

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL
SECTOR – 24 B CHANDIGARH
CLASS – V (SOCIAL STUDIES)
CHAPTER – 4 MAJOR LANDFORMS

TEXTBOOK WORK

Fill in the blank (Page no – 22)

plateau

Fill in the blank (Page no – 23)

tableland

Fill in the blank (Page no – 24)

agriculture

Multiple choice question (Page no – 24)

C

EXERCISE

Oral questions

1. Give two examples of mountain ranges.

Ans) Andes in South America and Rockies in North America are the examples of mountain ranges.

2. What is a plateau ?

Ans) A plateau is a highland area with a flat top . It is also called a tableland.

Test yourself

1. A
2. B

Multiple choice questions

1. A
2. A

True / False

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True

NOTEBOOK WORK

Write short notes on the following

1. Plateaus– They are highland areas with a flat top. They are also called tablelands. The surface of the plateaus are often cut by rivers and streams. Some plateaus are very large and some are surrounded by mountain ranges from all sides.
2. Plains– They are a broad , flat and low lying surface of land. They are also called lowlands. The land in the plains is even or slightly hilly. Most of the plains are formed by the deposits of a river. They are fertile and thickly populated.

3. Mountains – They are landforms which rise high above their surroundings. They are made of rocks and earth. Usually they are more than 900 meters above sea level. They have steep slopes and conical peaks. A group of mountains is called a range or chain of mountains.

Answer the following questions

1. How are mountains useful ?

Ans) Mountains are useful in the following ways :

- a) They act as natural barriers and provide protection against harsh ,hot and cold barriers.
- b) They protect us from invaders.
- c) Rivers originate in the mountains and provide water for irrigation and other day-to-day needs of the people living near them.
- d) Many holiday resorts are situated in mountains where mountaineering and skiing can be enjoyed by tourists , especially during the summer season.
- e) Many mountains are rich in mineral and building materials.

2. Why are the plains thickly populated ?

Ans) Plains are thickly populated because the soil is fertile and the terrain here are good for farming. Roadways and railways are easily built here. Many industries are also situated here and people find employment for themselves. The coastal plains are ideal fishing sites. All these factors attract people to come and settle in the plains.

3. Describe the three stages of a river.

Ans) The three stages of a river are :

- a) First stage – the upper course
Majority of the rivers originate from mountains. At this stage , the river has very little water. While it flows down the slopes , it gains

speed and cuts a deep valley and forms waterfalls. Example – River Ganga originates at Gangotri and flows down the slopes till Haridwar.

b) Second stage – the middle course

As the river enters the plains , it enters the middle course. Here , it flows on a flat surface so it's speed lessens. It now meanders and forms loops. Example – River Ganges flowing between Kanpur and Allahabad has this course.

c) Third course – the lower course

Here , the river joins a bigger water body , for example , sea. The speed of the river is extremely slow and it divides into many channels, forming a triangular shape or a delta near the mouth of the river. Example – River Ganga forms a delta as it flows into the Bay of Bengal.

4. What is a desert ? State it's unique features.

Ans) A desert is a barren land which receives very little rainfall. It has a very dry or semi – dry climate. The days are hot and the night are very cold. Sandstorms are common here. The common features of a desert are sand dunes or hills of sand. Most deserts have small areas of water where plants grow and people live. Such a place is known as an oasis.

5. How are the plains formed ? What is the role of rivers in its formation ?

Ans) Plains are formed by deposits of rivers , for example , the Northern Plains of India. The rivers deposit sand , mud and silt on their banks . These deposits form plains. The role of the river is very important in the formation of a plain as it is the river , which while flowing down the slopes of the mountains , brings along fertile and mineral rich soil , mud and silt and deposits them on its banks during its course.

