain, snow or hail?

- (a) Altitude (b) Precipitation (c) Terrain (d) Confluence

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks (10 x 1 mark = 10 marks)

1. The height of an object above sea level is called its _____.
2. At high altitudes, snow may never melt, leaving a mountain permanently _____.
3. Bachendri Pal became the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest in the year _____.
4. A sudden, violent rainstorm is called a _____.
5. The East African Plateau is famous for _____ and diamond mining.
6. Floodplains are formed by rivers that deposit fertile _____ carried down from the mountains.
7. In the Kuringji tinai, the main occupation of the people was _____.
8. The Sahara Desert is located on the continent of _____.
9. A _____ is the meeting point of two or more rivers.
10. The mountain terrain is usually _____, or rough, with steep slopes.

Section 3: True or False (10 x 1 mark = 10 marks)

1. A mountain's snow melts every summer at lower altitudes and feeds rivers. [True / False]
2. Snow and hailstones are forms of precipitation in a solid state. [True / False]
3. Arunima Sinha climbed Mount Everest before she lost her leg in an accident. [True / False]
4. Mount Everest is called 'Chomolungma' by the Tibetans, meaning 'Mother Goddess of the World'. [True / False]

5. Lava plateaus generally have poor, infertile soil. [True / False]
6. The Victoria Falls is found on the Zambezi River in southern Africa. [True / False]
7. A confluence refers only to the point where a river meets the sea. [True / False]
8. The Yamuna and Ghagara are tributaries of the Ganga that originate in the Himalayas. [True / False]
9. The Son (Sone) river originates from the Vindhya Range, south of the Ganga plain. [True / False]
10. According to the chapter, all landforms support exactly the same type of flora and fauna. [True / False]

Section 4: Answer in About Two Lines (10 x 2 marks = 20 marks)

1. Why are some mountains permanently snow-capped?

2. What is a montane forest?

3. Name any two animals found in mountain environments.

4. Who was Bachendri Pal and what did she achieve?

5. What is a confluence?

6. Why is mining a major activity on plateaus?

7. How is river transport useful in the plains?

8. What crops are grown in the Gangetic plain?

9. Name one hot desert and one cold desert.

10. What do the Tibetans and Nepalis call Mount Everest?

Section 5: Short Notes — Answer in 5 to 8 lines (5 x 4 marks = 20 marks)

1. Explain the differences between mountains, plateaus and plains.

2. Write a short note on the cultural significance of rivers in India.

3. Describe the vegetation and wildlife found in mountain regions.

4. Write a short note on the five tinais of ancient Tamil Sangam poetry.

5. Write a short note on famous waterfalls found on plateaus around the world.

Answer Key — Set C

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. c) Hills have lower height and rounded tops
2. b) Mount Kilimanjaro
3. b) Rich black soil
4. b) Zambezi River
5. c) Rice
6. c) Increased irrigation
7. c) Thar Desert
8. b) Western and Eastern oceans
9. c) Camel
10. b) Precipitation

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks

1. altitude
2. snow-capped
3. 1984
4. cloudburst
5. gold
6. sediments
7. hunting and gathering
8. Africa
9. confluence
10. rugged

Section 3: True or False

1. True
2. True
3. False — she lost her leg first, at age 22, and climbed Everest later, in 2013.
4. True
5. False — lava plateaus often have rich black soil.
6. True
7. False — a confluence is the meeting point of two or more rivers.
8. True
9. True
10. False — different landforms have different climates and support different flora and fauna.

Section 4: Answer in About Two Lines

1. At very high altitudes, it is cold enough throughout the year that the snow never fully melts, so the mountain remains permanently covered with snow.
2. A montane forest is a type of forest found in mountainous regions, where conifer trees such as pine, fir, spruce and deodar commonly grow.
3. The snow leopard and the Himalayan tahr are two animals found in mountains; the yak and the golden eagle are also common mountain animals.
4. Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest, achieving this in 1984, and she later went on to lead many women's climbing expeditions.
5. A confluence is the meeting point of two or more rivers, and such places are often regarded as sacred by many communities in India.
6. Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits such as iron, coal, manganese, gold and diamonds, which is why many of the world's largest mines are located on plateaus.

7. Because plains have a gentle slope, rivers flow smoothly, making navigation easy; people have long used boats to travel and transport goods along rivers such as the Ganga.
8. Food crops such as rice, wheat, maize, barley and millets, and fibre crops such as cotton, jute and hemp, are all grown in the fertile Gangetic plain.
9. The Sahara Desert in Africa is an example of a hot desert, while the Gobi Desert in Asia is an example of a cold desert.
10. Tibetans call Mount Everest 'Chomolungma', meaning 'Mother Goddess of the World', while Nepalis call it 'Sagarmatha', meaning 'Goddess of the Sky'.

Section 5: Short Notes

1. Mountains are landforms that rise much higher than the surrounding land, with a broad base, steep slopes and a narrow summit; some remain snow-capped. Plateaus also rise from the surrounding land but have a broadly flat top with steep sides on at least one edge, and their height can vary greatly. Plains, on the other hand, have an extensive flat or gently undulating surface without large hills or deep valleys, and are generally not more than 300 metres above sea level. Each of these landforms has a different climate, supports different flora and fauna, and offers people different opportunities and challenges for farming, mining, tourism and settlement.
2. Rivers have carried immense cultural value throughout Indian history, whether flowing through mountains or plains. Many communities consider a river's source, as well as its confluence with other rivers, to be sacred, and numerous festivals, ceremonies and rituals are conducted at such locations. The Ganga, in particular, is deeply woven into Indian culture — ancient poets like Kalidasa wrote about it flowing down from the Himalayas, and even today people travel along its plains by boat and gather at its banks for worship and celebration. This deep connection between rivers and culture reflects the broader relationship between landforms and human life in India.
3. Mountain slopes are often covered with montane forests, where conifer trees such as pine, fir, spruce and deodar grow tall with thin, pointed leaves. At higher altitudes, these forests give way to grasses, mosses and lichen, which can survive in colder and harsher conditions. Mountain

regions are also home to a wide variety of wildlife, including the golden eagle, the peregrine falcon, the snow leopard, the ibex, the Himalayan tahr, the mountain hare, the yak, the grey fox and the black bear. This rich mix of forests, grasslands, rivers, lakes and caves makes mountains an important habitat for diverse fauna.

4. The five tinais of ancient Tamil Sangam poetry are five landscapes, each associated with specific deities, lifestyles, moods or emotions such as love, longing, separation or quarrel. Kurinji refers to mountainous regions where people practised hunting and gathering, Mullai to grassland and forests linked with cattle rearing, Marudam to fertile agricultural plains linked with farming, Neydal to coastal regions linked with fishing and seafaring, and Palai to arid, desert-like regions linked with journeying and fighting. Though this is a different classification from mountains, plateaus and plains, it reflects a similarly keen awareness of the deep connection between people and their natural environment.

5. Plateaus are home to many spectacular waterfalls formed where rivers drop sharply over their steep edges. The Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River in southern Africa is one of the most famous examples. In India, the Hundru Falls on the Subarnarekha River is found in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau, and the Jog Falls on the Sharavati River is located in the Western Ghats. The Nohkalikai Falls, which drop down 340 metres from the Cherrapunji Plateau in Meghalaya, is another spectacular example, showing how plateau landscapes can create dramatic natural features.