



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



2020

## Chapter: Plateaus and Plains

Worksheet number: 2

Solutions

Date: 12/05/2020

Class: 6

Term: II

Sub: Geography

Choose the correct answer:

1x15=15

1. A highland is subjected to erosion by water and (wind/ rivers/ **glaciers**) to form a flat surface with steep sides.
2. The above mentioned landform is called a (piedmont/ **residual**/ dissected) plateau.
3. Dissected plateaus are formed when (**rivers**/ wind/ sea waves) cut the slopes of the plateaus.
4. Millions of years ago, the super continent was surrounded by an ocean called (Pangea/ **Panthalassa**/ Panangara).
5. The Continental Drift Theory was coined by (**Alfred**/ Fredrick/ Richard) Wegner.
6. Wegner coined the Continental Drift Theory in (1885/ 1900/ **1915**).
7. All the continents were joined together about (200/ **250**/ 275) million years ago.
8. Volcanic plateaus are formed of (granite/ granitoid/ **basalt**) lava.
9. Border plateaus are also known as (continental/ intermontane/ **piedmont**) plateau.
10. The elevation of the plains are generally less than (**200**/ 300/ 350) mt.
11. An example of dissected plateau is (Rhein-Hesse/ Bolivia/ **Colorado**) plateau.
12. When plateaus are formed as huge table land, it is called (border/ dissected/ **continental**) plateau.
13. The Fjeld Plateau is located in (Germany/ Africa/ **Scandinavia**).
14. A large (highland/ **lowland**/ valley) with gentle slope is called a plain.
15. An example of a volcanic plateau is the (**Ethiopian**/ Colorado/ Tibet) plateau.