BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034
SOCIAL SCIENCE: CLASS VI

WEEK: 9 -18 NOVEMBER 2020

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

CLASS: VI

NUMBER OF BLOCKS: 2

TOPIC: CHAPTER 6: MAJOR LANFORMS OF THE EARTH

SUB TOPICS:

- INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL PROCESSES
- MOUNTAINS/ PLATEAUS/ PLAINS
- LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

INSTRUCTIONAL AID:

VIDEOS:

https://youtu.be/7GxBe-3CG3E
https://youtu.be/IKbzzCoDrOY
https://youtu.be/dh6AejuaXk8
https://youtu.be/kw9mMKUgwBk
https://youtu.be/-_4BYWgSu60

NCERT BOOK: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php

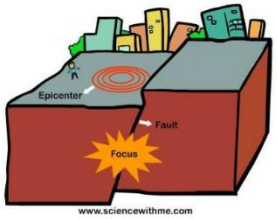
LEARNING OUTCOMES: Each student will be able to:

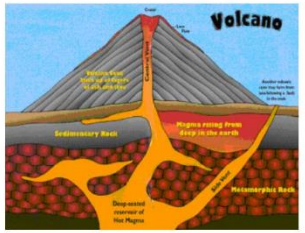
- Name the two processes which result in landform formation on the Earth.
-Enlist any two structural features of mountains, plateau and plains.
-State any two examples each of, mountains, plateau and plains.
-Identify the types of Mountains.
-Highlight the need to maintain and protect the diverse landforms.

LESSON DEVELOPMENT:

Earthquake & Volcano

BLOCK 1

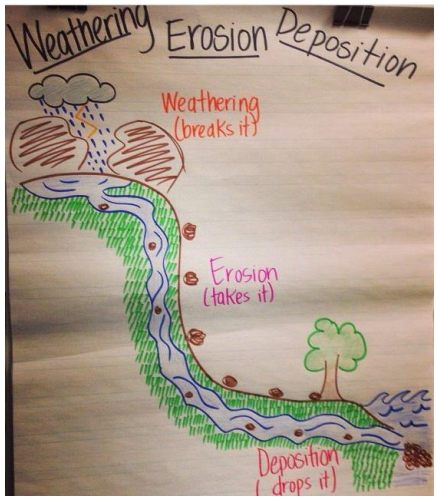




The earth has an infinite variety of landforms. Some parts of earth surface is rugged and some flat.

These landforms are a result of two processes:

Internal process: A continuous movement is taking place within the earth surface. This process inside the earth leads to the upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface at several places.



External process: A continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the outer-land surface. This process involves erosion and deposition, carried out by running water, ice and wind.

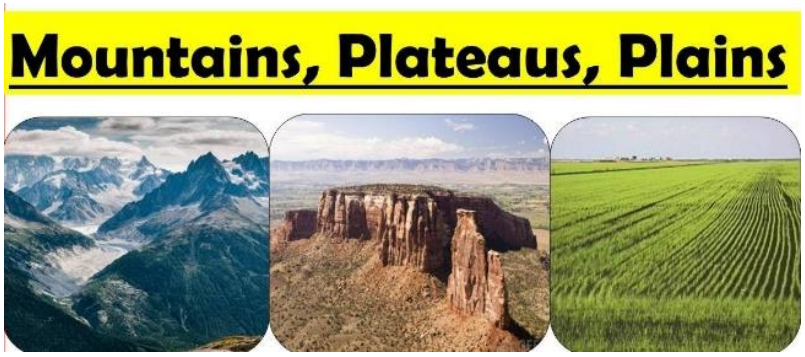
- **Erosion:** The wearing away (breaking) of the earth's surface is called erosion.

The surface gets lowered by the process of erosion.

- **Deposition:** It re-builts the earth by depositing the eroded material.

Depending on the elevation and slope, landforms can be classified as:

- Mountains
- Plateaus
- Plains



MOUNATINS, PLATEAUS AND PLAINS

DEFINE	STRUCTURE	POPULATION	IMPORTANCE	EXAMPLES
MOUNTAINS : Natural elevation of the earth surface. 	Small submit (top)and broad base Considerably higher than surrounding areas. As we go higher in the mountains the temperature reduces. Mountains vary in their height and shape.	Less people live in the mountain because of: Harsh climate Steep slopes so less land available for cultivation. Difficult to construct houses and other structures like road, railways, etc.	Store house of water, many rivers originate from glaciers. Rich in flora and fauna, dense forest provide fuel, fodder, shelter and fruits. Supports Tourism Mountain slopes can be cut into terraces and used for cultivation.	INDIA (ASIA): Himalayas, Aravalli Other parts of the world: Atlas in Africa, Rocky in North America
PLATEAUS : Elevated flat topped table land with steep slopes. 	Flat topped table land Steep slopes	Support moderate to high density of population depending on : Mineral deposits Climatic conditions Some plateaus have very low population because of the absence of any rain.	Rich in mineral deposits Rich in black soil: Fertile and good for cultivation Plateaus help in formation of waterfalls Support tourism	INDIA: Deccan plateau of India is one of the oldest plateaus in the world. World: Tibetan plateau is the highest plateau in the world.

PLAINS : Large stretches of flat land around 200 meters above the sea level 	Formed by rivers and its tributaries. The eroded material carried by rivers from the mountains get deposited at these regions of low slope and height.	Supports great concentration of people because of : Flat land, easy to construct houses and other structures. Fertile soil and flat land support agriculture. Availability of river water Moderate climate.	Fertile soil, availability of water and flat land : support high cultivation. Flat land supports great concentration of people.	INDIA: Northern plains of India formed by river Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra Other parts of the world: Yangtze plain in China

FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH MOUNTAINS

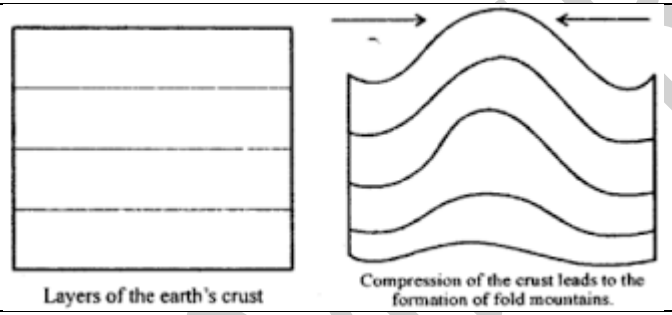
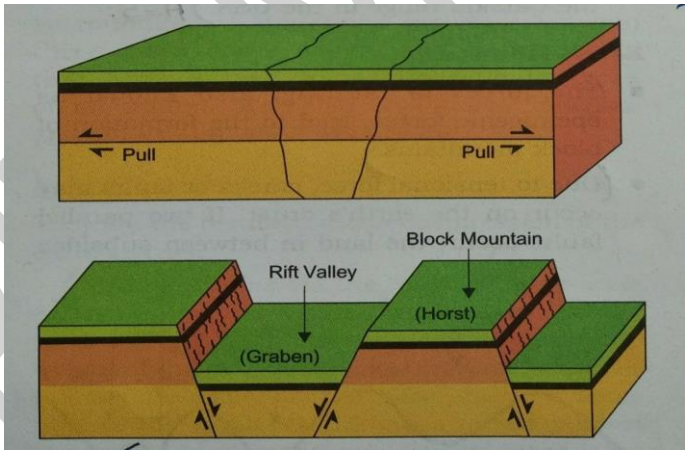
GLACIERS: In some mountains, there are permanently frozen rivers of ice. They are called glaciers.

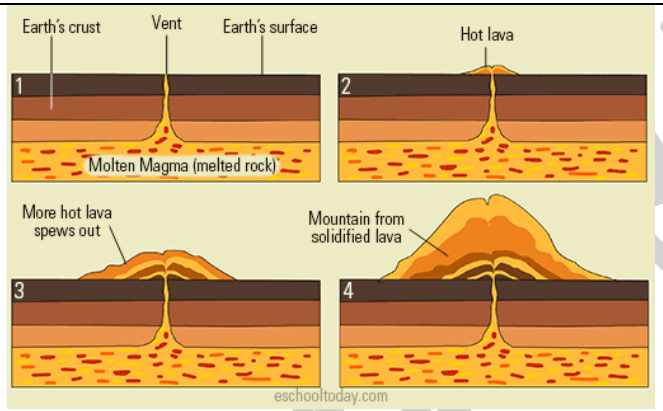
RANGE: Mountains arranged in a line are known as range

UNDER SEA MOUNTAIN: These are mostly or entirely underwater, and specifically under the surface of an ocean. Example: Mauna Kea (Hawaii) in the Pacific Ocean is an undersea mountain. It is higher than Mount Everest being 10,205 metres high.

.BLOCK 2

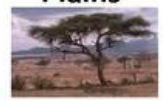
TYPES OF MOUNTAINS

TYPES OF MOUNATINS	FORMATION	IMAGES	EXAMPLE
FOLD MOUNTAINS	These mountains are formed when the earth crust bends due to the earth movements.		Young fold mountains: Himalayas, Alps, Old fold mountains: Aravalli range, Appalachians, Ural
BLOCK MOUNATINS	These are created when large areas are broken and displaced vertically. The Uplifted Block is called: Horst Lower Block is called : Graben		Rhine Valley, Vosges Mountain

VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS	These are formed due to volcanic activity.		Example: Mt Kilimanjaro, Mt Fuji

LANDFORMS AND THE PEOPLE:

- Life is difficult in mountainous areas. Plains provide much better conditions.
  - It is easy to grow crops in the plains.
  - Building house and road in a plain is much easier than on mountains.

Plains	Mountains
	
Irrigation helps grow crops	Very rocky peaks
Crops can grow there because the soil is good for farming.	Round peaks mean that the mountain is old.

- Natural calamities such as earthquakes, volcanic eruption, storms and floods cause
  - Widespread destruction
  - Huge loss of life and property.

By creating awareness about such incidents, we may lower the risks.

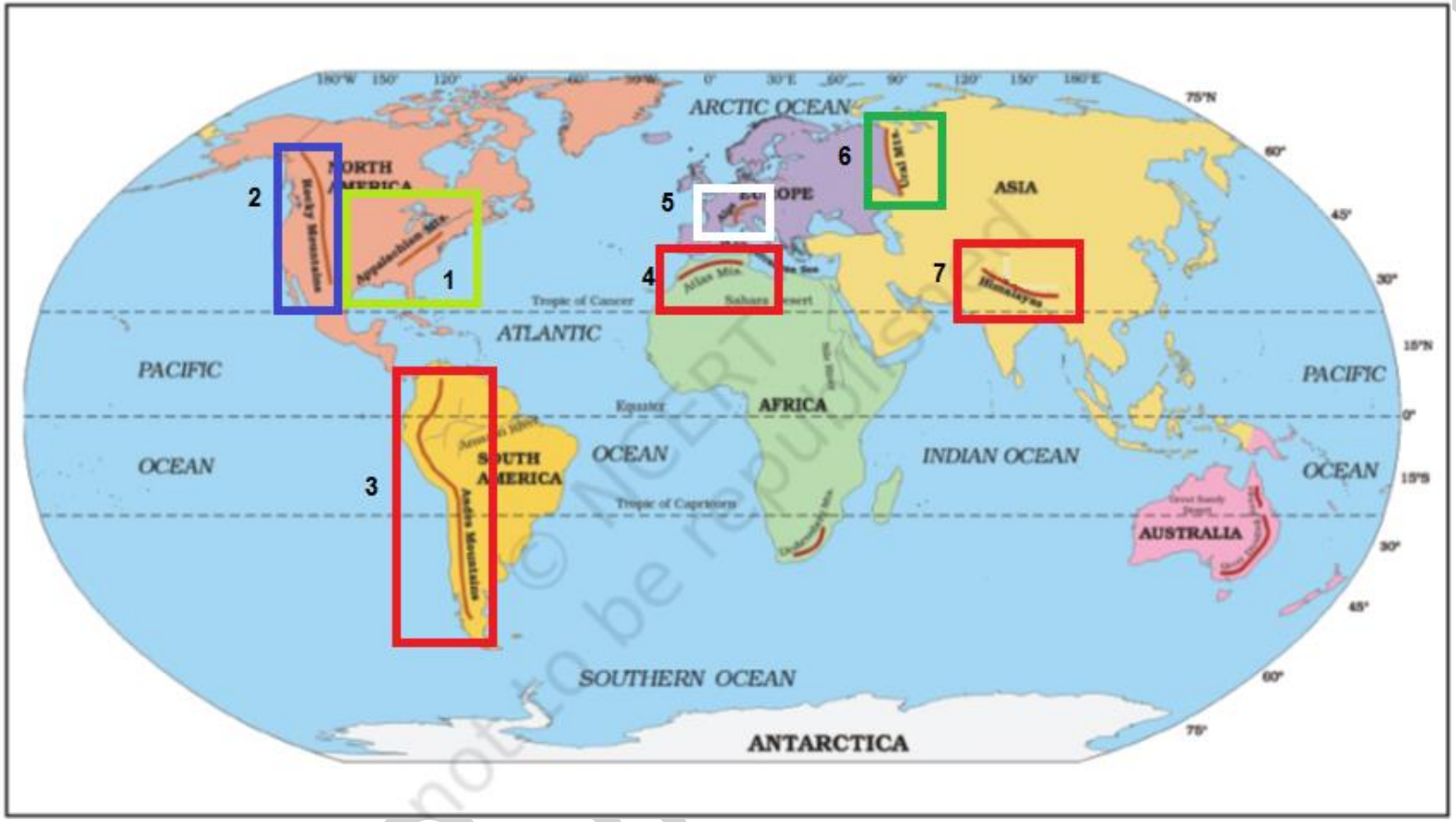
- We often use the land in a wasteful manner, for example
  - Constructing houses on a fertile land.
  - Throwing garbage on land or in water making them dirty.

We should avoid using such important gifts of nature in a careless manner. It is our duty to leave the earth a better place for future generations as well.

GLOSSARY:

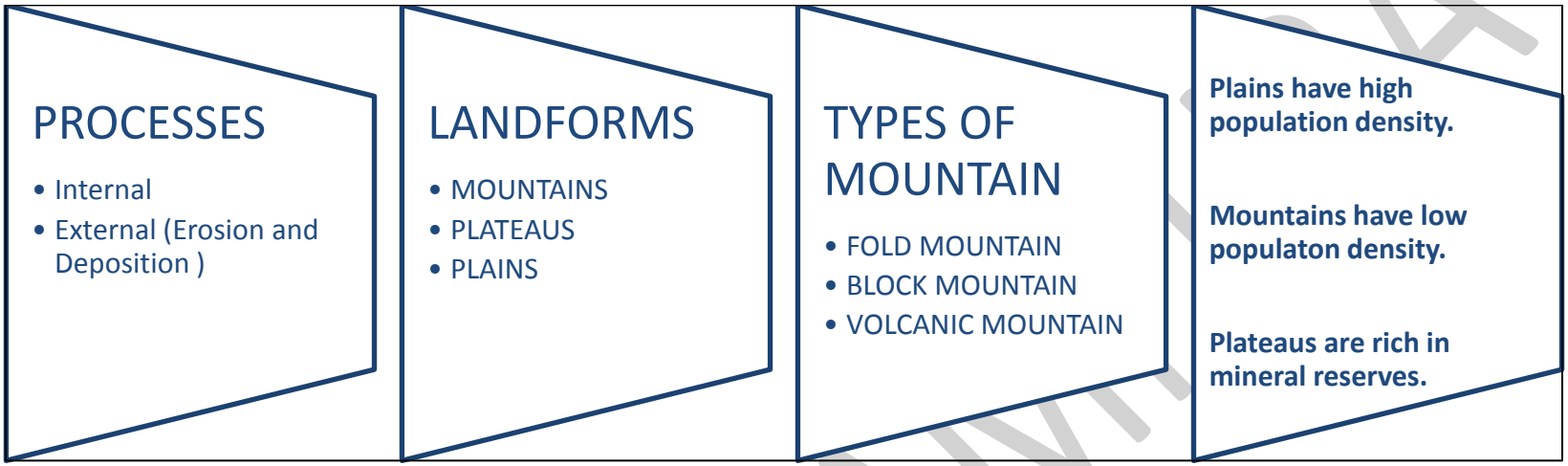
- RUGGED: Rough area , with a lot of rocks.
- FLORA: Plants are referred as flora, especially the plants growing in a particular area.
- FAUNA: Animal life of a region is referred as fauna.
- HILL: A high area on the land that is not as high as a mountain**.**
- WATERFALL: Waterfalls are areas where river water falls down from a great height.

MAP ACTIVITY: Look at the given map showing the location of important mountains of the world. Based on the information given in the map, complete the given table.



NUMBER	MOUNTAIN	CONTINENT
1	APPALACHIAN	NORTH AMERICA
2	ROCKY	
3	ANDES	SOUTH AMERICA
4		AFRICA
5	ALPS	EUROPE
6	URAL	Between ASIA and Europe
7		ASIA

SUMMARY



GEOGRAPHY: CHAPTER 6: MAJOR LANFORMS OF THE EARTH
ASSIGNMENT

Note: Questions given below are to be done in the Social Science notebook.

Q1) Identify and explain the two processes which form different landforms on the earth surface.

Q2) Name and explain the three types of Mountains.

Q3) Mention any three reasons why mountains support less population.

Q4) Examine any three reasons why plains support high habitation.

Q5) Explain the following terms:

a) Glaciers
b) Erosion
c) Deposition
d) Plateau
e) Mountain Range