Landforms and Life

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 38 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. A large, raised area of land with a fairly flat top is a:

(a) valley **(b)** delta **(c)** plain **(d)** plateau

2. What is a large, slowly moving mass of ice called?

(a) glacier **(b)** valley **(c)** delta **(d)** peninsula

3. The Deccan is an example of which landform?

(a) valley **(b)** delta **(c)** mountains **(d)** plateau

4. Which way of life suits the coast best?

(a) growing crops on large, flat fields **(b)** terrace farming
(c) fishing and boat-building **(d)** mining coal and iron ore

5. The temperature at the foot of a mountain is 32 °C. It falls by about 6 °C for every 1,000 m you climb. What is the temperature at 2,000 m above the foot?

(a) 12 °C **(b)** 20 °C **(c)** 44 °C **(d)** 26 °C

6. A hill farmer cuts terraces, each 3 m higher than the one below. The slope rises 54 m. How many terraces can be cut?

(a) 51 terraces **(b)** 162 terraces **(c)** 19 terraces **(d)** 18 terraces

7. Peak A is 6,900 m high and peak B is 3,500 m high. How much higher is peak A?

(a) 3,400 m **(b)** 4,400 m **(c)** 3,500 m **(d)** 10,400 m

8. Which of these is a plateau region of India?

(a) the Deccan **(b)** the Aravalli Range
(c) Lakshadweep **(d)** the Andaman and Nicobar group

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What are the three main kinds of landforms?

10. Name the landform: (a) a raised, fairly flat area of land (b) a dry area that gets very little rain

11. Is each a mountain range, plateau, plain, desert or group of islands? (a) Lakshadweep (b) the Thar

12. How do people make a living in each place: (a) steep mountain slopes (b) the coast

13. It is 28 °C in a valley. The temperature falls about 6 °C for every 1,000 m of height. What will it be at 3,000 m above the valley?

14. A glacier-fed stream gives a mountain village 300 litres of water an hour in summer. How much does it give in 10 hours?

15. A mountain road climbs 70 km to a hill town. A jeep goes at 30 km an hour on it. How long does the climb take?

16. Explain each landform in one line: (a) valley (b) mountain

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Compare life in the mountains and on the plains.

18. A town at the foot of a mountain is at 34 °C. The temperature falls about 6 °C for every 1,000 m. (a) What is it at 1,000 m up? (b) And at 2,000 m? (c) Why do people in hill towns wear warm clothes even in summer?

19. Match each with its way of life: (a) the desert (b) steep mountain slopes (c) plateaus rich in minerals. Choose from: mining coal and iron ore; terrace farming; keeping camels and storing rainwater.

20. A farmer on the plains has 7 fields, each of 2 acres. Each acre gives about 300 kg of wheat. (a) How many acres does the farmer have? (b) About how much wheat does the farm give? (c) Give one reason why plains are good for farming.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) plateau**	—
2	**(a) glacier**	—
3	**(d) plateau**	—
4	**(c) fishing and boat-building**	—
5	**(b) 20 °C**	2,000 m → 12 °C cooler; 32 − 12 = 20
6	**(d) 18 terraces**	54 ÷ 3 = 18
7	**(a) 3,400 m**	6,900 − 3,500
8	**(a) the Deccan**	—
9	**Mountains, plateaus and plains.**	—
10	**(a) plateau (b) desert**	—
11	**(a) islands (b) desert**	—
12	**(a) terrace farming (b) fishing and boat-building**	—
13	**10 °C**	18 °C cooler
14	**3,000 litres**	10 × 300
15	**2 hours 20 minutes**	70 ÷ 30
16	**(a) a low area between hills or mountains (b) a high, steep landform rising to a peak**	—
17	**Mountain life: steep slopes, cold weather, terrace farming, few roads and fewer people. Plains: flat, fertile land, farming, many roads and cities, and many people.**	—
18	**(a) 28 °C (b) 22 °C (c) Because it gets colder as you go higher.**	—
19	**(a) keeping camels and storing rainwater (b) terrace farming (c) mining coal and iron ore**	—
20	**(a) 14 acres (b) about 4,200 kg (c) flat land and fertile soil brought by rivers.**	7 × 2; × 300

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