

VI Geography

Ch-3 Water bodies

I Fill in the blanks :-

- a. water body
- b. Oceans
- c. Mariana Trench
- d. Arctic Ocean
- e. Antarctic Ocean
- f. Bering
- g. South China
- h. Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario
- i. air
- j. Ganga

II Match the following :-

- a. — causes water pollution
- b. — Northern extension of the Pacific Ocean.
- c. — largest tropical lake in the world.
- d. — River Huang
- e) — River Nile

III True or False :-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. False | h. True |
| b. False | i. False |
| c. True | j. True |
| d. True | |
| e. True | |
| f. True | |
| g. True | |

Teacher's Signature : _____

4. Answer the following in brief.

- a) 1. Pacific Ocean
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Arctic Ocean
5. Southern Ocean

b) Mariana Trench

c) Arctic Ocean

d) A sea which separates coastal zones from open oceans

e) In South America

f) A multinational river divides two states
It does not flow directly into the sea.

g) By Bering Strait

h) Dead Sea

i) Red Sea, North Sea

j) Rivers have a large variety of aquatic life.
Rivers provide water and food to many animals.

- k) Due to global warming, there is increase in temperature. Due to this, many sea plants and animals die daily. So water gets polluted
- l) It is an increased level of nutrients in water bodies
- m) Victoria
New South Wales
South Australia
- n) Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Sudan, Egypt
- o) Russia Azerbaijan
Iran Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan

Keywords

1. Polar ice → A high latitude region covered in ice.
2. Fast ice → Ice that covers sea water.
3. Pack ice → A mass of ice floating in the sea.
4. ACC → An ocean current that flows around Antarctica.
5. marginal sea → short ans (d) (same)

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- 6. Inland sea - A landlocked large body of salt or fresh water.
- 7. Lagoon - A shallow water body separated from a larger water body.
- 8. Islet - A small island
- 9. Brackish water - Water that has more salts than fresh water.
- 10. Flood plain - Area made up of sediments carried by rivers.
- 11. Multinational rivers - Same short ans (f)

Across/Down Pg-58

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 2. Chilika | 1. Huang |
| 3. Omega | 4. Amajon |
| 8. Pacific | 5. Michigan |
| 9. Eutrophication | 6. Victoria |
| 10. Perennial | 7. Water body |
| 11. Arctic | |

5. Answer in detail

Ans. (a) Sea is a smaller division of the ocean. It is partially encircled by the land.

There are two kinds of seas :-

- a. Marginal sea - A sea which separates coastal zones from open oceans.
- b) Inland seas - A landlocked large body of salt or fresh water.

Ans (b) There are many salts in the dead sea which make its water dense. So people can float on the dead sea instead of sinking down.

- Ans (c)
1. Oil pollution - Sea water gets polluted due to oil spilled from ships.
 2. Global warming - Due to global warming, there is increase in temperature. Due to this, many sea plants and animals die daily. So water gets polluted.
 3. Eutrophication - It is an increased level of nutrients in water bodies. It results in death of sea animals.

Ans (d) → water bodies like seas, oceans, lakes and rivers play an important role in exporting and importing of goods. People move from one place to another through ships boats by means of water bodies.

Ans (e) → same ans (d) ↑

Ans (f) → Ocean water is salty due to the water flowing in from other water sources.
e.g. Rivers carry minerals, salts from mountains and then dissolved in ocean or sea.

Ans (g) (i) Atlantic ocean is more saline as compare to other oceans.

(ii) It is the largest drainage area on its both sides, different continents are there. Many rivers water finishes into this ocean.

(iii) There is a long mountain range found under the waters of atlantic oceans.

Ans (h) (a) Perennial rivers - These rivers flow throughout the year. These are permanent rivers and their water don't get dry. e.g. Ganga, Yamuna.

(b) Seasonal rivers - These rivers ~~flow~~ do not flow throughout the year. These are periodic rivers which get water during rainy season.
e.g → Krishna and Kaveri

Ans. (i) a) Chilika's water is saline in nature.
 b) Chilika lake is home to a variety of birds.
 c) People come here to see Irrawady Dolphins.

Ans. (j) Because river Danube is used by almost ten ~~con~~ countries in industry, agriculture, transport and power generation.

Ans. (k) Inland sea is a landlocked large body of salt or fresh water. It is occasionally connected to the ocean.
 e.g - Red sea, Black sea.

Ans. (l) Pacific ocean has the maximum number of active volcanoes. These volcanoes are found in a region in the form of a belt known as the Pacific Ring of Fires.

Ans. (m) (a) The great lakes region is important for industry and agriculture.
 (b) It serves as an important recreation place.
 (c) The great lakes support fresh water fisheries.

Ans-(n) Pollution can enter a water body through :-

- (a) Domestic sewage
- (b) Agricultural fertilisers and pesticides
- (c) Eroded soil
- (d) Acid rain
- (e) Chemical released from industries
- (f) Other wastes from cities and towns.

Ans-(o) 1. River Danube

- It is Europe's second longest river
- It passes through ten countries.
- These countries use the water of river Danube in industry, agriculture, transport and power generations.

2. Southern Ocean

- It is the fourth largest ocean
- It is the habitat of penguins.
- Its average depth is 4000m-5000m.
- Its another name is Antarctic ocean.

3. Lake Onega

- It is the second largest lake in Europe.
- Its colour is dark yellowish brown and grayish brown.
- This lake contain more than 40 species of fish.
- It is an important means of water transport.

Ans (p) Indian ocean is said to be the warmest ocean in the world. There are two reasons behind this.

- a) Due to increased temperature i.e. global warming.
- b) Due to its location in equatorial region.

VI Geography

Ch - 2 Landforms

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- erosion
- Mount Everest
- fold
- Block mountains
- Volcanic

2. Match the following

- 4
- 5
- 1
- 7
- 6
- 2
- 3

3. True or False

- True
- False
- False
- True
- True

4. Choose the correct options

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) (iv) | (d) (iii) |
| (b) (ii) | (e) (i) |
| (c) (ii) | (f) (ii) |

5. Short Questions:-

- a) Landform is a natural features of the Earth's surface.
- (b) Block mountains are formed by natural faults in the Earth's crust.
- (c) Volcanic mountains are formed due to volcanic eruption of lava, ash and rocks.
- (d) A plateau is a type of landform that is a raised area of land with a flat top.
- (e) same as Ans. (c)
- (f) Because many rivers originates from the glaciers which are formed in mountains.

6. Long Questions.

- a) Fold mountains are formed when two of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together e.g. Himalayas.

Volcanic mountains are formed due to volcanic eruptions of lava, ash and rocks e.g. Mount Fuji

Block mountains are formed by natural faults in the Earth crust e.g. Vosges Mountains.

- b. The internal process occurring inside the earth is known as endogenic process. These processes originate within the earth's crust. Where mountains are formed by slow forces.
- c. Same as Ans (a) long
- d. There are three kinds of plateaus in the world
1. Tectonic plateaus - Different continental blocks are known as tectonic plateaus
 2. Residual plateaus - These are formed when mountains get worn down by continuous erosion.
 3. Volcanic plateaus - These are built by the lava flow.
- e. Antarctica lies in the extreme end of the southern Hemisphere. It is very cold and covered with ice. So it is called frozen continent or white continent. That is why, it is not possible for people to live in Antarctica on a permanent basis.
- f.
1. The terrain (land) is ideal for habitation.
 2. Transportation is easier.
 3. Soil is fertile.
 4. Water is sufficient here.

g. 1. Mountain is a naturally elevated surface on the earth.

Plateau is a type of landform that is a raised area of land with a flat top.

2. Plains are flat low-lying areas are known as plains.

Plateau - same ans-g 1. (ii)

3. Young Mountains are very high. They have sharp peaks

e.g. The Alps, The Himalayas

Old mountains are not so high

They have rounded peaks.

e.g. The Aravallis in India

h. Rivers plains are densely populated because

1. The terrain (land) is ideal for habitation

2. Transportation is easier.

3. Soil is fertile

4. Water is sufficient here.

Mountains regions are thinly populated because-

1. Building houses is very difficult

2. Agriculture is difficult because land is not in level

3. Means of transport are not so developed here.

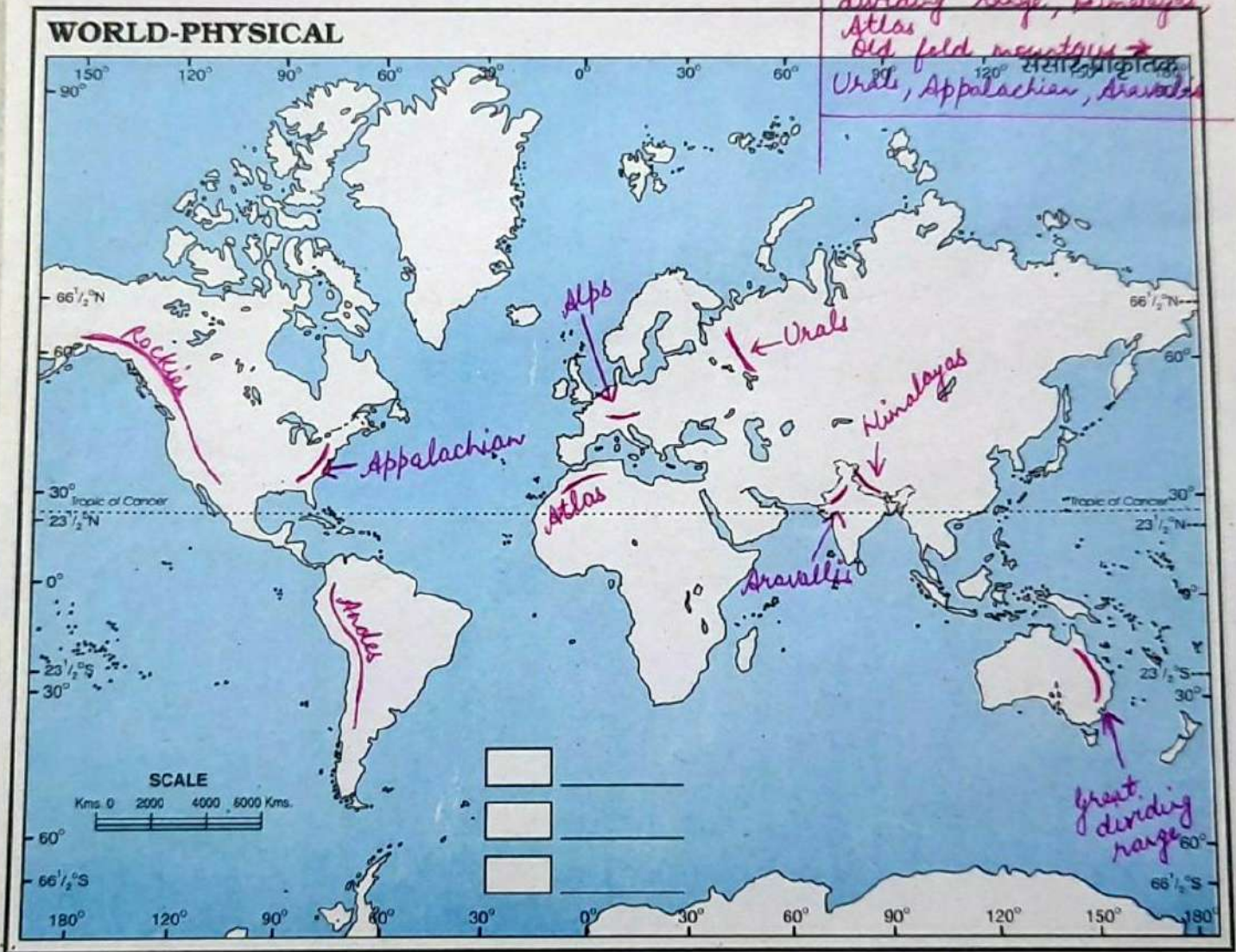
Keywords:-

1. Landform - same
2. Lithosphere - The solid outer part of the Earth.
3. Tectonic Activity - The interaction between huge slabs of lithosphere.
4. Tectonic Plates - Large pieces of the outer shell.
5. Erosion - same
6. Fold mountain - same
7. Intermontane plateaus - Plateaus bordered by mountains.
8. Monadocks - A mountain that stands isolated in an area.
9. Block mountains - same/or do from long Quas(?)
10. Tableland - Plateau which is raised land with flat top.
11. Terrace farming :- Farming practised in hilly areas to grow crops.

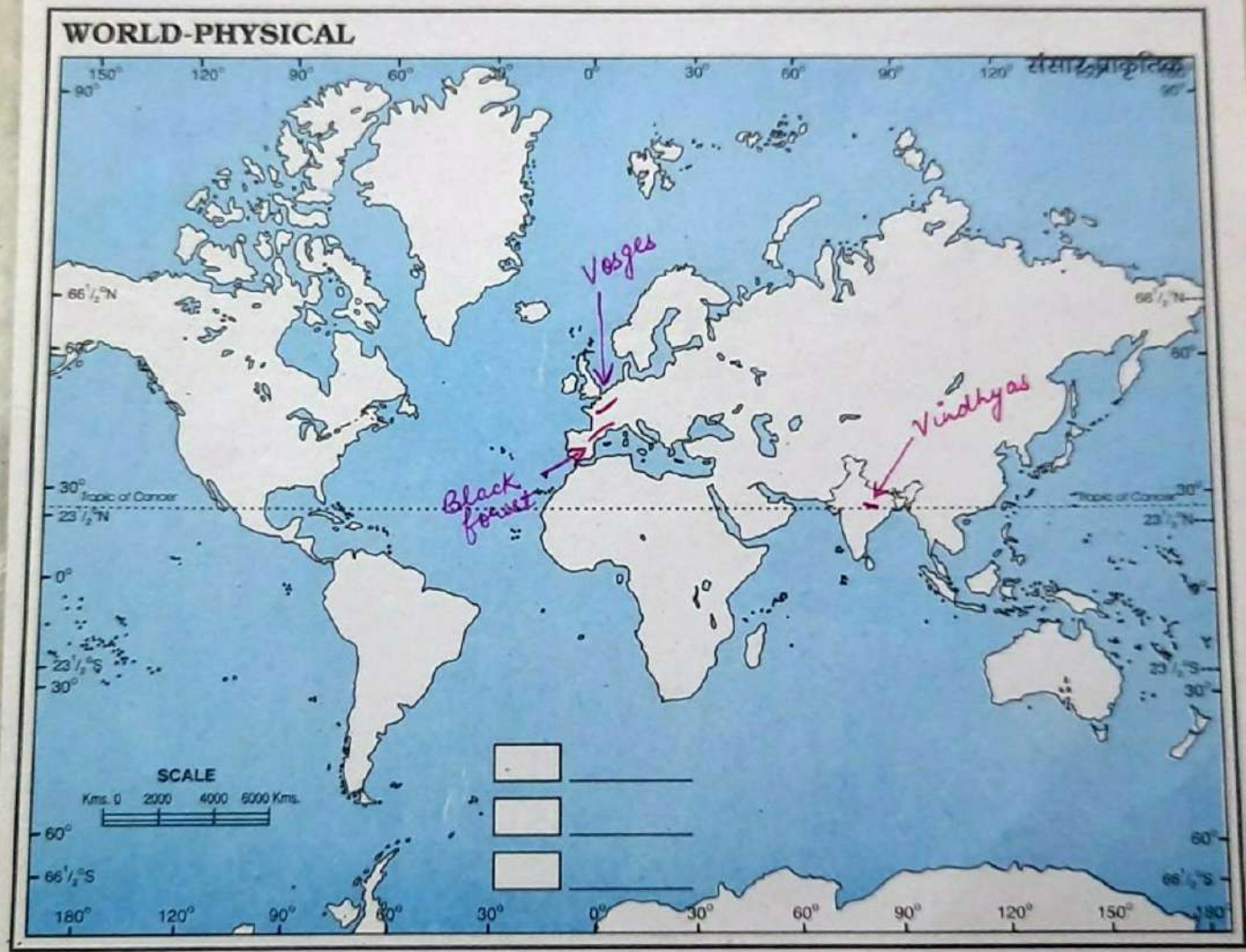
Ex-7 of Ch-1 and Ch-2 should be filled.
Ans of Ex-7 is on Pg-116

Map ① FOLD MOUNTAINS

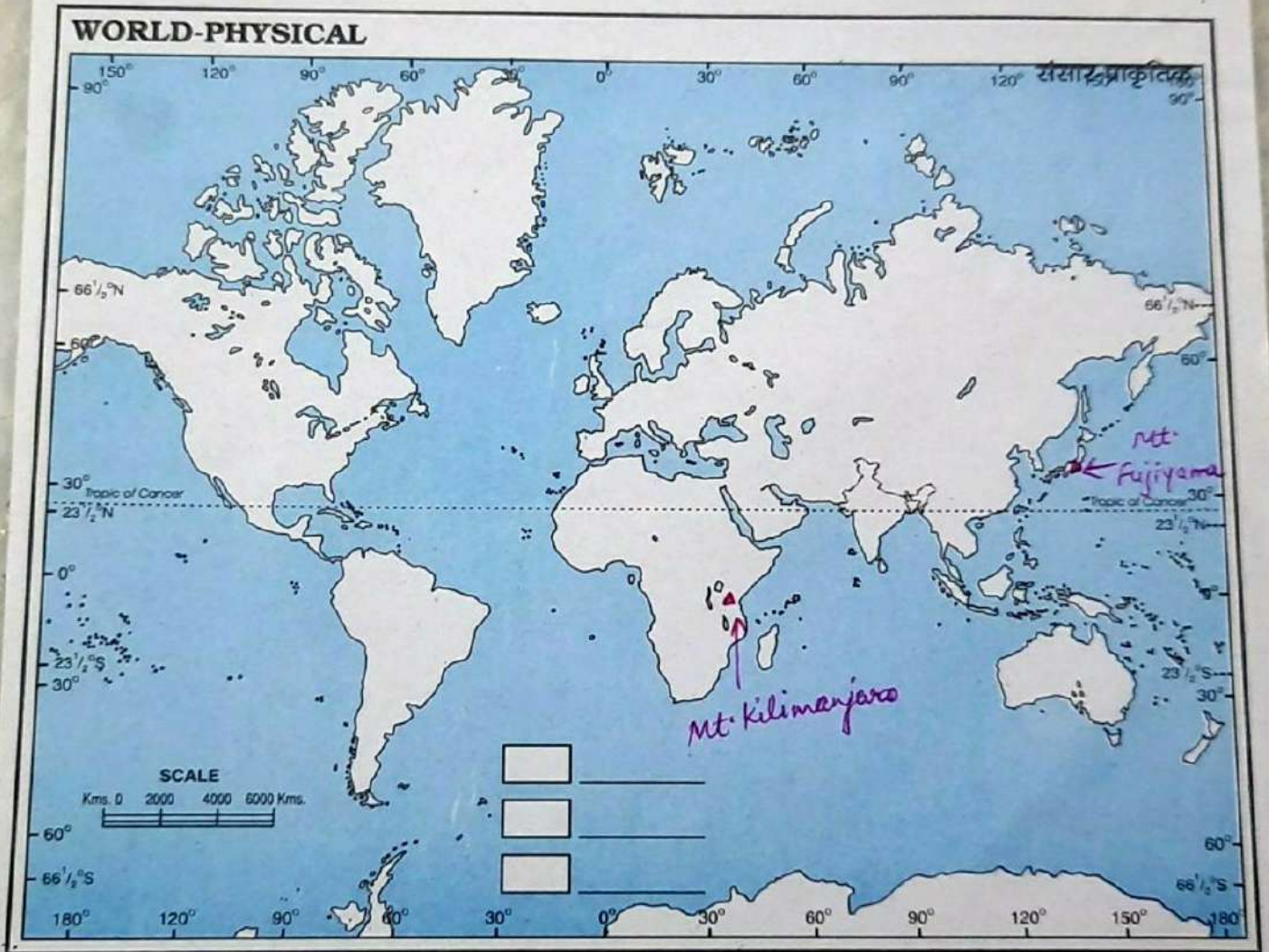
Young fold mts →
Rockies, Andes, Alps, Great
dividing range, Himalayas,
Atlas
Old fold mountains →
Urals, Appalachian, Aravallis



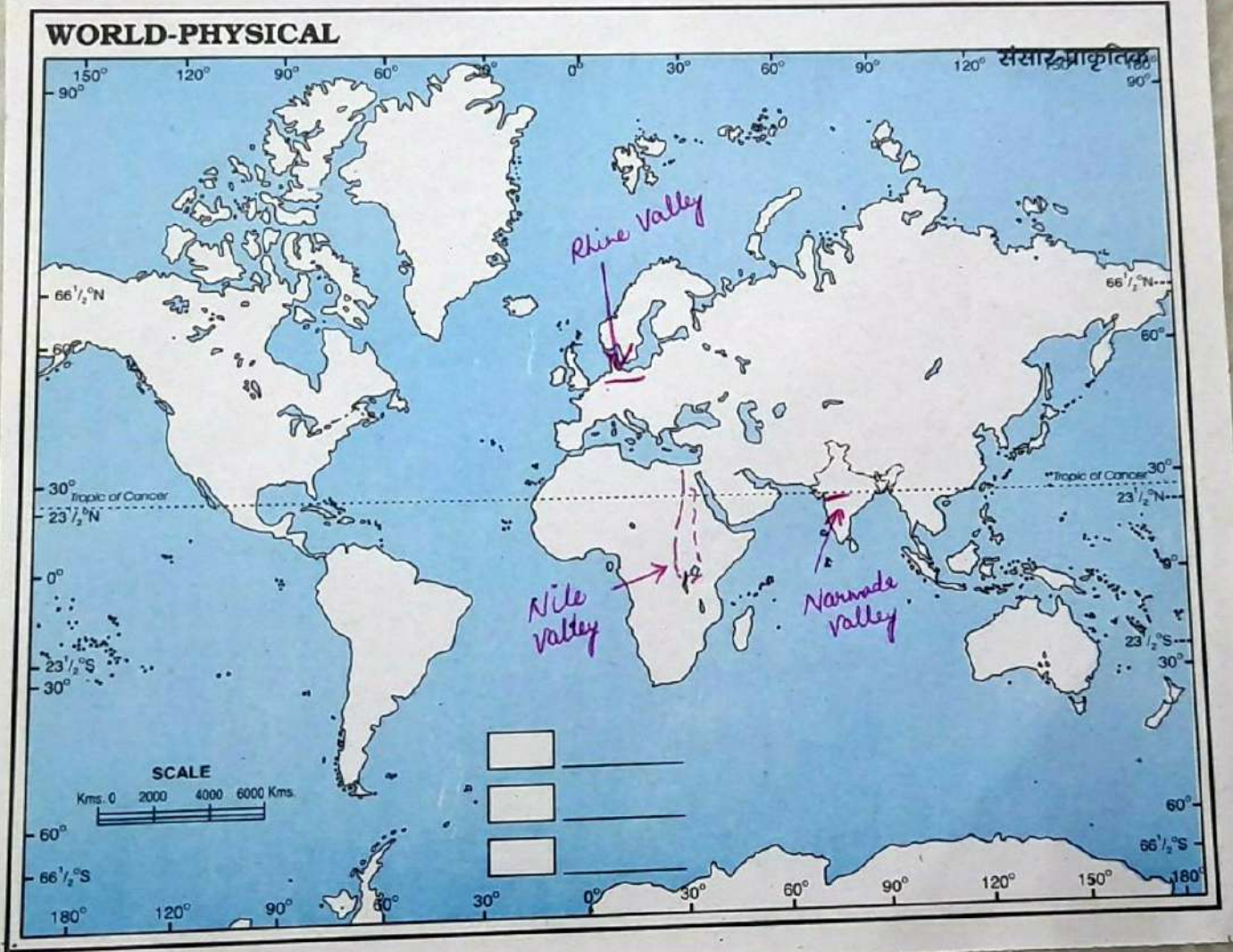
Map (2) BLOCK MOUNTAINS



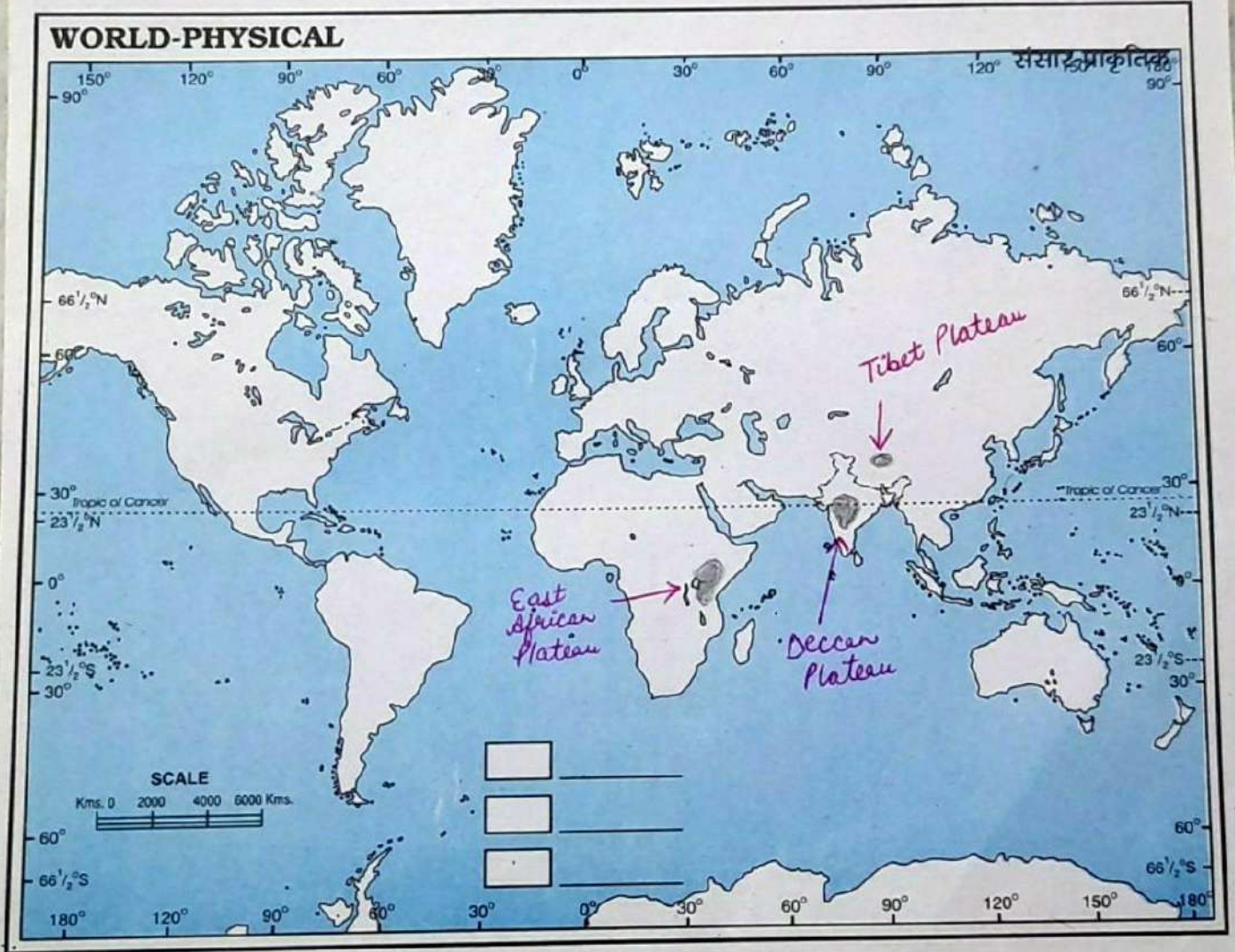
Map ③ VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS



Map - (4) RIFT VALLEY



Map ⑤ PLATEAUS

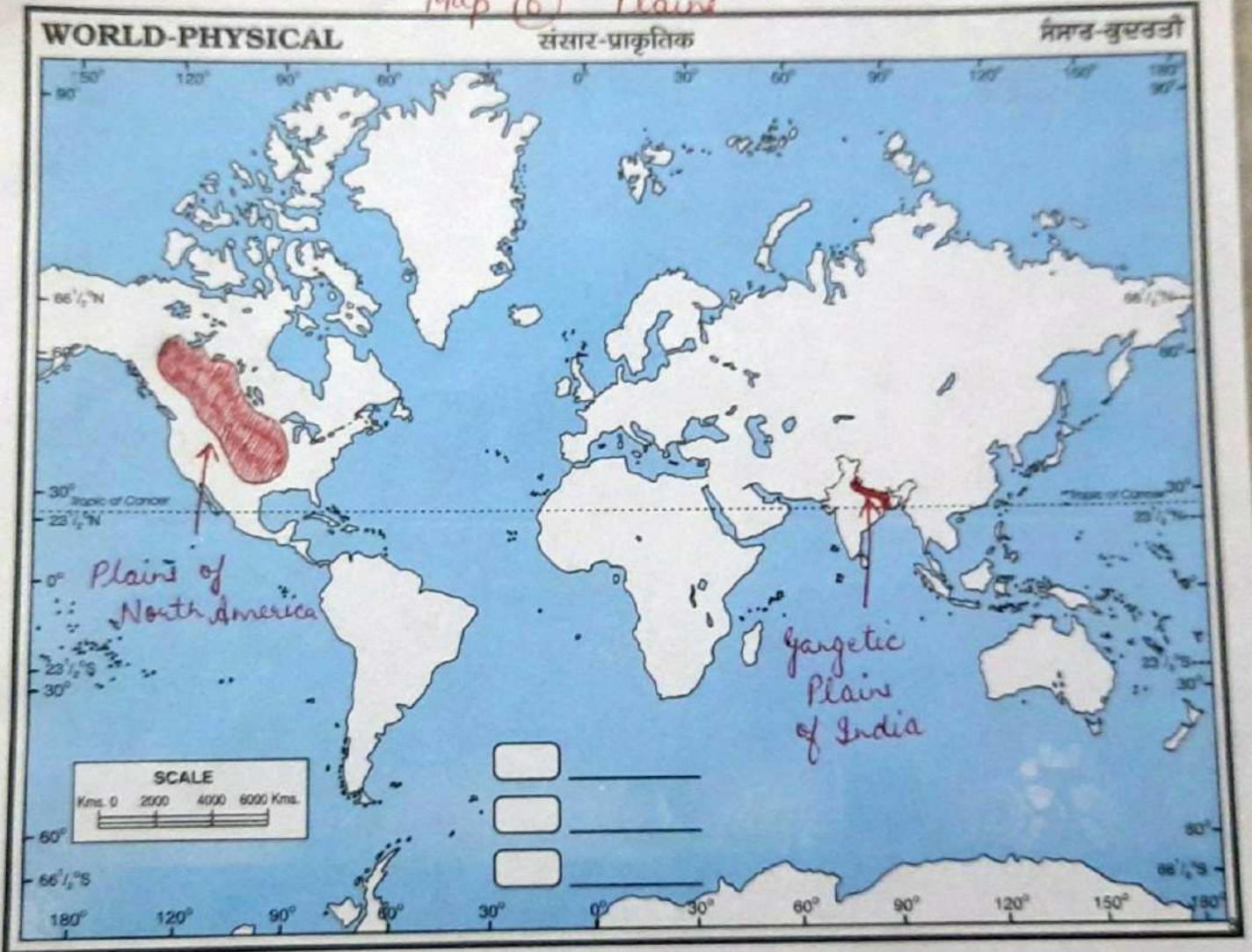


Map (6) Plains

WORLD-PHYSICAL

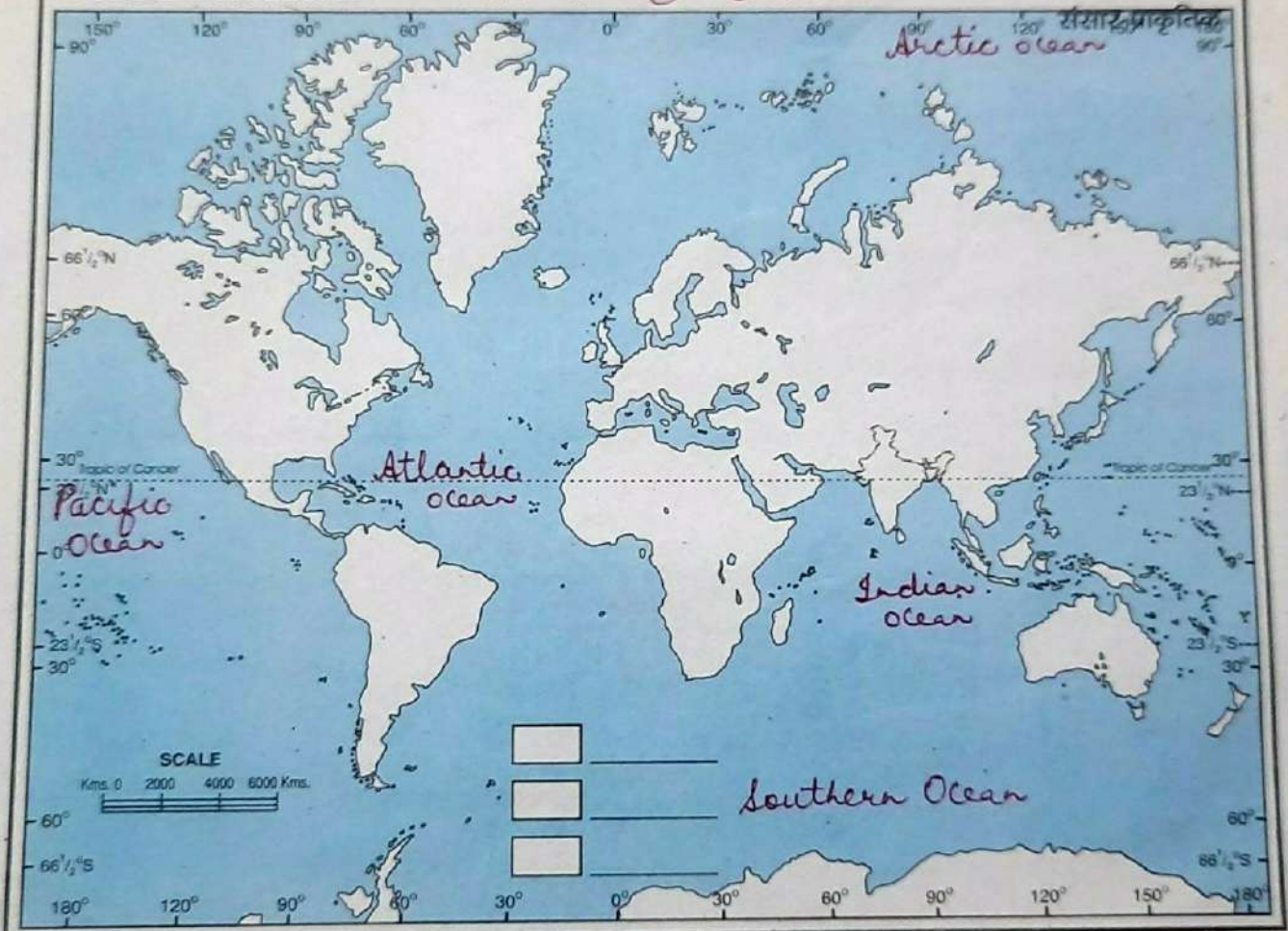
संसार-प्राकृतिक

विश्व-भू-चित्र



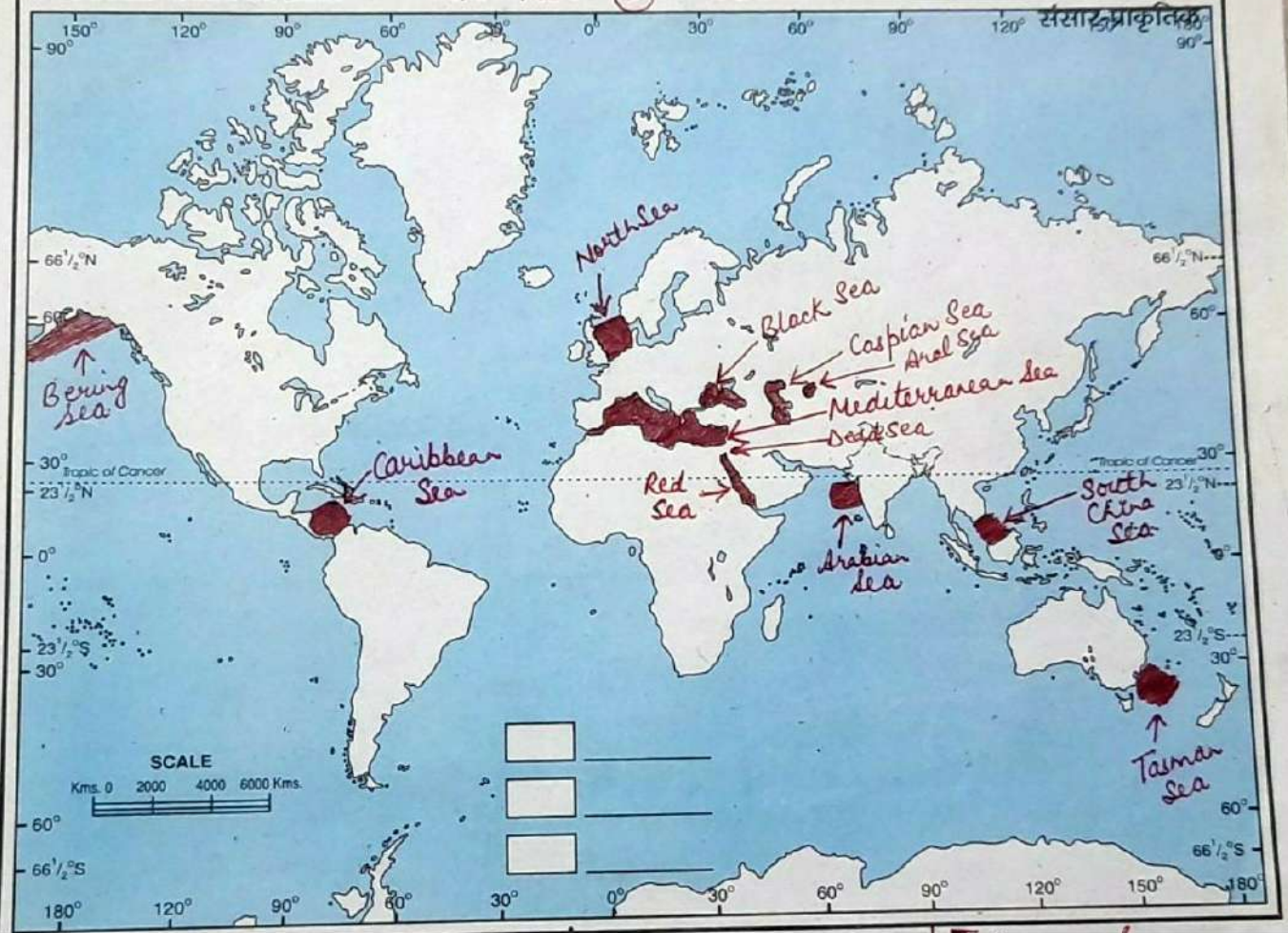
WORLD-PHYSICAL

MAP No:- (1) OCEANS



WORLD-PHYSICAL

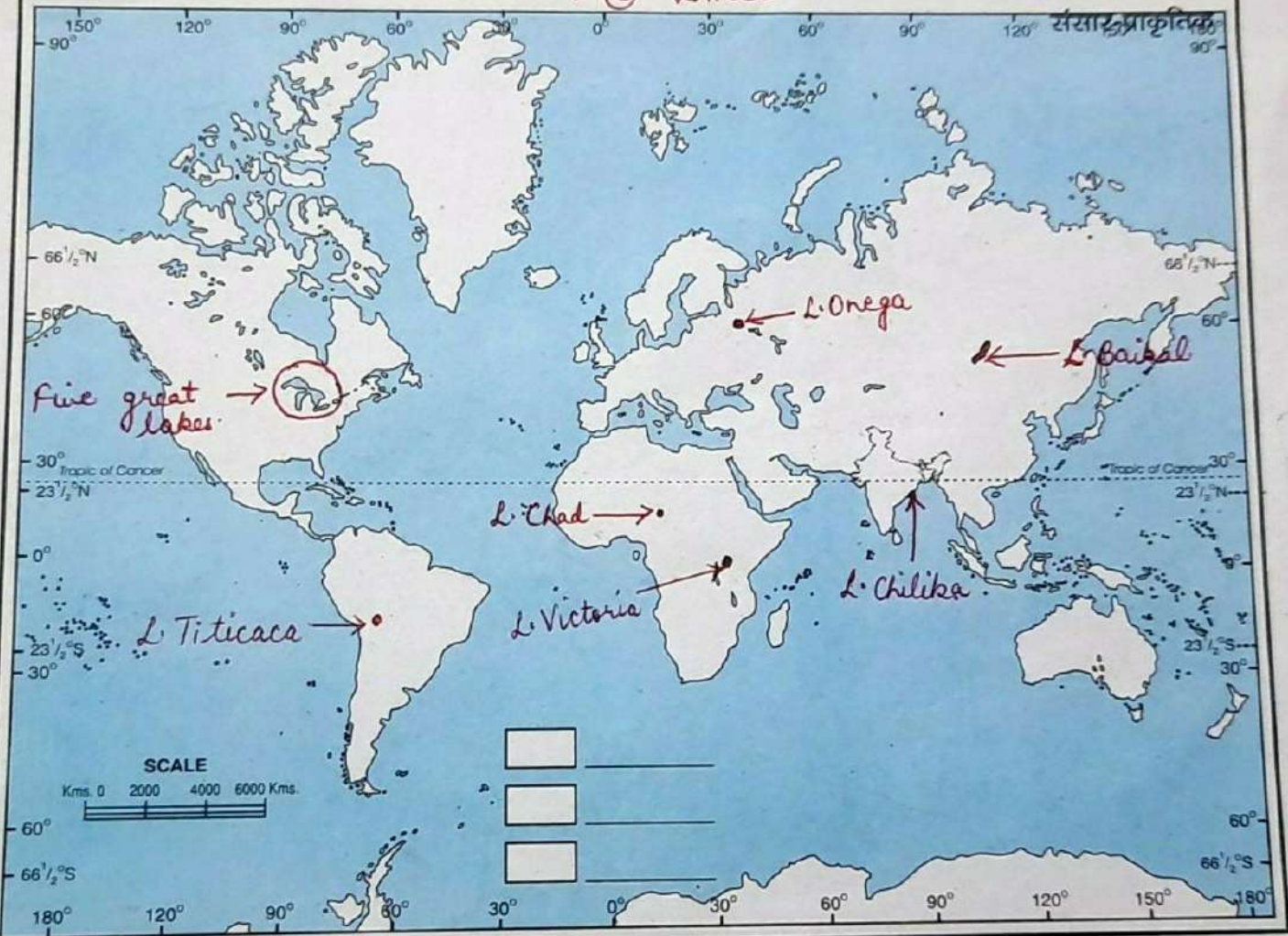
MAP No:- (2) SEAS



WORLD-PHYSICAL

MAP NO :- (3) LAKES

संसार प्राकृतिक



WORLD-PHYSICAL

MAP NO :- (4) RIVERS

