

## UNIT: 2 - LANDFORMS

Class: VII

Subject: Social (Geography)

### I. Choose the correct answer

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a deposition of river sediments along the foot-hills.  
a) Plunge pool      **b) Alluvial fan**      c) Flood plain      d) Delta
- Courtallam falls is located across the \_\_\_\_\_ river.  
a) Cauvery      b) Pennar      **c) Chittar**      d) Vaigai
- The landform created by glacial deposition is  
a) Cirque      b) Arete      **c) Moraine**      d) Tarn lake
- Large deposits of loess are found in  
a) USA      b) India      **c) China**      d) Brazil
- Land forms which are not associate with wave erosion \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Cliffs      b) Sea archs      c) Stacks      **d) Beaches**

### II. Fill in the blanks

- The process of breaking and crumbling of rocks is **Weathering.**
- The place where the river joins a lake or a sea is known as **River mouth.**
- Inselbergs are found in the **Kalahari** desert in South Africa.
- A cirque is known as **Kar** in Germany.
- The longest beach in the world is **Miami.**

### III. Match the following

- |                                    |   |            |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Breaking and crumbling of rocks | - | Weathering |
| 2. Abandoned meander loops         | - | Oxbow lake |
| 3. Large body of moving ice        | - | Glacier    |
| 4. Crescent shaped sand dunes      | - | Barchans   |
| 5. Vembanad lake                   | - | Lagoon     |

### IV. Consider the following statement and tick (P) the appropriate answer

1. **Assertion (A):** The deltas are formed near the mouth of the river.

**Reason (R):** The velocity of the river becomes slow when it approaches the sea.

a) Both A and R are correct

b) A is correct and R is wrong

c) A is wrong and R is correct

d) Both A and R are wrong

2. **Assertion (A):** Sea arches in turn become Sea Stacks.

**Reason (R) :** Sea Stacks are the results of wave deposition.

a) Both A and R are correct

b) A is correct and R is wrong

c) A is wrong and R is correct

d) Both A and R are wrong

## V. Answer the following

### 1. Define erosion.

**Erosion** is the wearing down of the landscape by different agents like water, wind, ice and sea waves.

### 2. What is a plunge pool?

**Plunge pool** is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitation.

**Alluvial fan** is a deposition of sediment occurs at which the river enters a plain or the **foot-hills**.

### 3. How are Ox – bow lakes formed?

Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loops come closer.

In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut- off lake, also called an **Ox-bow lake**.

### 4. Name the major landforms formed by glacial erosion.

- ❖ Cirque,
- ❖ Arete,
- ❖ U' shaped Valley.

### 5. Give a note on Mushroom rocks.

Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part. Therefore, such rocks have narrower base and wider top. Wider top rocks in the shape of a mushroom, commonly called **mushroom rocks**.

## 6. What is a lagoon? Give an example.

**Lagoon** is a shallow stretch of water partially or completely separated from the sea.

E.g. Chilika lake in Odisha, Pulicat lake in Tamil Nadu and Vembanad lake in Kerala are the famous lagoons in India.

## VI. Distinguish the following

### 1. Tributary and Distributary

S.No	Tributary	Distributary
1	Tributary: A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.	Distributary: A stream that branches off and flows away from a main stream.
2	E.g. Amaravathi is a tributary of river Cauvery.	E.g. Kollidam as distributary of Cauvery.

### 2. 'V' shaped valley and 'U' shaped valley

S.No	'V' shaped valley	'U' shaped valley
1	Formed by erosion of rivers.	Formed by lateral and vertical erosion of glaciers.
2	E.g. Kambam valley in Tamil Nadu.	E.g. Leh valley in Ladakh.

### 3. Continental glacier and Mountain glacier

S.No	Continental glacier	Mountain glacier
1	Glacier covering vast of a continent with thick ice sheet is called continental glacier.	Stream of ice flowing along a valley is called mountain.
2	E.g. Antartica, Green land.	E.g. The Himalayas, The Alps.

### VII. Give Reason

#### 1. The ends of the meander loops come closer and closer.

Due to continuous erosion and deposition of rivers along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loop comes closer and closer.

#### 2. Flood plains are very fertile.

At times the rivers overflows its banks. This leads to the flooding of the neighbouring areas. As the river floods, it deposits layers of fine soil and other material called sediments along its banks. This leads to the formation of a flat fertile floodplain.

#### 3. Sea caves are turn into stacks.

As the cavities of sea caves become bigger, only the roof of the caves remain to form sea Arches. When erosion further breaks the roof, only walls are left, thus forming stacks.

## VIII. Answer in a paragraph

### 1. Explain different landforms produced by river erosion.

- The running water in the river erodes the mountainous track, which creates a steep-sided valley like the letter 'V' known as '**V** shaped valley.
- Falling of river water over a vertical step in the river bed is called **waterfall**. It is formed when the soft rocks are removed by erosion. E.g. Coutrallam falls across the river Chittar in Tamil Nadu.
- **Plunge pool** is a hollow feature at the base of a waterfall which is formed by cavitation. **Alluvial fan** is a deposition of sediment occurs at which the river enters a plain or the **foot-hills**.
- As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as **Meanders**.
- Eg. Meanders along the River Vellar near Sethiyathope in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu.
- Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends of the meander loops come closer. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut- off lake, also called an **Ox-bow lake**.

### 2. Describe the landforms associated with wind.

- ❖ Winds erode the lower section of the rock more than the upper part.
- ❖ An isolated residual hill, standing like a pillar with rounded tops are called **Inselbergs**.  
E.g. Inselberg in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.

- ❖ When the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing the sand falls and gets deposited in low hill – like structures.
- ❖ These are called **sand dunes**. The crescent shaped sand dunes are called **Barchans**.
- ❖ When the grains of sand are very fine and light, the wind can carry it over very long distances. When such sand is deposited in large areas, it is called **Loess**. Large deposits of loess are found in China.

### 3. How are aretes formed?

- ❖ Glaciers, expose the solid rocks of earth by removing the loose materials found on it.
- ❖ **Cirque** is a glacially eroded rock basin, with a steep side wall and steep head wall, surrounding an armchair-shaped depression.
- ❖ As the ice melts, they get filled up the cirque with water and become beautiful lakes in the mountains called as **Tarn Lake**.
- ❖ When two adjacent cirques erode towards each other, the previously rounded landscape is transformed into a narrow rocky, steep – sided ridges called **Arete**.

### IX. Activity

1. Fill in the corresponding columns with reference to the landform features given below.

[ **Barchan, 'V' Shaped valley, Cliff, Arete, Inselberg, Moraine, Alluvial fan, Lagoon**]

## LANDFORMS

S.No	Natural Agents	Erosion	Deposition
1.	River	'V' Shaped valley	Alluvial fan
2.	Glacier	Arete	Moraine
3.	Wind	Inselberg	Barchan
4.	Sea wave	Cliff	Lagoon

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