ONE PAGE SUMMARY

Academic Education ICSE › Class 8 › Geography

The Earth's Landforms

Explore the diverse landforms that shape our planet!

DEFINITION

> The Earth's landforms are natural features on the surface of the Earth, created by various geological processes. They include mountains, valleys, plains, and plateaus.

KEY CONCEPTS

Mountains

Mountains are large landforms that rise prominently above their surroundings, often formed by tectonic forces.

Valleys

Valleys are low areas between hills or mountains, usually formed by erosion from rivers or glaciers.

Plains

Plains are flat, level areas of land that can be found at low elevations, often used for agriculture.

Plateaus

Plateaus are elevated flatlands that rise sharply above the surrounding area, usually with steep sides.

Deserts

Deserts are arid regions with very little rainfall, characterized by sand dunes or rocky landscapes.

EXAMPLES

→ The Himalayas are the highest mountain range in the world.

→ The Great Plains in North America are vast flatlands.

→ The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'MVP' for Mountains, Valleys, Plains.

★ Think of 'Pyramid' for Plateaus - they rise sharply.

★ Use 'D' for Deserts - Dry and arid.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing mountains with hills due to size.

✗ Overlooking the importance of erosion in valley formation.

✗ Assuming all plains are flat without considering elevation.

QUICK RECAP

The Earth's landforms include mountains, valleys, plains, plateaus, and deserts, each formed by different geological processes. Understanding these features helps us appreciate the planet's diversity and geography.