

SRI KANCHI MAHASWAMI VIDYA MANDIR

CLASS – VI

QUESTION BANK (2019 -20)

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON- 1 THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

One mark questions:

- 1)What are heavenly bodies?
- 2)A group of stars is known as _____.
- 3)Ursa major is known as _____.
- 4)The polestar or the North Star or the Polaris indicated the _____.
- 5)The Blue planet Earth has one satellite called _____.
- 6)Moon takes _____ to move around the earth.
- 7)The first man to reach the moon and to walk on the moon is _____.
- 8)The _____ reflects the light of the sun.
- 9)The most famous comet of our universe is _____ that appears after every 70 years.
- 10)_____ takes 164 years to complete one revolution around the sun.
- 11)What is an orbit?
- 12)Which planets are having ring around them?
- 13)How do the ring around the planets help them?
- 14) Which is the natural satellite of the earth?
- 15)Name some celestial bodies in the solar system other than planets.
- 16) What is the meaning of solar?
- 17)Name the famous astronomer of ancient India?
- 18)Which planet is called earth's twin?
- 19) What is the meaning of geoid?
- 20) What is satellite?
- 21)Give some examples of human made satellites.
- 22) Which is the third planet near to the sun?
- 23) What is the shape of orbit?
- 24) What is the shape of the earth to be called?
- 25) What is the speed of light from the sun?
- 26) What is the distance of the moon from us?
- 27) What is the new moon day called?
- 28) What is saptarishi mandallam?
- 29) What is galaxy?
- 30) What is Universe?
- 31) Who was the first man to step on the surface of the moon and when?
- 32)Name the Indian astronaut who landed on the moon first.
- 33) What is the distance between moon and the earth?
- 34)Name the dwarf planets.
- 35) Define geomorphology, geology, geometry, geophysics,geo astrology.

Three mark questions.

- 1)What are Celestial bodies?
- 2)What is Nebula?
- 3)Write the names of the celestial bodies and their origin.
- 4)What is Galaxy?give some examples.
- 5)Write few lines about “Sun”.
- 6)Name the Inner and Outer planets.
- 7)Different between: Earth/Moon,inner and outer planets, asteroids and meteoroids
- 8)Planet and star,planet and satellite,
- 9)What are Demos and Phobos?
- 10) Why is earth called blue planet, watery planet and unique planet.
- 11)State some characteristics of stars.
- 12)How did people determine the directions in the past?
- 13)How is Universe formed?
- 14) What is a constellation? What is the name of the constellation in Latin and English?
- 15)How does moon appear differently in each night?
- 16)Why do we see only one side of the moon always?
- 17)Draw Saptarishi Mandallam..
- 18)Distinguish natural and human made satellites.
- 19)How is the word geography originated?
- 20)Write an experiment to show day and night.

Detail questions:

1. What are the eight planets? Name them and describe.
2. Explain the features of the earth.
3. Differentiate between stars and planets.
4. What are other celestial bodies of our solar system.? Explain.
5. Draw solar system. Name them.
6. Explain the features of sun.
7. Why earth cannot be compared to the other planets of solar system?
8. Explain the features of moon.
9. How human made satellites launched and enters orbit?
10. Visit planetarium and write about it.

Lesson II: Globe, latitudes and longitudes

1 Mark Questions

- 1.How do we call earth due to its shape?
- 2.The small model of the earth is known as _____.
- 3.Globe is a _____ form of the earth.

4. A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner, that is called _____.
5. The two points on the globe through which the needle passes indicates _____.
6. _____ is the most significant latitude.
7. The parallels to the north of equator are called _____.
8. As the earth keeps rotating the place at different longitudes will have _____ time.
9. The _____ is the best time keeper throughout the world.
10. The earth takes _____ to pass from one meridian to another.
11. IST means _____.
12. Temperate zone is the _____ place of the earth.
- 13) Name the poles.
- 14) What is the value of prime meridian?
- 15) Tropic of cancer passes through ---,---,----- continents.
- 16) The standard meridian of India is -----
- 17) In which hemispheres Arctic and Antarctic circles located?
- 18) What is grid?
- 19) How many latitudes and longitudes are there?
- 20) What are the there heat zones of the earth?

3 Mark Questions

1. Distinguish latitudes and longitudes.
2. What are the disadvantages of the globe?
3. What are latitudes? Why are they called parallels?
4. What is the grid system? Draw and explain.
5. Which divides the globe into halves? Name them.
6. What is the use of globe?
7. What are called the meridians of longitude?
8. What is called Greenwich meridian time?
9. Define AM and PM?
10. Write few lines about satellite navigation.

5 Mark Questions

1. What are the advantages of the globe?
2. Name some important parallels of latitudes?
3. Explain in detail about the important facts of longitudes.
4. Draw and explain the different zones of the earth.
5. Write about time zones of few longitudes of the following:
When it is 12 noon in the prime meridian.
a) 40°E, b) 120°W, c) 60°E, d) 172°W, e) 89°W
6. write an experiment to show how light covers an area when falling on the surface.
7. How to calculate time using longitudes?
8. why do we have standard time?
9. Distinguish local time and Greenwich time.
10. What is standard time?

11. Longitude diagram to show a) major parallels of latitudes b) meridians of longitudes.

Lesson 3 : Motions of the Earth

1 Mark Questions

1. A _____ is an instrument that was used to tell the time in the past.
2. Time can be measured by _____ of the sun in the sky.
3. The _____ is only source of light and heat on the earth.
4. Rotation of _____ gives us periods of heat and light.
5. Day and Night occurs due to _____.
6. The plane found by the orbit is termed as the Earth's _____.
7. The international dateline has no _____.
8. The international dateline was established in the year _____.
9. Rotation of the earth causes _____.
10. The movement of the earth around the sun is known as _____.
11. The earth is going around the sun in an _____ path.
12. The revolution of the earth causes-----.
13. When do longest and *shortest night occur in the northern hemisphere.*
14. Why do seasons change on the earth?
15. When does equinox occur on the earth?
16. How do we call the circle that divides globe into day and night?
17. What is leap year?
18. Which season the days are shorter?
19. Where do Christmas celebrated in summer?

3 Mark Questions

1. Write few lines about movements of the sun.
2. How the word meridian was derived?
3. What is meant by meridian?
4. Why do we need standard time?
5. What is dawn and dusk?
6. What do you mean by the circle of illumination?
7. Define perihelion and aphelion.
8. What is the difference between rotation and revolution?
9. Name the four seasons.
10. What is an equinox?

5 Marks questions

1. Around the world in 80 days. Explain.
2. What are the effects of Earth's rotation?
3. What are summer and winter solstice?

LESSON-5 DOMAINS OF THE EARTH.

One mark questions :

1. The word Lithos means _____
2. _____ is also called the crust.
3. _____ and _____ are the major divisions.
4. There are _____ layers in the interior of the earth.
5. Crust is made up of _____ and _____ and thus it is called sial.
6. _____ is a natural boundary between Asia and Europe.
7. Africa is the home of the world's longest river _____.
8. _____ is the world's largest river.
9. _____ is the smallest continent.
10. _____ is also called frozen continent.
11. The part of the earth covered with water is known as _____.
12. _____ is the busiest trade and commerce route of the world.
13. _____ are the major part of the hydrosphere.
14. _____ is in triangular shape.
15. _____ is also an important gas in the atmosphere.
16. North America is separated from South America by a narrow strip called _____.
17. The _____ in Europe are examples of block mountains.
18. _____ is the largest continent.
19. The combined land mass of Europe and Asia is _____.
20. _____ is also known as Dark continent.

Three mark questions :

1. What are Continents ? Name them.
2. Define: core, mantle, crust.
3. Define : nife, sima, sial.
4. Name some important climbers regarding Mt. Everest.
5. How Africa is separated from Asia?
6. What is an Isthmus?
7. Which is the world's longest mountain range?
8. Which are the two main research station of India at Antarctica?
9. What is an Island?
10. What is Hydrosphere?
11. Ocean water is too salty? Give reason.
12. Where is Mariana's Trench?
13. Name the oceans.
14. Define : Biotic, Abiotic.
15. What is global warming?

Detail questions:

1. How many domains are present on the earth. Name them.
2. Write a note on the continents of the world.
3. Differentiate Lithos and Atmosphere.
4. Explain in detail about the usefulness of the Atmosphere.
5. Draw and label the layers of the Atmosphere and explain.
6. Describe the interaction of the spheres of the earth.
7. Draw the picture of the major domains of the earth.

LESSON -6 MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH.

One mark questions:

1. Relief features are also known as _____.
2. _____ are the natural elevation of the earth's surface.
3. Large rivers of ice, are also called the _____.
4. Alps are the examples of _____.
5. The _____ is the world's highest plateau and known as _____.
6. The Deccan plateau and the Chota Nagpur plateau lie in _____.
7. _____ is useful for cotton cultivation and cash crops.
8. Waterfalls are used for _____.
9. The earth surface is made up of several huge plates called _____.
10. Mountains have a variety of _____ and _____ which is quite different from the plains.
11. The plains are fertile by the deposition of _____.
12. River sediments divide the water channel into many small distributaries is known as _____.

Three mark questions :

1. What is Gradation?
2. What are the internal and external process of landforms?
3. What is Erosion and deposition?
4. How are land forms divided?
5. Name some glaciers of the Himalayan mountains.
6. What are horsts and graben? Give examples.
7. Name some sports of the mountains.
8. What are plateaus? Name them.
9. Name the gold and diamond mines in India.
10. Plateaus are rich in minerals. Give reason.
11. Define the gulf and strait.

Detail questions:

1. Describe the range and types of mountains.
2. Draw the formation of volcanic mountains.
3. What are the advantages of mountains.
4. What are the importance of plains?
5. Why are the plains thickly populated as compared to the mountains?
6. On an outline map of India mark the ocean and continents.

LESSON- 7 INDIA: OUR COUNTRY

One mark questions:

1. India is the _____ country in the world.
2. India lies in the _____ hemisphere.
3. The Tropic of Cancer passes through _____.
4. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the _____ the Gulf of Mannar.
5. The Southernmost point on the Indian mainland is _____ near Kanyakumari.
6. Indira Point is submerged in the _____.
7. _____ act as the natural resources of water.
8. The _____ is called Lesser Himalayas.
9. The union territories are governed by the _____.
10. Telangana became the 29th state of India in _____.
11. _____ and _____ are the least populous states.
12. The land comprising India and its neighbouring countries is usually called the _____.
13. India is located in the continent of _____.
14. The Greater Himalayas are known as _____.
15. _____ is the highest peak of the Western Ghats.
16. The Southernmost is called _____.

Three mark questions:

1. Define: Peninsula, Stretch.
2. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
3. Name the largest and smallest union territories of India.
4. Name the largest and smallest state of India.
5. Write a few lines about coastline of India.
6. Explain the physical divisions of India.
7. Name some hill stations of the Himachal Pradesh.
8. Write short notes on the Sunderbans.
9. Thar desert- The great Indian desert. Give reason.
10. Give a description about the Peninsular Plateaus.

Detail questions :

1. Make a chart of India with its capital along with the Union Territories.
2. Describe the Great Himalayas which acts as a barrier?
3. Explain the political divisions of India.
4. On a given outline mark – Desert, Himalaya mountains, Plateaus, Rivers, Coast, Hills
5. On a political map of India, mark the 29 states and colour them.
6. Describe the Indo-Gangetic plains.

LESSON -8 INDIA: CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE.

One mark questions:

1. The region above the Tropic of Cancer get _____ and _____.
2. Hot and dry (winds) summer breeze called _____.

3. Dust storms are also known as _____.
4. _____ in Rajasthan is considered as the hottest place in India plains.
5. _____ in Jammu and Kashmir is considered as the coldest place in India.
6. _____ in Meghalaya is considered as the maximum receiving rainfall in India.
7. Tropical evergreen forests are also known as _____.
8. _____ is the most abundant variety of the Mangrooves.
9. The Gir forest is the home for _____ lions.
10. The trees found in mountainous vegetation are called _____.
11. _____ is focused to protect one horned Rhinoceros.

Three mark questions:

1. Name the seasons of India.
2. What is Natural Vegetation? Name the different types of Tropical Evergreen forest?
3. Name the trees of Tropical Evergreen forests and their places.
4. Give a description about thorny bushes.
5. Which is called the Tidal Forests?

5 mark questions

1. Differentiate between Evergreen and Deciduous forest.
2. What is the importance of forests and write their uses.
3. Write few lines about the conservation of forests.
4. Describe the wildlife of India and the ways of preserve them.
5. Name the National Parks, Birds Sanctuaries with the states.