

Ramakrishna Vivekananda Mission

Annual Examination - 2020

Class - VI

Subject – Geography (Solved Paper)

Time – 2.30 hrs.

F.M. - 100

1. Fill in the blanks :-

10 X 2 = 20

- a. According to A.N.Strahler, "The spinning of the earth on its polar axis is termed rotation".
- b. The earth is rotating about its axis from west to east.
- c. The former French enclave of Chandannagar was added on 2nd October, 1954.
- d. The headquarter of North Dinajpur is Raiganj.
- e. West Bengal stretches for about 623 km snowridges of the Himalayas in the north.
- f. India's first Science city was inaugurated in Kolkata on 1st July, 1997.
- g. The word "Terai" comes from the Persian word meaning dampness.
- h. The Chola range on the east lies between Sikkim and Bhutan border.
- i. Akashganga is a spiral galaxy consisting of about 1 lakh million stars, gases and dust particles.
- j. The sun is 3 million times heavier the earth.

2. Write True or False :-

11 X 1 = 11

- a. Excepting Jupiter, all other planets rotate in anticlockwise direction. **False**
- b. The most heated planet of the solar system is Mars. **False**
- c. The earth tilted at an angle of 23.30 degree with its orbital plane. **False**
- d. In the year 1519, Ferdinand Magellan and his companions started their expedition around the earth. **True**
- e. The time from noon to midnight is called p.m. **True**
- f. 97% of the air is to be found within the first 17 kms of the earth's surface. **False**
- g. The thin hard layer on the outside of the earth is the core. **False**
- h. The principal mountain range of Africa is Andes. **False**
- i. Europe is the sixth largest continent of the world. **True**
- j. As one goes higher up the plains, the colder it is. **True**

k. Narmada river flows in the east direction of India. **False**

3. Put a tick mark on the correct answer :-

1 X 5 = 5

a. Highest peak of the southern plateau is – Cardamom hill / Anaimudi (**✓**) / Mahendragiri.

b. Sea located in the West of India is – Bay of Bengal / Black sea / Arabian sea.(**✓**)

c. Tributary of Brahmaputra is – Koshi / Iravati / Tista.(**✓**)

d. Humidity of air is measured by- Hygrometer (**✓**) / Fortin Barometer / Anemometer.

e. The first woman astronaut of the world was – Kalpana Chawla / Velantina Tereshkova (**✓**) / Sunita Williams.

4. Answer the following questions :-

11 X 2 = 22

a. Name the districts which belong to the Bardhaman division of West Bengal.

Ans. > The districts which belong to the Bardhaman division are i) Hooghly , ii) Purba Bardhaman, iii) Paschim Bardhaman, iv) Birbhum.

b. Write about the upland area of the western plateau of West Bengal.

Ans. > This area covers the rest part of Purulia district, some parts of Bankura and Birbhum districts. This upland area is about 300 to 100 meters high and gradually slopes towards the south-east. It is actually a depositional landform of different rivers like Damodar, Ajay, Mayurakshi etc.

c. Write about the speed of rotation.

Ans. > Speed of rotation - The earth covers a distance of about 40,000 kms in 24 hours. So it is rotating at a speed of $40,000 \div 24 = 1666$ kms per hour. At latitude 45 degree ,the speed is about 1120 km / hr. At the poles there is very slight movement.

d. What is the full form of ISRO ? Which is India's first artificial satellite ?

Ans. > The full form of ISRO is Indian Space Research Organization. Aryabhata is India's first artificial satellite.

e. What is solar storm ?

Ans. > When small explosions take place at the outer surface of the sun, the Corona, a great amount of ionized particles, gases and rays are diffused all over. This is called solar storm.

f. What is Astronomy ?

Ans. > Thousands of thousands year ago , it was a fascination of our ancestors to study the nature of the sun, moon, stars, milky way, comets and meteors just like we do. Study of this ancient branch of science is called Astronomy.

g. Why Pluto is called a dwarf planet ?

Ans. > There was a time when Pluto was considered as the ninth planet of the solar system. But in 2006, astronomers termed Pluto as the dwarf planet. Because dwarf planets cannot divert any cosmic matter from their own orbits. Besides this Pluto is smaller than moon and takes 248 years to revolve around the sun.

h. What is called Normal Lapse rate of temperature ?

Ans. > The density of air decreases as one goes higher and there are less impurities away from the surface of the earth, the temperature decreases with increase in height above sea level. Upto a certain height the temperature decreases at the rate of 1 degree C for 165 m height above sea level. Or we may say, temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 degree C per kilometer altitude. It is known as the normal lapse rate of temperature.

i. What is called Dugri ? Name the three hills located in the hilly area of the Western plateau.

Ans. > There are many isolated hills in the hilly area of western plateau. These small eroded hills are locally called Dugri or Tila.

The important hills of this area are Ayodhya, Mackenaly, Biharinath.

j. What are Tal and Diara ?

Ans. > The western part of the Mahananda basin is made up of new alluvial. The marshland of this region is called Tal and the fertile plains of new alluvial soil is known as Diara.

k. What are called Gulf and Peninsula ?

Ans. > the Peninsula is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.

A water body that is surrounded by land on three sides is called a Gulf.

5. Match the following :-

1 X 10 =10

A	B
i . Comet	a. Constellation (vii)
ii. Ceres	b. The path of celestial bodies (v)
iii. Triton	c. Shooting star (vi)
iv. Venus	d. Satellite of Jupiter (x)
v. Orbit	e. Mass of burning gas with broom stick (i)
vi. Meteoroids	f. Largest asteroid of the solar system (ii)
vii. Orin	g. Satellite of Neptune (iii)
viii. Red planet	h. Evening star (iv)
ix. Astronaut	i. Mars (viii)
x. Titan	j. Space researchers (ix)

6. Answer the following questions :- (Any 4)

5 X 4 = 20

a. Describe the effects of air pollution. What are called pollutants ?

Ans. > The various effects of air pollution are described below :-

1) Ozone layer depletion :- Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) emitted from refrigerators, A.C. machines and deodorants are slowly destroying the ozone layer. Nitrogen oxide emitted from supersonic jets, nuclear explosions are causing harm to the ozone layer. As the ozone layer is getting thinner day by day and the harmful ultraviolet rays are reaching the earth.

2) Acid rain :- Carbon di oxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, sulphur oxide emitted from vehicles and factories react with oxygen and moisture in air to produce acid. The properties of soil and trees are destroyed in this acid present in rain water. It damages fish and other creatures in ponds and rivers. Much damage is caused to statue made of marbles and monuments. (Taj Mahal)

3) Greenhouse effect – Global warming :- The heat which reaches earth from sun during day return at night. But greenhouse gases like CO₂, methane, nitrous oxide present in air absorb some amount of

heat. So the temperature of the atmosphere rises. The earth is getting warmer like a green house. This is Global warming.

(Besides this , respiratory health problem, smog effects, climate change these are also the result of air pollution.)

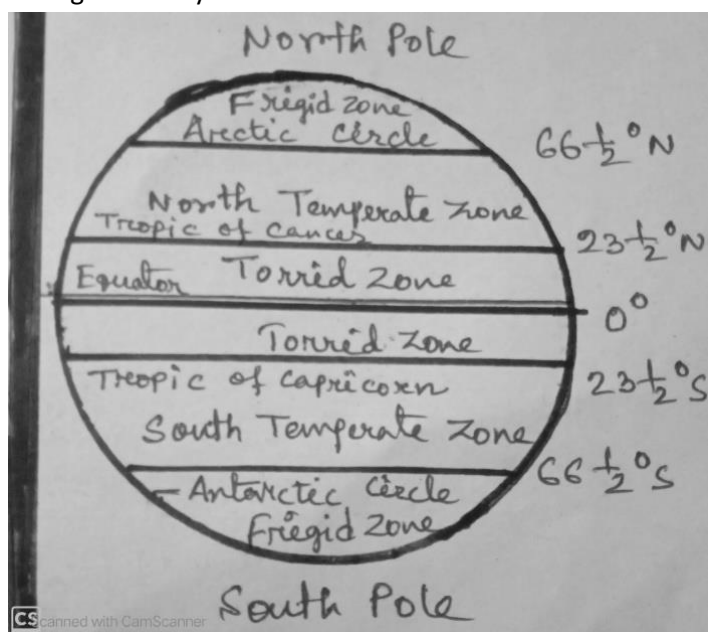
b. Describe the heat zones in the world with diagram.

Ans. > Heat zones in the world :- The earth has been classified into three heat zones on the basis of amount of heat earth receives from the sunrays.

1) Torrid zone :- The region on both side of the equator lying between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is called Torrid zone. Sunrays fall vertically throughout the year and the earth's surface is heated maximum.

2) Temperate zone :- The regions from Tropic of Cancer to Arctic circle and from Tropic of Capricorn to Antarctic circle are called Temperate zone. Sunrays fall obliquely. So it is heated less than the Torrid zone.

3) Frigid zone :- The regions from Arctic circle to North pole and from Antarctic circle to South pole are called Frigid zone. Sunrays fall more obliquely year round, so it is least heated. It remains cold throughout the year.



Heat Zone

c. What would happen if there was no atmosphere ? What is called Exosphere ?

Ans. > If there was no atmosphere around the earth a lot of changes could happen -

i) The earth would have been a dead planet like others, as plants and animals could not survive without air.

ii) The earth gets heated by the sunrays during day and at night the heat decreases. If there was no atmosphere then the earth would have turned very cold suddenly after sunset and turned very hot right after sunrise. But a tolerable temperature is maintained for the existence of life by atmosphere.

iii) Everyday about 10 thousand crores of comets rush towards the earth. But they collide against the

atmosphere and are reduced to ashes. Thus the atmosphere protects the earth from damages.

Exosphere – The infinite region beyond Thermosphere in the space is called Exosphere.

d. What are the importance of Lithosphere ? Which is the main river of Oceania?

Ans. > Merely one-fourth of the crust consist of land. The land is composed of rocks and soil, si it is called Lithosphere.

The importance of Lithosphere are :-

i) The life of plants, animals and humans depend on land surface. The soil is the bearer of life since plants derive nutrition from soil to survive and animals in turn depend on plants for food.

ii) We get various types of metals and minerals like iron, copper, gold, aluminium, marble, gypsum from the Lithosphere.

iii) Coal, mineral oil and natural oil derived from under the earth's surface are used as fuels.

The main river of Oceania is Murray Darling.

e. Write about the two processes of Conduction and Convection of heating of the atmosphere. What is Albedo ?

Ans. > the two processes of heating up the atmosphere are described below :-

Conduction :- A particle transmits heat to another particle in contact with it. This process is called conduction. The lower layers of air are heated by conduction of heat from the earth's surface. The upper layers are heated by lower layer by conduction.

Convection :- The air particles being heated by their contact with the earth's surface become lighter and rise up. The comparatively cool air particles in the upper layers are heavier and come down slowly. In this way air currents are formed and these are known as convection currents.

The part of sunrays which return to space without directly heating the earth's atmosphere is called Albedo.

7. Map pointing (West Bengal) :-

2 X 6 = 12

a) Paschim Medinipur, b) Balurghat, c) Malda, d) Western plateaus, e) Sundarbans, f) Jalpaiguri

WEST BENGAL

Map pointing

Name

Class

Sec.

Roll No.

