

Differentiate between :

a) Endogenic Process and Exogenic Process

	Endogenic Process	Exogenic Process
1	It is an internal process that acts in the interiors of the Earth.	It is an external process that acts on the surface of the Earth.
2	The result is only visible when it causes sudden damages.	Result is visible after millions and thousands of years .
3	Folding, Faulting, Earthquake and volcanic activities are Endogenic Process.	Weathering, erosion and deposition are Exogenic process .

b) Young Fold Mountains and old fold Mountains

	Young Fold Mountains	Old Fold Mountains
1	These Mountains are new and recently originated.	These Mountains are old and worn out mountains
2	It has pointed peaks.	Due to erosion activities it has round peaks.
3	It has stepper and deeper slopes.	It has gentle slopes
4	Example: Himalayas in India, Rockies in North America, etc.	Examples : Aravali in India, Urals in Europe, etc.

c) Block Mountains and Rift Valley

	Block Mountains	Rift Valley
1	When the portion of the crust is uplifted between two adjoining faults, it forms Block Mountains .	When the portion between the fault gets depressed forms along valley called the Rift Valley.
2	It is also called Horst.	It is also called Graben.
3	Examples: Black Forest, Vosges, etc.	Example: The Rhine Valley.

d) Fold Mountains and Block Mountains

	Fold Mountains	Block Mountains
1	These mountains are formed due to collision of two tectonic plates.	These mountains are formed due to tensional force two tectonic plates apart away.
2	Folding occurs on the Earth crust.	Faulting occurs on the Earth crust.
3	Anticlines and synclines are simple uphold and down folds in these mountains.	Horst and Graben are the rising and sinking part of these mountains.
4	They have pointed peaks, steeper and deeper slopes.	They have flat tops and steep slopes.
5	Examples - Himalayas in India, Urals in Europe etc.	Examples-Black forest in France, Vosges in Germany etc.

e) Intermontane Plateau and Piedmont Plateau

	Intermontane Plateau	Piedmont Plateau
i.	A Plateau surrounded by two or more mountain ranges by all sides are called intermontane plateau,	A plateau surrounded by mountain ranges on one side and bounded by plains or ocean on the opposite side are called piedmont plateau.
ii.	Example- Tibetan Plateau, Mexican Plateau etc.	Example- Patagonian Plateau, Appalachian Plateau etc.

f). Erosional plain and Depositional Plain

	Erosional Plain	Depositional plain
i.	This type of plains is formed as a result of erosion.	This type of plains is formed by the deposition of sediments.
ii.	Example- Upper Mississippi valley of USA.	Example- Indo-Gangetic plains in India.

g). Plateaus and Plains

	Plateaus	Plains
i.	Levelled surface of land at a high elevation.	Levelled surface of land at a low elevation.
ii.	It is also called tableland	It is also called as lowland
iii.	It has steep slopes and flat top	it has levelled land
iv.	They are rugged and rocky land	They are fertile land
v.	Being rich in minerals it is the centre of mining industries	Being rich in alluvial soil it is the granary of the world
vi.	Example- Deccan plateau in India	Example- Northern plains in India

Give Reasons

a) Young fold mountains have high peaks.

Ans. Young fold mountains have high peaks because they are newly formed mountain and they have been subjected to denudation for short period only

b). Tibetan Plateau is surrounded by mountains.

Ans. Tibetan Plateau is surrounded by mountains as it is a intermontane plateau. it is created respectively due to the tectonic pressure.

c). Rift valleys have steep sides.

Ans. Rift valleys have steep slopes because they are formed when the portion of the crust between two faults may get depressed.

d). Settlement in mountain region is less.

Ans. Settlement of mountain region is less because of irregular topography, difficulty of transport and rigorous condition of climate.

e) Most of the big cities are situated in the plains.

Ans. Most of the big cities are situated in the plains as most of the plains provide fine climate, level land, fertile soil, irrigation facilities and good network of transport etc.

f). Plains are the granary of the world.

Ans. Plains are granary of the world due to level land for cultivation, fertile alluvial soil for growing crops, cheap labours and easy provided irrigation facilities.

Answer the following questions:

Q1. How are Fold Mountains formed?

Ans. The Fold Mountains are formed due to compressional force that acts on the earth's crust. The process takes place when two tectonic plates collide or move towards each other and folds occur this is called fold mountains. For example: Himalayas in India.

Q2. How are Block Mountains formed?

Ans. Block Mountains are formed as a result of faulting. Due to tensional force the two horizontal layers of earth's crust tend to pull it apart and a fault is developed. As a result the blocks between two fault lines subside along the fault plane, leaving two raised blocks on either side known as block mountains. For example: Black Forest in Germany, Vindhya and Satpura in India.

Q3. How rift valley formed?

Ans. Rift valley is formed due to linear depression or trough created by the sinking of the intermediate crustal rocks between two or more parallel faults. For example Rhine rift valley and Narmada rift valley.