QUESTION BANK 2020-2021
STD -VI *SUBJECT-GEOGRAPHY*

TERM-1

CHAPTER -1 (Map reading)

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) Give reason.

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 scale

Plan

- 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 fold

Syncline:

- Downward fold or an inverted anticline

Q.4)(a) Why is a map more useful than a globe? Give two reasons?

Ans)(i) It gives accurate location, direction and information in detail about an area or a country as it is drawn to scale.

(ii)It is light in weight and convenient to carry.

(b) Why is a verbal scale not accurate?

Ans)In this method, the scale is expressed in words-e.g. 1 cm = 50 Km on the ground. This is not very popular as it is not accurate measurement.

(c) What is meant by R.F.:1:50,000?

Ans) It means that I cm on the map represents 50,000 cm on the ground.

This is representative fraction = Distance on the map/ distance on the ground.

(d) What are the advantages of drawing a map to scale?

Ans) For accurate location, direction and information in detail about an area or a country of a map

(e) Identify and draw the figure and label it.

Ans) Meandering river

(f) What is the significance of colours in map reading?

Ans) Colors are important in conventional signs and symbols. They are universally accepted. Colours stand out from the map and provide identification to many features. They represent natural and manmade features of earth.

(g) Name the intermediate dimensions?

Ans) NW,NE,SW,SE

(h) State any two ways used to measure distances.

Ans) Verbal scale, linear scale.

(i) What is the significance of symbols in maps?

Ans) Symbols represent the features on the Earth's surface. Natural and manmade features are depicted by symbol e.g. river, ponds, roads, trees, etc. These symbols are universally used by all.

(j) What do you mean by origin of a river?

Ans) The origin is called source of the river. It originates from a mountain or higher slope.

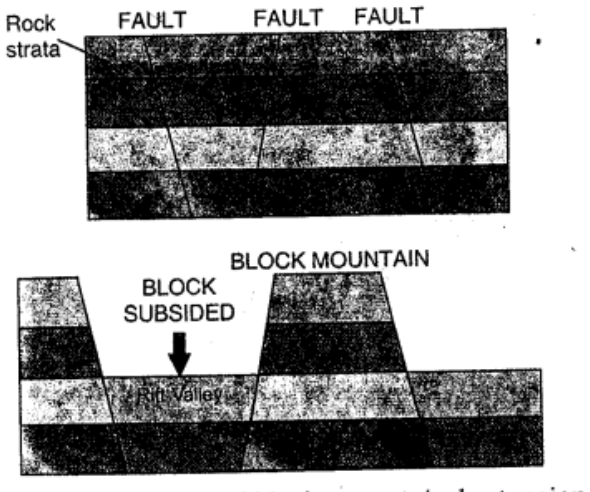
(k) State two features of the middle course of a river?

Ans) Speed gets reduced, load of the river is deposited and it form meander and ox bow lakes.

(l) What is a alluvium?

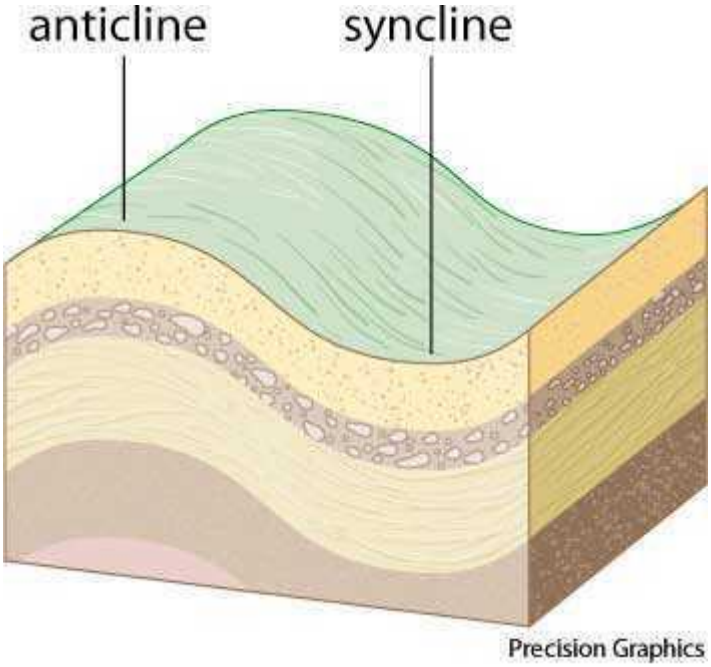
Ans) The deposit of the fine silt brought down from mountain which is very fertile.

(m) Draw a neat labeled diagram of a block mountain.



Formation of block mountain by tension after faults develop

(n) Show anticline and syncline with help of a diagram



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)

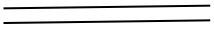
(iii)The lower course (stage of old age)

Q.11) Name the different types of scale?

Ans) Verbal scale, Representative fraction, Linear scale

Q.12) Give the symbols used for

(i) Capital city: 

(ii) Metalled Road 

(iii) River 

(iv) Footpath ----------

(v) Bridge] [

Q.13) 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.

CHAPTER -2 (Land forms)

Q.1) Differentiate between.

A) Old fold and young folds mountains.
Old fold :

- They are lower with rounded peaks and gentle slopes.
- May be over 200 million year old

Young folds

- They have rugged features like pointed peaks and steeper and deeper slopes.
- Generally 10 to 25 million years old.

B) Rift valley and Block mountains.

Rift valley :

- It is a lowland region that forms where earth's tectonic plates move apart or rift.

Block Mountains

- They are the result of faulting. When the earth's crust cracks faulting takes place.

C) Erosional Plains and depositional plains.

Erosional Plains :

- They are formed as a result of erosion and weathering.
- Main agents are running water, ground water

Depositional Plain

- They are formed by the deposition of sediments on a large scale.
- Main agents are the accumulation of silt by river

D) Intermontane plateau and piedmont plateau
Intermontane plateau :

- They are situated between two or more mountain ranges. They are the highest and most extensive type of plateaus.

Piedmont Plateau

- They are surrounded by mountain ranges on one side and bounded by a plain or ocean on the opposite side.

Answer in brief:

Q.2)

(a) How are fold mountain formed? Give two examples of fold mountains.

Ans) They far formed when mountains which have been thrown into massive folds or ridges by the Earth's movements. E.g. The Himalayas, Rockies.

(b) State two characteristics of block mountains.

Ans) Steep sided and flat topped mountains, steep slopes and smooth topography.

(c) How are rift valleys formed? Give one example of rift valley.

Ans) It is a lowland region that forms where earth's tectonic plate move apart or rifts. e.g. The rift valley.

(d) Compare life in the mountains and in the plains.

Ans) Life in mountains are thinly populated regions due to difficulties of transport, shortage of level land, rigorous climate and thin soil cover but the plains are thickly populated because of fertile soil, fine climate easy for railways, roads and waterways.

(e) What type of mountain is Mt. Kilimanjaro?

Ans. Volcanic mountain.

(f) Define structural plains?

Ans) They are formed as a result of emergence of sea bottom near coast. They lie near the coast.

Q.3) Give reasons.

(a) Young fold mountains have high peaks.

They are arc shaped constituted of sedimentary rocks, more rugged features like high, pointed peaks.

(b) Tibetan plateau is surrounded by mountains:

They are example of intermontane plateau. They are situated between two or more mountain ranges- between Himalayas Kunlun mountain.

(c) Rift Valleys have steep sides:

They are formed where earth's tectonic plate rift, bounded by fault zone and separated by land masses.

Inside question Answer:

Q.1) Define landforms?

Ans) The solid part of the earth's surface is constituted by various physical features called landform e.g. mountains, valleys, plateaus and plains

Q.2) Differentiate between Exogenic and Endogenic forces.

Ans) The external forces that act on the earth's surface like river, glacier, wind, waves and wear down the rocks over a long period of time are exogenic forces.

The internal process that may be felt suddenly on the surface like earthquakes, volcanic or tidal activity. It may be slow or sudden movement.

Q.3) Differentiate between Epeirogenic movement and orogenic movement.

Ans) Vertical movements are called epeirogenic movement or continent building movement.

The horizontal movements may be caused by compressional forces. It result in formation of fold mountains.

Q.4) What is faulting?

Ans) When rocks are subjected to horizontal compressional forces, they do not get folded but break up along the lines of weakness. Due to this the rocks get fractured. This is called faulting.

Q.5) Name the types of mountains according to their mode of formation.

Ans) Fold mountains, Block mountains, Volcanic mountain

Q.6) What is a fault and fault plane?

Ans) The line of a fracture in the rocks is called a fault. The plane along which the rocks are fractured is called fault plane.

Q.7) Mention two characteristics of volcanic mountains?

1. They have gentle slopes.

2. During eruption, volcanoes releases gas, ash, lava

Chapter-4 (Agriculture)

Answer in brief.

Q.1) What is subsistence farming? State two features of the type of farming.

Ans) The aim of subsistence farming is to cultivate crops for consumption by the farmer and his family. Two features are:

1) Use of simple techniques, family labour, poor standard of living

2) Any surplus crop could be exchanged for goods or stored for future use in time of poor harvest.

Q.2) Name two areas where commercial farming is practiced. What are the advantages of commercial farming? Explain the types of commercial farming?

Ans) Delta regions and Irrigated areas.

The advantages of commercial farming:-

1) It employs little labour.
2) It is practices in sparsely populated areas.
3) Crops are produced for sale in would market.

Types of commercial farming are Extensive commercial farming, Intensive commercial farming, Plantation farming and mixed farming.

Q.3) What type of crops are grown in plantation farming? Mention two characteristics of plantation farming?

Ans) Tea, coffee, banana, cocoa, pineapple and Rubber crops are grown.

Two characteristics of plantation farming are

(i) It is practiced mostly in tropical countries
(ii) Size of estates is large.

Q.4)Define green revolution. How did it help in agricultural development? What are its drawbacks?

Ans) Green revolution is a turning point in agriculture. As a result the productivity of global agriculture increased drastically. As a result of green revolution and the introduction of chemical fertilizer, synthetic herbicides, pesticides, high yield crops, the agricultural industry produced much larger quantum of food.

Its draw backs- Chemical fertilizers polluted ground water. Excessive use of fertilizer made soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.

Q.5) Write short note on the benefits of the green revolution?

Ans) It has been able to improve agricultural output in some regions. Many organizations continue to invent new ways to improve the technique already used in green revolution. These efforts led to remarkable increase in productivity.

Q.6) (a) Differentiate between Subsistence farming and commercial farming.

Subsistence farming:

- Farming to cultivate crops for consumption by the farmer and his family.
- Characterised by the use of simple techniques, family labour and poor living standard

Commercial farming:

- Farming to produce crops for sale usually for world market.
- It is highly mechanized, more capital, labour and skill applied for a small area.

(b) Differentiate between Food crops and Cash crops.

Food crops:

- The crops provide the basic and essential food for man
- They are grown in all parts of the country.
  e.g. Wheat and rice

Cash crops:

- Crops not grown as food crops but for sale to earn profit.
- They are grown for export purposes.
  e.g. Jute, Sugar, cotton

(c) Differentiate between Extensive farming and Intensive farming.

Extensive farming:

- It involves employment of greater area of land in proportion to capital and labour.

Intensive farming:

- It is practices where farm land is of high value. Land is cultivated with great expense and energy.

Q.7) Give reasons:-

(a) Farmers use traditional tools in subsistence farming-

They use simple tools or implements and produce food for their own immediate needs.

(b) Plantation farming is labour intensive-

It is a large scale agriculture unit of a single crop. These foods are not produced for food but for sale in distant markets rather than local consumption. It requires efficient, scientific method of cultivation and cheap local labours.

(c) The green revolution brought a significant change in farming-

It brought a turning point in agriculture. The productivity of global agriculture increased drastically. New chemical fertilizers, synthetic herbicide, pesticide were created along with chemical advances. The agricultural industry was able to produce much larger quantities of food.

Chaper-4 (Inside questions)

Q.1) Mention few factors affecting agriculture?

Ans) Geographical factors such as sunshine, rainfall, moisture, soil, topography are required for growing crops.

Q.2) Name the main cropping seasons in India.

Ans) Kharif season, Rabi season, Zayad season.

Q.3) Mention the importance of agriculture.

Ans) 1. It is a source of livelihood.

2. Main source of national income.

3. Main source of raw material

4. Significant in international trade.

Q.4) Mention the main characteristic of shifting cultivation.

Ans) 1. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them.

2. Ashes are mixed with soil and crops like maize, yam, Cassava are grown.

3. After soil loses fertility, the land is abandoned and cultivator moves to a new plot.

Q.5) Mention the main characteristics of intensive subsistence farming?

Ans) Small size of holding

Scattered fields

Use of draught animals

Use of domestic labour

Dominance of cereal crops

Q.6) Mention the main characteristics of extensive agriculture.

Ans) It is highly mechanised

Large size of holding

It employ little labour

It is practiced in sparsely populated areas.

Q.7) Mention the key characteristics of organic farming?

Ans) Protecting the long term fertility of soil

Providing crop nutrients

Nitrogen self sufficiency in soil

Weed, disease, pest control by thermal, biological and chemical intervention.

Q.8) Write the difference between Organic and Conventional farming.

Organic Farming

- Use of natural fertilizer such as manure, compost to nourish soil.
- Give organic feed to animal and allow them access to open pasture.

Conventional farming

- Use synthetic or chemical fertilizer often containing-- nitrate to promote plant growth.
- Use antibiotics, growth hormones, medication in animals to prevent disease.

Q.9) Write short notes on:

(1) Transplantation: This method is practices in the areas of fertile soil, abundant rainfall, plenty of sunshine and plenty of supply of labour. As the entire process is done by land, a lot of manual labour is required.

(2) Dibbling: In this method, the seed are dropped at regular intervals in the furrows made by the farmer with the help of a dibber. It is used to make a simple pointed stick to plant a seed.

Q.10) Mention the climatic requirements to grow wheat crop.

Ans) It requires a cool climate with moderate rainfall, average temperature between 10 º C to 15 º C at the sowing time and 20 º C to 25 º C at the ripening time. It requires 50-100 cm rainfall during growing season.

Q.11) Mention the methods of rice cultivation?

Ans) Broadcasting, dibbling, drilling and transplanting are used to grow rice.

Q.12) Why is plenty of labour required to grow cotton?

Ans) Plenty of labour is required for ploughing, sowing, weeding, picking cotton balls, pressing, packing in bales etc.

Q.13) Why is jute in great demand?

Ans) It is in great demand because of its softness, strength, length, uniformity and versatile nature.

Q.14) Why does Jute need heavy rainfall?

Ans) Not only to grow the crop but for processing the crop after harvesting.

Q.15) Mention the geographical conditions required to grow rubber.

Ans) Temperature 22 º C to 27 º , Rainfall 150 -200 cm, well drained alluvial soil.

Q.16) Name the leading producer of tea.

Ans) India, China, Sri Lanka, Japan, Kenya.

Q.17) What kind of soil is required to grow coffee?

Ans) Weathered volcanic soil rich in humus on well drained hill sides.

Q.18) Why are hill slopes best for growing tea?

Ans) Frost and stagnant water is harmful for the plants. So hill slopes are preferred for growing tea.

Q.19) How is sugarcane important?

Ans) It is used for making gur, Khandsari, sugar, fodder, paper industry.

Q.20) Mention the advantages of transplantation in agriculture?

Ans) 1. Only healthy seedling are planted

2. It promotes better penetration of roots in the soil.

3. It promotes better development of shoot system of plants.

Chapter-6 Study of Continent

North America

Q.1) Explain the following term.

(a) Canyon: Long and deep gorges.

(b) Intermontane: Enclosed with mountain in all sides.

(c) Prairies: Temperate grassland

Q.2)

(a) State the North South and East and west extent of North America.

Ans) 7^{o} N – 83^{o} N latitude

53^{o} W – 180^{o} W longitude

(b) How is North America linked to South America.

Ans) By the Isthmus of Panama

(c) Name the Gulfs along the coastlines of North America.

Ans) Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Saint lawrence, Gulf of California.

(d) What types of rocks are found in Canadian Shield?

Ans) The region is made up of hard rocks.

(e) Name the famous lakes in Canadian shield.

Ans) Lakes- Erie, Huron, Ontario, Michigan Superior

(f) Where is Piedmont Plateau situated? What is its importance?

Ans) Piedmont Plateau is located to the east of the Appalachian. It acts as a barrier between the Atlantic coast and Central low lands.

(g) Why are Prairies known as the “Granaries of the world”

Ans) These temperate grasslands are drained by river Mississippi and its tributary Missouri. They have fertile soil. So they are important from agriculture point of view. due to huge production of wheat for moderate temperature, rainfall, humid soil.

(h) Name the river that drains the lowlands?

Ans) River Mississippi and its tributary Missouri.

(i) State the location of Western Cordilleras.

Ans) They extend from Alaska in the North to Panama in the South along the Western Coast. They are a number of ranges parallel to each other about 6,500 Km long.

(j) Name the important ranges of Western Cordilleras.

Ans) The Coastal range, Cascade range, Serra Nevada, Sierra Madre.

(k) Name the most important mountain peak of western Cordilleras.

Ans) Mt. Mckinley (6187 mt) in Alaska.

(l) Which it the most popular tourist attraction in western Cordilleras?

Ans) The wonder lake in Denali, National Park, Alaska

(m) What is meant by Pangaea?

Ans) Pangaea means the original large landmass (all lands) surrounded by an extensive water mass.

(n) Who invented the Continental Drift theory?

Ans) Antonio Snider in 1858.

INSIDE QUESTIONS

Q.1) Write a short note on the Continental Drift theory.

Ans) Antonia Snider tried to explain in 1858 that the arrangement of continents and ocean basins were undergoing constant change and are constantly drifting.

Q.2) Write few lines on Alfred Wegener's theory of Continent Drift in 1915.

Ans) Wegner's theory was based on not only the shape of the continents but also on the geological and biological evidences. He believed that continents (Pangaea) were surrounded by primeval oceans. He said that continents are lighter and float over oceans.

Q.3) Name the main continents in Order of their size.

Ans) Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia.

Q.4) Name the great oceans in order of their size.

Ans) Pacific ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean

Q.5) Name the main countries of North America?

Ans) Canada, United States of America, Mexico.

Q.6) Name the islands of the West Indies.

Ans) Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominical Republic, Puerto Rico.

Q.7) Name the important of drainage system in North America.

Ans) Mississippi river, Colorado river, St lawrence river, Mackenzie river

Q.8) Name the major physical features of North America.

Ans) It can be divided into four relief regions- The Canadian Shield, the eastern Highlands, the Central lowlands and the western Cordilleras.

Q.9) Write short notes on:-

(1) The Appalachian Highlands: They are situated along the eastern side of the continent. The two main mountain ranges are Blue ridge and Allegheny.
Many short rivers originates from them and flow into Atlantic Ocean.

(2) The western Cordilleras: They are a number of mountain ranges parallel each other. These are about 6,500 km long. In between them lie a number of intermontane plateaus.

Q.10) Name the trees found in the Canadian forest.
Ans) Spruce, Douglas fir, Hemlock, Cedar, Pine and Balsam.

Q.11) How is Timber used?
Ans) It is used in the manufacture of telegraph poles, railway sleepers, construction of houses, doors, windows and furniture. They also help in pulp and paper production.

Q.12) Name three main activities of lumbering.
Ans) The logging industry, the sawmill industry , Panel industry

Q.13) Who are lumberjacks?
Ans) A gang of strong men who specialize in operation of logging. They have keen eyes and daring temperament.

Q.14) Write short notes on:

(1) Felling: The tree to be cut is selected, the high rigger climbs up the tree, cuts off the top of the tree, controls the direction in which tree falls.

(2) Skidding: After the tree is trimmed, it is ready to be hauled or skidded out of the forest near the road on river bank.

Q.15) How are rivers useful in transporting of logs?

Ans) Logs are piled on the river bank, they float downstream when ice melts, the river currents carries them downstream.

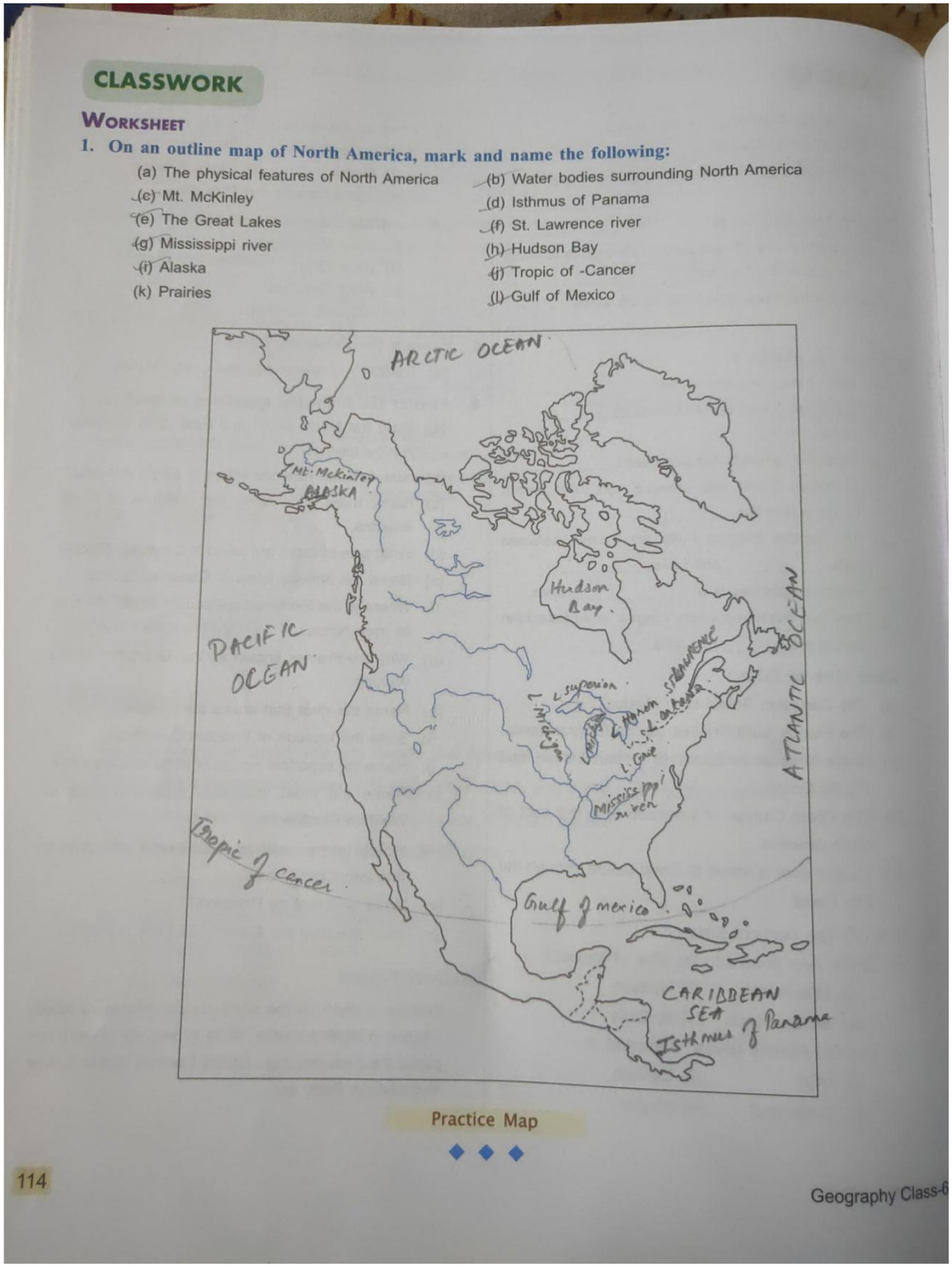
Q.16) What is seasoning?

Ans) All lumber must be dried slowly and uniformly to prevent cracking and warping. This process is called seasoning.

Q.17) Name the capital of the following countries:

1. Belize – Belmopan
2. Panama – Panama City
3. Costa Rica – San Jose
4. Honduras – Tegucigalpa
5. Nicaragua - Managua

MAP WORK:



CLASSWORK

WORKSHEET

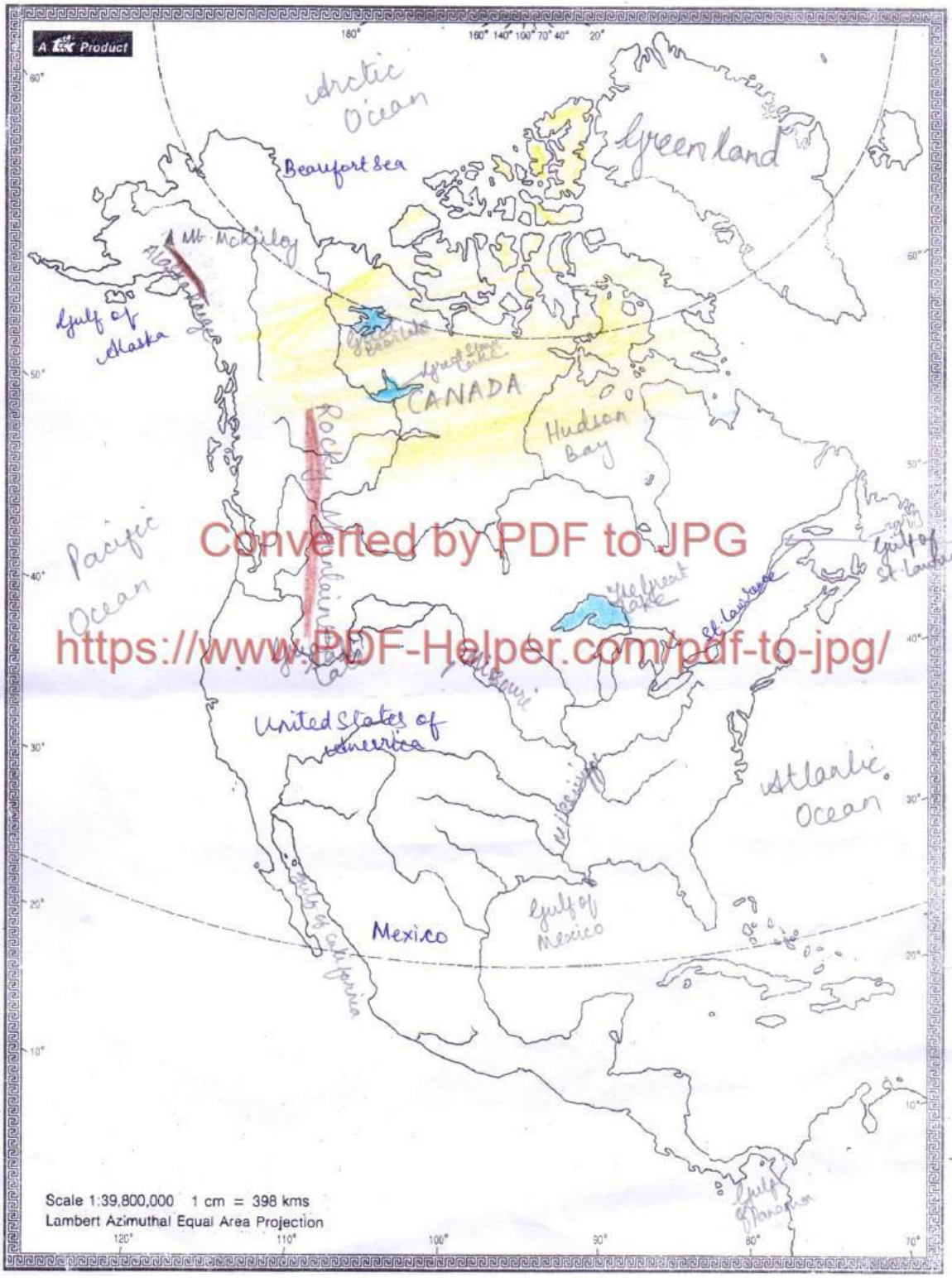
1. On an outline map of North America, mark and name the following:

(a) The physical features of North America
(b) Water bodies surrounding North America
(c) Mt. McKinley
(d) Isthmus of Panama
(e) The Great Lakes
(f) St. Lawrence river
(g) Mississippi river
(h) Hudson Bay
(i) Alaska
(j) Tropic of -Cancer
(k) Prairies
(l) Gulf of Mexico

Practice Map

Std - VI

NORTH AMERICA – RIVERS



Question Bank (2020 – 21)

Std – 6 Geography 2nd Term

Chapter – 3 Water Bodies

Text Questions:

3. Differentiate between:

(a) Marginal sea and inland sea

Ans.

Marginal Sea	Inland Sea
A marginal sea is a division of an ocean, partially closed by islands, archipelagos or peninsulas, adjacent to or widely open to the open ocean at the surface.	Large lakes in continental areas are termed as inland seas. They are shallow seas that cover central area of continents during periods of high sea level.

(b) Ocean and sea

Ans.

Ocean	Sea
An ocean is a vast and a continuous frame of salty water that accounts for 71% of the earth's surface.	A sea is a large body of saltwater that is surrounded in whole or part by land.

(c) Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean

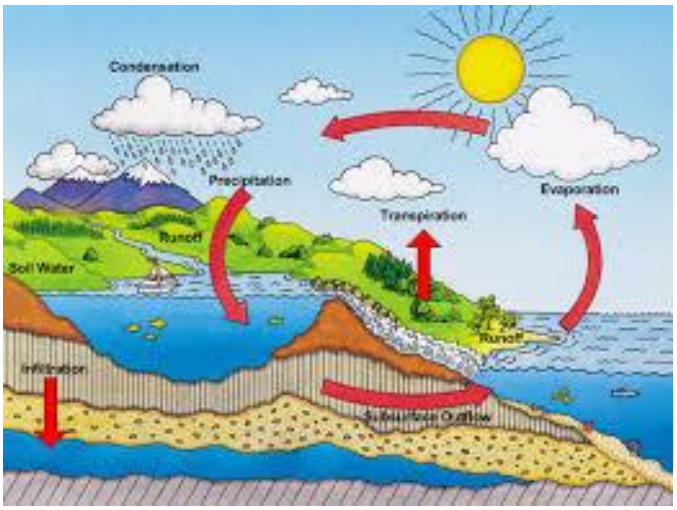
Ans.

Arctic Ocean	Southern Ocean
Arctic Ocean is the smallest of all oceans, situated around the North pole and remains perpetually frozen.	Southern Ocean surrounds the continent of Antarctica in the Southern Hemisphere and is larger than Arctic Ocean.

4. Answer in brief:

(a) What do you mean by water cycle? Explain with the help of a neat diagram.

A. Water cycle is the continuous interchange of water between the Ocean's atmosphere and land. It is the single process through which all the three realms of the earth are connected.



(b) State two characteristic features of the Atlantic Ocean.

A. Two characteristic features of the Atlantic Ocean are:

- It is the second largest ocean of the world.
- Atlantic Ocean occupies an elongated S – shaped basin, extending longitudinally.

(c) What is the importance of oceans?

A. The importance of oceans are:

- Source of water: An ocean is a major source of water to mankind through the water cycle.
- Food Resources: The oceans are the biggest storehouse of edible forms of marine food.

(d) What are marginal seas? Name two marginal seas.

A. A marginal sea is a division of an ocean, partially closed by islands, archipelagos or peninsulas, adjacent to or widely open to the open ocean at the surface. Ex – Bering Sea, Caribbean Sea.

(e) Explain two causes of pollution of water bodies with examples.

A. The main causes of pollution of water bodies are:

- Agricultural Waste: Pesticides from agricultural run off, metals and processed chemicals are sources of many organic and inorganic pollutants in surface water.
- Oil spills: Waste oil from city drains, tankers and leakage from oil wells cause the oil to seep into the sea and pollute the water.

5. Give Reasons:

(a) Southern Ocean is not navigable.

A. This is so because it remains frozen for most parts of the year.

(b) Atlantic Ocean is a great commercial highway.

A. This is so because most of the world's great ports lie on its coasts.

Extra Questions:

1. Compare the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

Ans.

Pacific Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest, covering one – third of the globe. Its average depth is 4200 m. Its basin contains high and abrupt ridges, deep trenches, volcanic mountains and other features.	The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest ocean and is shallow as compared to the Pacific Ocean. This ocean has many ridges, canyons and gorges.

2. State two importances of rivers.

A. The importance of rivers are:

- Rivers serve as inland waterways.
- River estuaries support many types of fish and birds. They are of recreational importance for tourists.

3. State the difference between perennial and non – perennial rivers.

Ans.

Perennial Rivers	Non – Perennial Rivers
Perennial rivers are those rivers that exhibit a continuous flow of water throughout the year except during extreme drought. They are also known as permanent rivers.	Non – perennial or periodic rivers are those rivers that do not have a constant flow throughout the year. These mainly consist of those rivers which flow only during the rainy season.

Chapter – 5 Minerals

2. Explain the following terms in brief:

(a) Hard rock mining – It refers to various underground mining techniques used to excavate hard minerals such as ore containing gold, silver, iron, tin, etc.

(b) Open pit mining – Open pit mines are used when deposits of commercially useful ore or rocks are found near the surface.

(c) Mineral – A mineral is an aggregate of two or more than two elements. A mineral has a definite chemical composition and is formed by inorganic processes. Ex – gold and silver.

(d) Mineral fuel – Fuels formed from dead and decaying plants and animals which were fossilized millions of years ago are called mineral fuels. Ex – coal and petroleum.

(e) Ore – Ores are minerals that have a high concentration of a certain element typically a metal. Ex – bauxite is the ore of aluminum.

3. Differentiate between:

(a) Mineral and ore

Ans.

Mineral	Ore

A mineral is an aggregate of two or more than two elements. A mineral has a definite chemical composition and is formed by inorganic processes. Ex – gold and silver.	Ores are minerals that have a high concentration of a certain element typically a metal. Ex – bauxite is the ore of aluminum.

(b) Metallic and non – metallic minerals

Ans.

Metallic Minerals	Non – Metallic Minerals
• They are found in igneous rocks.	• They are found in sedimentary rocks.
• They contain metals in their chemical composition.	• They do not contain metals in their chemical composition.
• They have a metallic lustre.	• They do not have a metallic lustre.

(c) Ferrous and non – ferrous minerals

Ans.

Ferrous Minerals	Non – Ferrous Minerals
They are minerals which contain iron.	They are minerals which do not contain iron.
Ex – Iron ore, manganese.	Ex – Copper, lead.

(d) Open cast mining and underground mining.

Ans.

Open cast mining	Underground mining
It is the method of extracting minerals near the surface of the earth.	It is the process of extracting minerals and ores that are buried too far underground to be mined using surface mining methods.

4. Answer in brief:

(a) What is the need of conservation of mineral resources?

A. We need to conserve minerals because it takes millions of years for the formation of minerals. Compared to the present rate of

consumption, the replenishment rate of minerals is very slow. Hence we need to conserve minerals.

(b) Give some uses of bauxite.

A. Bauxite is used for:

- It is used for making aircrafts, ships and utensils, etc.
- It is used in electrical industry for its good conductivity.
- It is also used for making headlight reflector, mirrors and telescope.

(c) What is iron ore used for?

A. Iron ore is used for:

- Iron is used mainly for making pig iron, sponge iron and steel.
- It is used in construction of roads, railways, appliances, buildings, machines, tools and automobiles.

(d) Which is the largest producer of bauxite in the world?

A. Jamaica is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.

(e) State the importance of copper in the industrial development.

A. Copper is used for:

- Copper is in great demand in the industrial field because of its high ductility and high thermal and electrical conductivity.
- It is mainly used in electrical machinery, automobile industry, stainless steel and telephones.
- Copper is also used in railway equipment industry and other engineering works.

(f) State any three uses of uranium.

A. Uranium is used for:

- It is a radioactive material used in nuclear defence systems and for nuclear generation of electricity.

- It is also used in nuclear medicine, X – ray machines, atomic dating and electronic instruments.

Extra Questions:

1. How is natural gas used?

A. Natural gas is a fossil fuel used as a source of energy for heating, cooking and electricity generation. It is also used as a fuel for vehicles and as chemical feedstock in the manufacture of plastics, fertilizers and petrochemicals.

2. How is petroleum used?

A. Petroleum is mainly used as locomotive power. It is used for making paints, medicines, plastic and fertilizers. It is an important lubricating agent and raw material for chemical industries.

3. Why is mica used in the electrical industry?

A. Mica is a superior insulator, so in the electrical industry it is used as thermal insulator and in electronic equipment as electrical insulators. It can withstand high voltage.

4. Give some uses of gold.

A. Gold is used in dentistry and medicine, jewellery and arts, medallions and coins and in ingots.

Chapter – 7 Study of Continents – South America

Text Questions

5. Answer the following in one word:

(a) The largest country of South America – Brazil.

(b) An archipelago found at the eastern tip of South America – Falkland islands.

(c) The intermontane plateau in the Andes – Bolivian plateau.

(d) A majestic volcano in South America – Cotopaxi.

(e) The largest lake in South America – Lake Titicaca.

6. Answer in brief:

(a) Describe the location of South America.

A. A small part of South America lies in the Northern Hemisphere. More than two – third of the continent lies in the south tropical zone. It lies between 13^{o}N latitude to 55^{o}S latitude and 35^{o}W to 81^{o}W longitude. The major part of the continent is crossed by the equator and the Tropic of Capricon.

(b) Name the major physical divisions of South America.

A. South America is divided into five major relief divisions, each stretching from north to south:

- Western Mountain Ranges – Andes
- The Western Coastal Strip
- The Central Plains
- The Eastern Highlands
- The Islands

(c) Name the three rivers that make up the Paraguay river basin.

A. The three rivers that make up the Paraguay river basin are the Parana, the Paraguay and the Uruguay.

(d) Write a short note on Amazon basin, Gran Chaco and Pampas.

A. <u>Amazon Basin:</u>

It is drained by Amazon river and its tributaries and is spectacular in size with some 20,800 km of navigable waterways. It rises from the Andes and falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

<u>Gran Chaco:</u>

Gran Chaco is the lowland extensive alluvial plain in the interior south – central South America. It is a poorly drained marshy but fertile land area.

<u>Pampas</u>

The extremely fertile grassy lowlands in the temperate South America are called Pampas. It is found in the south of the Gran

Chaco and is the most productive agricultural region, covered with fine grain stoneless deposits.

(e) Name the three river basins found in central lowlands. What is meant by Llanos?

A. The three river basins found in central lowlands are:

- The Llanos of the Orinoco Basin
- The Amazon Basin
- Paraguay or La Plata river basin

Llanos are the tropical grasslands formed around River Orinoco and its tributaries.

(f) State the characteristic features of Andes mountain range.

A. The characteristic features of Andes mountain range are:

- It is the longest mountain system of the world extending for about 7,250 km from Panama to Strait of Magellan in the South.
- The average height is about 4,000 m above sea level.
- The Andes form an unbroken stretch of young fold mountains which flank the Pacific coast from Caribbean Sea to Cape Horn.

(g) Name the two deserts of South America. Give a reason for the scanty rainfall in the deserts.

A. The two deserts of South America are the Atacama Desert and the Patagonia Desert. The deserts of South America receive scanty rainfall because the deserts lie on the rain shadow area of the Andes mountain.

(h) What is meant by rain shadow area? Give one example of such an area in South America.

A. It is a dry area on the leeward side of a mountainous area (away from the wind). These mountains block the passage of rain producing weather system and cast a shadow of dryness behind

them. The Patagonia desert lies on the rain shadow area of the Andes.

(i) Name the highest peak in Andes.

A. Mt. Aconcagua is the highest peak in Andes.

Extra Questions:

1. Who discovered South America and when?

A. South America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498.

2. Which part of South America is called Latin America and why?

A. South America, Central America and West Indies together are known as Latin America Because they were discovered and colonized by the people from Southern Europe, the Spanish and the Portuguese.

3. Write the capital of the following countries:
   i. Chile – Santiago
   ii. Columbia – Bogota
   iii. Brazil – Brasilia
   iv. Peru – Lima
   v. Argentina – Buenos Aires

SOUTH AMERICA – RIVERS

SOUTH AMERICA - OUTLINE (PHYSICAL)

NAME .....STD .....SEC .....

TEACHER'S SIGNATURE.....

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