QUESTION BANK 2026-27

STD VI

GEOGRAPHY

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1 PORTION

CHP 1 MAP READING

FILL IN THE BLANKS:-

(a) The north direction on the map is shown with the help of an arrow.

(b) R.F. stands for Representative Fraction.

(c) We follow metric system to measure distances in India.

(d) The conventional signs and symbols are also known as a legend.

(e) Magnetic compass is used to find direction.

(f) Narrow 'V' shaped valleys are found in the upper course of a river.

(g) Anticlines and synclines are formed due to compressional force.

(h) Deltas are found in the lower course of a river.

(i) Vosges is an example of block mountain.

Q.1) EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

a) Map: Representation of the Earth on a portion drawn to scale on a flat surface.

b) Cardinal point: North, South, West and East

c) Scale: The ratio of distance on paper to the distance on ground.

d) Legend: A list of Conventional signs and symbols given at the bottom of each topographical map so as to facilitate its study.

e) Magnetic Compass: A device to find direction known as Magnetic compass used by sailors.

f) Globe: A model of the earth representing the three dimensional spherical shape of the Earth in miniature form.

Q.2) WHY IS IT SO?.

a) A map is more accurate than the globe.

Ans) Map gives us accurate location, direction and information in detail about an area or country because it is drawn to scale.

b) A verbal Scale is not as popular as a linear scale.

Ans) Verbal scale does not give accurate measurement as it is expressed in words. E.g. I cm = 50 Km on ground.

c) Pole star is useful in finding directions.

Ans) It is always visible in the sky and points towards North direction.

Q.3) DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN.

a) A map, sketch and plan

Map:

- **Shows a larger area**
- **Serve the purpose of finding the location of country, distance, direction etc**
- **Drawn on small or large scale Sketch:**
- **Rough drawing**
- **May not show all details**
- **Not drawn on scalePlan**
- **Shows a small area**
- **Serves only a limited purpose regarding township or a house Shows small area on large scale.**

b) Large Scale and Small Scale maps

Large scale maps:

- **Show a small area in great detail. e.g. Cadastral and Topographical map.**

Small Scale maps:

- **Show large area in less detail and space e.g. Wall, atlas maps.**

c) Tributaries and Distributaries

Tributaries:

- **A stream or river that flows into a larger stream or main stream.**
- **It does not flow directly into a sea or ocean.**

Distributaries :

- **A river or stream that branches off the main stream and flow away.**

➢ Most often found in river deltas.

d) Meander and Delta

Meander

➢ The river moves and its course forms broad S shaped loops on curves.

Delta

➢ Fan shaped alluvial deposit at the mouth of the river.

e) Anticline and Syncline

Anticline:

➢ Arched or upraised parts of the foldSyncline:

➢ Downward fold or an inverted anticline

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:-

Q1. Why is a map more accurate than a globe?

Ans: A map is more accurate than a globe because of the following:

- **It gives accurate location, direction, and information in detail about an area or a country.**
- **It is drawn to scale.**
- **It is light in weight so convenient to carry.**

Q2. Why is a verbal scale not accurate?

Ans: In verbal scale, the scale is expressed in words. For example: 1 cm on the map represents 50 km on the ground. It does not give accurate measurement, so it is not very popular.

Q3. What is meant by RF : 1:50,000?

Ans: RF : 1:50,000 means that 1 cm on the map represents 50,000 cm on the ground.

RF = Distance on the map / Distance on the ground

RF = 1/ 50,000

Q4. What is the advantage of drawing a map to scale?

Ans: We need to draw a map to scale for accurate location, direction and information in detail about an area or a country on a map.

Q5. Identify and draw the given figure and label it.

Ans: A meandering river in its middle course. (Refer to the drawing of the blue winding river on green land).

Q6. What is the significance of colours in map reading?

Ans: Colours help us to show the natural and man-made features. The colours are universally accepted and make the map reading convenient.

• Ex: Yellow colour for plateaus and deserts. Blue for water bodies etc.

Q7. Name the intermediate directions.

Ans: NE, NW, SE, SW are the intermediate directions.

Q8. State any two ways to measure distance.

Ans: Two ways to measure distance are:

- **RF scale**
- **Graphic scale**

Q9. What is the significance of symbols in maps?

Ans: Symbols represent the features on the Earth's surface. Both man-made and natural features are represented using symbols.

Q10. What do you mean by the origin of a river?

Ans: The origin of a river is called its source.

Q11. State two features of the middle course of a river.

Ans: Two features of the middle course of the river are:

- **The load of the river is deposited.**
- **The river forms meanders and oxbow lakes.**
- **Many tributaries: Many tributaries meet the main river.**

Q12. What is alluvium?

Ans: The deposit of silt brought down by the river from mountains is called alluvium.

C. COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

I. Analytical Questions

1. Why do we need different types of maps instead of using just one map for everything?

Answer:

Maps are designed for specific purposes because a single map cannot show all physical, political, and cultural features clearly without becoming overcrowded and unreadable. Different types of maps highlight different sets of information:

• Physical Maps show natural landforms like mountains, rivers, and plains.

• Political Maps display human-made boundaries, countries, states, and cities.

• Thematic Maps focus on specific topics like climate distribution, population density, crop production, or rainfall patterns.

Using specialized maps allows us to analyze specific data accurately and efficiently without unnecessary clutter.

2. How do direction, scale, and legend work together to make a map meaningful?

Answer:

Direction, scale, and legend are the essential components or 'language' of a map. They function together as follows to make a map meaningful:

• Direction (usually indicated by a North arrow or compass rose) helps the user orient the map correctly and find the exact orientation or relative position of one place with respect to another.

• Scale represents the ratio between the distance on the map and the corresponding actual distance on the ground. This allows the user to calculate real distances and understand the true size of the area depicted.

• Legend (or Key) explains the meanings of the various symbols, signs, colors, and lines used on the map, translating graphic representations into understandable geographic features (e.g., a blue line for a river, a dotted line for a boundary).

Without any one of these components, a map would be an uninterpretable, disproportionate drawing rather than an accurate navigation and informational tool.

II. Critical thinking-based Questions

1. Why do meanders develop more prominently in the middle course of a river rather than in the upper or lower course?

Answer:

Meanders are large bends or S-shaped curves in a river. They form mainly in the middle course of a river.

• In the upper course, the river flows very fast on steep slopes and cuts deep valleys.

• In the middle course, the slope becomes gentle and the river slows down. The river erodes the outer bank and deposits soil on the inner bank, forming meanders.

• In the lower course, the river becomes very slow and deposits a lot of sediments, forming deltas and oxbow lakes.

2. Why do distributaries form in the lower course of a river and not in the upper course?

Answer:

Distributaries are smaller channels that branch out from the main river. They form in the lower course of a river.

• Near the sea, the land becomes flat and the river slows down.

• The slow-moving river deposits silt, sand, and clay in its channel.

• These deposits block the river's path, causing it to split into smaller channels called distributaries.

• In the upper course, the river flows fast and carries sediments away, so distributaries do not form there.

D. PICTURE STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What feature is shown where the river breaks into smaller channels before entering the sea?

Ans. The feature shown is a delta.

2. What natural process caused the formation of this landform?

Ans. The landform was formed by deposition. The river deposits silt and sand near the sea.

3. Why are there many small water channels instead of one river?

Ans. The river deposits sediments in its path, so it splits into smaller channels called distributaries.

4. What problems do people living here face?

Ans. People may face floods, waterlogging, damage to houses and crops, transport problems, and waterborne diseases.

Inside question answers:

Q.1) Who drew the first map of the world?

Ans) Claudius Ptolemy in 150 CE.

Q.2) Define Cartography?

Ans) The science and art of making maps.

Q.3) What is map reading?

Ans) Understanding and learning the map language.

Q.4) Discuss the art of map reading.

Ans) It involves retranslation, shading, colouring, reading, interpretation of

map.

Q.5) Write two advantages of maps?

Ans) i) Useful tool for modern communication.

ii) used for GIS through computers.

Q.6) Define Cadastral maps?

Ans) They are plans drawn on a large scale, give full details of properties and

buildings, useful for local administration, guide map and city plans.

Q.7) Define the Thematic maps.

Ans) They represent particular features like vegetation, minerals, industries

etc.

Q.8) Name the major components of a map.

Ans) Title, Scale, Directions.

Q.9) Mention three importance of directions?

Ans) (i) To find destination on the map.

(ii) Defence services works on the basis of directions.

(iii) Students too study the map of a country.

Q.10) Mention the three stages of a river.

Ans) (i) The Upper Course (Stage of youth)

(ii) The Middle course (stage of maturity)

(iii)The lower course (stage of old age)

Q.11) Name the different types of scale?

Ans) Verbal scale, Representative fraction, Linear scale

Q.12) What do the following colours portray in maps?

1. **Yellow: Cultivable lands, deserts, plains**
2. **Blue: Streams, lakes, ponds**
3. **Red: Permanent huts, cities**
4. **Black: dry streams, surveyed trees.**
5. **Green. Forest or lowland areas.**