

# NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography

## Chapter 6 – Major Landforms of the Earth PDF

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*NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 by Physics Wallah mainly focuses on the major landforms of the Earth, namely mountains, plateaus, and plains. Keep reading to know more!*

**NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6:** Ever since you began your social science classes in sixth grade, you've been exploring our fascinating planet through geography.

In this chapter, we'll be exploring six of the most prominent landforms – mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, hills and coastal landforms. Each unique landform was formed by various geological and environmental processes over millions of years.

In this blog post, I will discuss key landforms covered in Chapter 6 – Major Landforms of the Earth from the NCERT Social Science textbook for Class 6. Understanding these fundamental concepts such as plains, plateaus, mountains and more is the first step towards appreciating how landforms influence patterns of human settlement, economic activities and interconnect all living beings across different regions.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6

### Overview

The NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 cover "Major Landforms of the Earth." These include mountains, plateaus, and plains. Mountains, plateaus, and plains are the major landforms discussed in this chapter, each with unique characteristics and significance. The significance of these landforms is explored, emphasizing their role in shaping the Earth's surface.

The provided NCERT Solutions offer step-by-step explanations to enhance understanding. For a more in-depth explanation, the solutions can be accessed through Physics Wallah. PW is aligned with the latest syllabus, ensuring relevance for the academic year 2024.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6

### Major Landforms of the Earth

Here are key topics for NCERT solutions for class 6 Social Science Geography chapter 6:

## **1) Introduction to Landforms:**

- Definition of landforms and their significance on Earth's surface.
- Understanding the diverse features created by natural processes.

## **2) Mountains:**

- Explanation of what mountains are and how they are formed.
- Discussion of different types of mountains (fold mountains, block mountains, and volcanic mountains).
- Examples of well-known mountain ranges and their importance.

## **3) Plateaus:**

- Definition of plateaus and their characteristics.
- Identification of major plateaus around the world.
- Explanation of how plateaus are formed.

## **4) Plains:**

- Understanding what plains are and their features.
- Examples of major plains globally and in specific continents.
- Importance of plains for human activities.

## **5) Deserts:**

- Definition and characteristics of deserts.
- Identification of major deserts worldwide.
- Discussion on how deserts are formed and their unique features.

## **6) Islands:**

- Definition of islands and their various sizes.
- Explanation of how islands are formed (volcanic, coral, and continental islands).
- Examples of famous islands globally.

## **7) Discussion on Other Landforms:**

- Brief overview of other landforms like hills, valleys, peninsulas, and more.
- Understanding the geological processes responsible for their formation.

### **8) Human Interaction with Landforms:**

- Exploring how human activities are influenced by different types of landforms.
- Understanding the significance of landforms in agriculture, settlement patterns, and economic activities.

### **9) Impact of Weathering and Erosion:**

- Brief overview of weathering and erosion processes.
- Discussion on how these processes contribute to the shaping of landforms.

### **10) Map Skills:**

- Introduction to map reading skills related to landforms.
- Understanding how to locate and identify major landforms on a map.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Geography Chapter 6 Important Questions**

Here are answers to the important questions for Chapter 6, "Major Landforms of the Earth," in Class 6 Geography:

### **1) Define landforms and explain their significance on Earth's surface.**

Landforms are the various natural features found on the Earth's surface, such as mountains, plateaus, plains, and valleys. They are significant because they influence the physical characteristics of different regions, affecting climate, vegetation, and human activities.

### **2) Discuss the different types of mountains and how they are formed. Provide examples.**

There are three main types of mountains: fold mountains (formed by the folding of Earth's crust, e.g., the Himalayas), block mountains (created by the breaking and uplifting of blocks of the Earth's crust, e.g., the Rhine Valley), and volcanic mountains (formed by volcanic activity, e.g., Mount Fuji).

### **3) Explain the characteristics of plateaus. Give examples of major plateaus around the world.**

Plateaus are elevated flat areas with steep slopes. Examples include the Deccan Plateau in India and the Colorado Plateau in the United States. They are formed by geological processes like volcanic activity or the uplifting of the Earth's crust.

### **4) Describe the features of plains and their importance for human activities.**

Plains are extensive flat areas with fertile soil. They are ideal for agriculture and human settlement. Examples include the Indo-Gangetic Plains in India and the North European Plain.

**5) What are the characteristics of deserts? Provide examples of major deserts globally.**

Deserts are dry, arid regions with low precipitation. Examples include the Sahara Desert in Africa and the Gobi Desert in Asia. They often have unique flora and fauna adapted to harsh conditions.

**6) Differentiate between volcanic islands and coral islands. Give examples of each.**

Volcanic islands are formed by volcanic activity, e.g., the Hawaiian Islands. Coral islands, also known as atolls, are formed from coral reefs, e.g., the Maldives.

**7) Explain the formation of valleys and their significance in geography.**

Valleys are low-lying areas between hills or mountains, often formed by the action of rivers or glaciers. They play a crucial role in water drainage and are often sites of human settlement.

**8) Discuss how hills are formed and provide examples of well-known hills.**

Hills are elevated areas with lower heights compared to mountains, formed through various geological processes. Examples include the Aravalli Hills in India and the Black Forest Hills in Germany.

**9) How do human activities interact with different types of landforms?**

Human activities are influenced by landforms. For example, people often settle in plains for agriculture, build roads through valleys, and engage in recreational activities in hilly areas.

**10) Examine the impact of weathering and erosion on the creation of landforms.**

Weathering breaks down rocks into smaller particles, and erosion transports these particles. Together, they shape the Earth's surface, forming various landforms such as valleys, river deltas, and coastal features.

**11) Explain the process of erosion and how it contributes to the formation of different landforms. Provide examples.**

Erosion is the process by which rocks and soil are gradually worn away by natural forces such as wind, water, and ice. Erosion contributes to the formation of landforms such as river valleys, canyons, and coastal cliffs. For example, the Grand Canyon in the USA is a result of erosion by the Colorado River.

**12) Discuss the impact of plate tectonics on the creation of major landforms.**

Plate tectonics, the movement of Earth's lithospheric plates, plays a significant role in the creation of major landforms. When plates collide, they can form mountain ranges like the Himalayas. When they pull apart, rift valleys, such as the East African Rift, can be created.

**13) Describe the role of rivers in shaping the landscape and creating landforms. Give examples of river-induced landforms.**

Rivers play a crucial role in shaping the landscape by eroding, transporting, and depositing sediments. River-induced landforms include meanders, oxbow lakes, and river deltas. The Nile Delta in Egypt is an example of a river delta.

**14) What are the characteristics of coastal landforms, and how are they formed? Provide examples.**

Coastal landforms include features like beaches, cliffs, and estuaries. They are formed through the action of waves, tides, and currents. An example is the formation of sea stacks along coastal cliffs due to erosion by waves.

**15) Examine the significance of mountains in terms of climate and vegetation.**

Mountains significantly influence climate and vegetation. They block the movement of air masses, leading to variations in temperature and precipitation. Mountains also create diverse ecosystems, with different vegetation zones based on altitude.

**16) Discuss the concept of the water cycle and its influence on the formation of landforms.**

The water cycle involves the continuous movement of water through the atmosphere, oceans, and land. Processes like evaporation, condensation, and precipitation contribute to the erosion and formation of landforms such as river valleys and lakes.

These answers provide a brief overview of the key concepts in Chapter 6 of Class 6 Geography. For in-depth understanding, it's recommended to refer to your specific NCERT textbook and any supplementary study materials provided by your school.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Exercises**

Here are the NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Exercises questions:

**1. Answer the following questions briefly:**

**(a) What are the major landforms?**

The major landforms include mountains, plateaus, and plains.

**(b) What is the difference between a mountain and a plateau?**

A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface that is considerably higher than the surrounding area, while a plateau is an elevated flat land, often with a flat-topped table-like structure, standing above the surrounding area.

**(c) What are the different types of mountains?**

There are three different types of mountains: Fold Mountains, Block Mountains, and Volcanic Mountains.

**(d) How are mountains useful to man?**

Mountains are useful to man in various ways. They serve as a storehouse of water, provide water for irrigation and hydroelectricity generation, offer fertile river valleys for agriculture, house diverse flora and fauna, and serve as locations for various recreational activities like paragliding, hang gliding, river rafting, and skiing.

**(e) How are plains formed?**

Plains are formed through the process of erosion and deposition. When rivers flow through mountain slopes, they carry eroded materials and deposit them in valleys, leading to the formation of plains.

**(f) Why are river plains thickly populated?**

River plains are thickly populated due to their fertility, which is ideal for agriculture. The availability of water for irrigation and transportation networks also makes these areas conducive to human settlement.

**(g) Why are mountains thinly populated?**

Mountains are thinly populated because of their harsh climate, steep slopes limiting agricultural activities, and reduced availability of arable land. These factors make living conditions challenging and limit human settlement in mountainous regions.

**2. Tick the correct answers:**

**(a) The mountains differ from the hills in terms of**

**(i) elevation (ii) slope (iii) aspect**

**Answer: (i) elevation**

**(b) Glaciers are found in**

**(i) the mountains (ii) the plains (iii) the plateaus**

**Answer: (i) the mountains**

**(c) The Deccan Plateau is located in**

**(i) Kenya (ii) Australia (iii) India**

**Answer: (iii) India**

**(d) The river Yangtze flows in**

**(i) South America (ii) Australia (iii) China**

**Answer: (iii) China**

**(e) An important mountain range of Europe is**

**(i) the Andes (ii) the Alps (iii) the Rockies**

**Answer: (ii) the Alps**

### **3. Fill in the blanks:**

1. A Plain is an unbroken flat or a low-level land.
2. The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of fold types of mountains.
3. Plateau areas are rich in mineral deposits.
4. The Range is a line of mountains.
5. The plain areas are most productive for farming.

These answers provide a summary of the key concepts covered in Chapter 6 of Class 6 Social Science Geography. For a deeper understanding and additional information, it is recommended to refer to the NCERT textbook and any supplementary materials provided by your school.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Geography PDF**

The study of landforms is a crucial aspect of geography that helps us understand our planet's physical features and how they have evolved. With the help of NCERT solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6, we have explored the major landforms on Earth in detail and gained a deeper understanding of their formation and significance.

These solutions provide not only thorough explanations but also engaging activities and questions to test our knowledge. Additionally, the PDF download option makes it convenient for students to access these solutions anytime, anywhere. As we continue to learn about our world, let us remember the importance of preserving its diverse landscapes and protecting them for future generations.

And for those who want more comprehensive notes and solutions for all subjects, we highly recommend checking out Physics Wallah. Their notes and solutions are renowned for being reliable and top-notch. So let's continue our quest for knowledge with these valuable resources and make learning an enriching experience.

## **Major Landforms of the Earth Summary**

The chapter on "Major Landforms of the Earth" in Class 6 Social Science Geography provides a comprehensive exploration of the diverse physical features that shape the Earth's surface. Landforms, natural features molded by geological processes, take center stage as the chapter delves into their various types and characteristics.

Mountains, towering over their surroundings, are a prominent landform discussed in the chapter. Three main types are introduced: Fold Mountains, Block Mountains, and Volcanic Mountains. Beyond their imposing appearance, mountains serve crucial roles, acting as

storehouses of water, supporting diverse ecosystems, and providing opportunities for recreational activities such as paragliding and river rafting.

Plateaus, elevated flat lands with steep slopes, are another significant landform explored. Rich in mineral deposits, plateaus contribute to the geological diversity of the Earth.

Plains, extensive flat areas formed through the deposition of eroded materials, emerge as fertile landscapes ideal for agriculture and human settlement. The chapter highlights their high population density, emphasizing the importance of river plains in supporting civilizations.

Deserts, characterized by arid conditions and low precipitation, are examined as unique landforms. Examples like the Sahara Desert and the Gobi Desert illustrate the wide-ranging geographic distribution of these arid regions. Islands, whether volcanic, coral, or continental, showcase the diversity of landforms surrounded by water, each type contributing distinct ecosystems.

Valleys, low-lying areas formed by river erosion, play a critical role in water drainage, shaping the topography of regions. Hills, though less towering than mountains, contribute to the overall landscape, adding another layer of complexity to the Earth's physical features.

The chapter emphasizes the profound impact of landforms on human activities. While plains are conducive to agriculture and settlements, mountains pose challenges due to their steep slopes and harsh climates, resulting in sparser populations.

The interconnectedness between landforms and human life is underscored, illustrating how the Earth's physical characteristics shape societal patterns and development.

## **NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 FAQs**

### **1. What are landforms, and how are they classified?**

Landforms are natural features of the Earth's surface. They can be classified into mountains, plateaus, and plains based on their elevation and characteristics.

### **2. Explain the types of mountains and how they are formed.**

Mountains are classified into three types: Fold Mountains, Block Mountains, and Volcanic Mountains. Fold Mountains are formed due to the folding of the Earth's crust, Block Mountains result from the breaking and uplifting of large blocks of the Earth's crust, and Volcanic Mountains are formed by the accumulation of volcanic material.



### **3. What is a plateau, and where can we find plateaus?**

A plateau is an elevated flat area with a more or less level surface. Plateaus can be found in various parts of the world, such as the Deccan Plateau in India, the Colorado Plateau in the USA, and the Ethiopian Plateau in Africa.

### **4. Differentiate between mountains and plateaus.**

Mountains are elevated landforms with peaks and slopes, while plateaus are elevated flat areas with a relatively level surface. Mountains are formed by various geological processes, including folding and faulting, whereas plateaus are formed by the upliftment of large flat areas.

### **5. Describe the characteristics of plains and give examples.**

Plains are low-lying, flat or gently sloping areas with minimal relief. They are often fertile and suitable for agriculture. Examples of plains include the Indo-Gangetic Plains in India, the North European Plain, and the Great Plains in North America.