

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI

CLASS 6th

SUBJECT S.SCI

CH MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH

Plains

Plains are large stretches of flat land, not more than 200 metres above mean sea level. Some plains are extremely level and others may be slightly rolling and undulating. Most of the plains are formed by rivers and their tributaries. The rivers flow down the slopes of mountains and erode them. They carry forward the eroded material. Then they deposit their load consisting of stones, sand and silt along their courses and in their valleys. It is from these deposits that plains are formed.

Plains are very fertile, which makes it easier for construction of transport purposes. These plains are very thickly-populated regions of the world. Some of the largest plains made by the rivers are found in Asia and North America. For example, in Asia, these plains are formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra in India and the Yangtze in China.

Plains are the most useful areas for human habitation. There is great concentration of people as more flat land is available for building houses, as well as for cultivation. Because of fertile soils, the land is highly productive for cultivation. In India too, the Indo-Gangetic plains are the most densely populated regions of the

READ THE ABOVE ARTICLE CAREFULLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND AND GIVE THE ANSWER OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1.WHAT IS PLAINS?

2.HOW PLAINS ARE FORMED?

3.NAME SOME LARGEST PLAINS FORMED BY RIVERS.

4.WHY PLAINS ARE MOST USEFUL AREA FOR HUMAN HABITATION?

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