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Tender Heart High School,
Sector 33 B, Chandigarh

Subject:- Social Studies

Class IV

Teacher:- Mili Bhatnagar

Chapter 6 Major Landforms of the Earth

Good Morning Students!

We know that on the surface of the earth we will find both landmasses (continents) and large water bodies (oceans). The surface of the earth is not same everywhere. At some places it is high and in some places it is low. Some parts are rugged and some are flat. This gives rise to different landforms like mountains, plateaus, plains, deserts, etc.

Mountains:- A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface. They usually have a broad base and a small summit. Mountains may be arranged in a line known as a range. There are different types of mountains like young fold mountains, old fold mountains, volcanic mountains, etc. about which you will study in higher classes. Mountains have rich variety of flora and fauna.

Plateaus:- A plateau is a flat topped highland with steep sides. Since it looks like a table it is called as tableland. Plateaus are rich in mineral deposits. Many waterfalls

also occur in the plateaus as rivers fall from great height.

Plains:- Plains are large stretches of flat land. The plains are mostly formed by the action of wind and rain. (Deposition of lava, rock debris like silt can also form plains. Plains are generally very fertile and as transport and communication building is also easy here, they are the most thickly populated regions of the world.

Deserts!- Deserts are the areas of the world that are extremely dry. Deserts may be hot or cold. They are barren areas of land with little or no vegetation.

Students we have already studied about Isthmus, peninsula and islands in Term I. Give a reading to the chapter.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Asia, Antarctica
2. peninsula
3. mountain pass

4. Thar

- Name the following
1. Plateau
 2. Valley
 3. Australia
 4. Antarctica