

Plateau

Understand plateaus

Objectives:

1. To help students understand that plateaus are elevated but flat areas.
2. To differentiate plateaus from mountains and plains.
3. To link examples of plateaus to their features (for example, Deccan Plateau, Chota Nagpur Plateau, Tibetan Plateau).

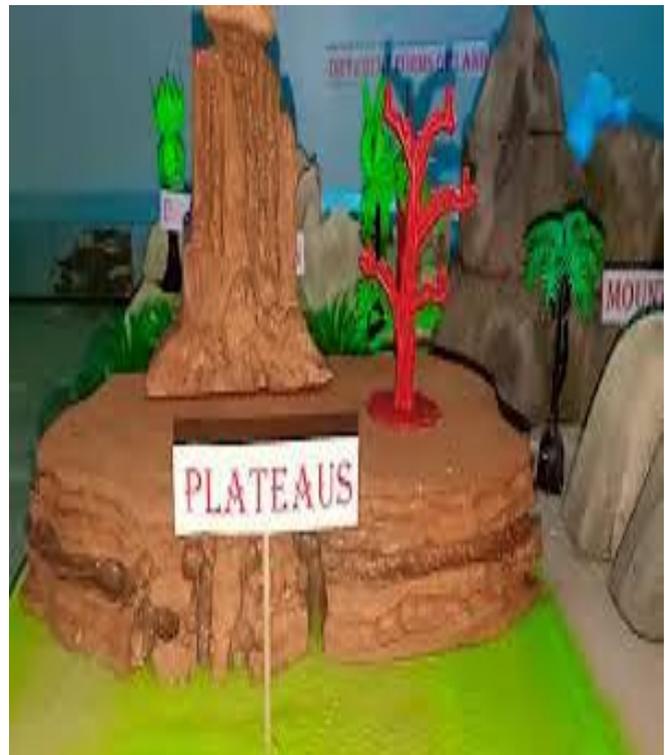
Step 1: Demonstration and Observation

(Teacher Action)- The teacher brings a **cardboard box** and cuts the top flat to make a **simple plateau model**.

Link (

<https://youtube.com/shorts/a6P6BWNZKrQ?si=HDMJgLGH9I4fWtYq>)

- Places it on the table and asks:
“Does this look like a mountain? Why not?”
- Guides students to observe that it is **raised like a hill but has a flat top**, not a peak.
- Explains that such a landform is called a **plateau or tableland**.



Step 2: Explanation with Examples (Teacher Action)- The teacher explains:

“Plateaus are high, flat areas formed by movements inside the Earth.”

- Points to features: **steep sides and flat top**.
- Writes and discusses examples on the board:
Deccan Plateau, Chhota Nagpur Plateau, Tibetan Plateau.
- Shows their locations on a **map or globe**.

Step 3: Student Activity and Reflection (Teacher Action) The teacher asks students to **sketch the plateau model** in their notebooks.

- Students write: *“Plateaus are elevated flat regions, often rich in minerals and called tablelands.”*
- The teacher concludes by revising key points:
Plateaus are **neither mountains nor plains** but **flat elevated lands** important for minerals and settlements.