

Major Landforms of the Earth

Chapter 3: Major Landforms of the Earth · Topic 1

Key Concept

Mountains are tall landforms, often formed by the movement of tectonic plates pushing the Earth's crust upward.

Plateaus are flat, raised areas of land, often formed by volcanic activity or the uplift of large areas.

Plains are large, flat areas of land, often formed by rivers depositing soil over a long time, making them ideal for farming.

Valleys are low areas between hills or mountains, often formed by rivers or glaciers eroding the land over time.

Quick Revision Notes

- Mountains are tall landforms.
- Mountains form from tectonic plate movement.
- Plateaus are flat, raised areas of land.
- Plateaus form from volcanic activity or uplift.
- Plains are large, flat areas of land.
- Plains form from river-deposited soil.
- Plains are good for farming.
- Valleys are low areas formed by rivers or glaciers.

Practice Questions

- 1 Draw and label four major landforms.
- 2 Discuss how mountains are formed.
- 3 Research a famous plateau in the world.
- 4 Explain why plains are good for agriculture.
- 5 Discuss how valleys form.
- 6 Find an example of each landform near your region or in India.