

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Third Term Solution – 2019

Sub: Geography Class: 6 F. M. 90

Duration: 2:30 hr

Date: 20.11.2019

Group A

1. Choose the correct answer: 1x5=5
- A winding curve of a river is called-
 - Tributary
 - Distributary
 - Meander.**
 - A stream that branches off the main river at the mouth of a river is known as -
 - Tributary
 - Distributary**
 - Meander
 - Panamint is a -
 - Horst**
 - Graben
 - Young fold mountain.
 - The plateau formed at the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains is called _____ plateau
 - Intermontane
 - Continental
 - Piedmont**
 - Weddell Sea is a marginal sea of the _____ ocean
 - Southern**
 - Atlantic
 - Indian
2. Fill in the blanks : 1x5=5
- TITICACA** is the highest navigable lake in the world.
 - Metallic minerals are hard and **LUSTROUS**
 - The **RIO DE LA PLATA** is the widest estuary in the world.
 - RHEIN-HESSE** in Germany is an example of residual plateau.
 - Continent building movement is known as **EPEIROGENIC**
3. Write true or false: 1x5=5
- River Rio Irriri flows into the Marañon River. **FALSE**
 - The Angel Falls is located in Altiplano. **FALSE**
 - Cape Verde Island is located in the Indian Ocean. **FALSE**
 - Mariana Trench is the deepest undersea point in the Antarctic Ocean. **FALSE**
 - A normal fault is formed by compressional forces. **FALSE**
4. Answer in one or two word: 1x5=5
- What are external forces known as? **EXOGENOUS**
 - How are anticlines formed? **HORIZONTAL COMPRESSION**
 - What are hotspots? **THERMAL CENTRES WHERE MOLTEN MATERIAL RISE FROM THE EARTH**
 - Which is the highest plateau in the world? **TIBETAN PLATEAU**
 - Which is the warmest of all oceans? **INDIAN OCEAN**
5. Match the following and write in pair (one is extra): 1x5=5

| A | B |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a. Aluminum | GOA |
| b. Manganese | ODISHA |
| c. Gold | KOLAR |
| d. Coal | WEST BENGAL |
| e. Silver | RAJASTHAN |

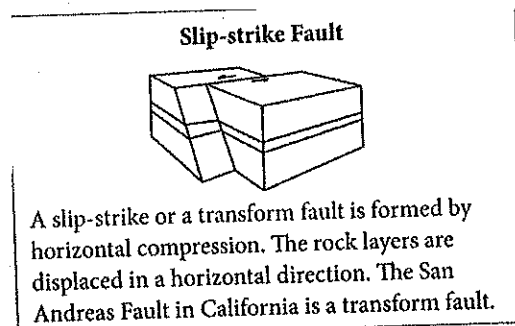
Group B

2x5=10

6. Answer the following:
- What are the byproducts of petroleum? **Asphalt, wax, synthetic fibre, drugs, fertilizers, plastics**
 - What are the average annual temperature and average rainfall in the Amazon Basin? **Temperature: 27°C, Rainfall: 200-250 cm**
 - What is a meander? **A winding curve or a bend in a river**
 - Name the four main varieties of iron ore? **Magnetite, hematite, limonite, siderite**
 - Name the longest river in Canada. What is a braided river? **Mackenzie river. A river with a many channels and small temporary islands is called a braided river.**

3x5=15

7. Answer any five:
- Name the ABC Islands. **Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao**
 - What is a marginal sea? Give an example. **They are division of the ocean that is partially enclosed by islands or Peninsula. The Bering sea is a marginal sea of the Pacific Ocean.**
 - Compare the composite cone volcanoes and the shield volcanoes. **Composite cones are primarily found around the margins of the continents. They have a circular, gently sloping base and steep Summit. Fujiyama, kilimanjaro and vesuvius are some examples. Shield volcanoes are gently-arched domes with bases merging into the surrounding landscape. Mauna Kea and Mauna loa Shield volcanoes. (Draw two columns.)**
 - How is a slip-strike fault formed? Give an example.



- What are large scale maps? **Large scale maps are maps of a smaller area in a large size with more detail. An example is a topographical map. On the basis of content or purpose, classified as political, and thematic.**
- Compare organic minerals and inorganic minerals. **Organic minerals are organic in origin, that is, they were formed from decayed plants and animals under great heat and pressure. They are also known as mineral fuel for fossil fuel. Coal and pet some examples. Inorganic minerals are those minerals which have not been formed by organic or living matter. They mostly exist within the rocks and are formed by different physical processes. Inorganic minerals are further classified as metallic and non metallic minerals.**
- Mention three conservation efforts to protect the Amazon Basin. **Numerous efforts that have been undertaken to protect the forest of the Amazon basin are:**

Creating more protected areas with support from the government.

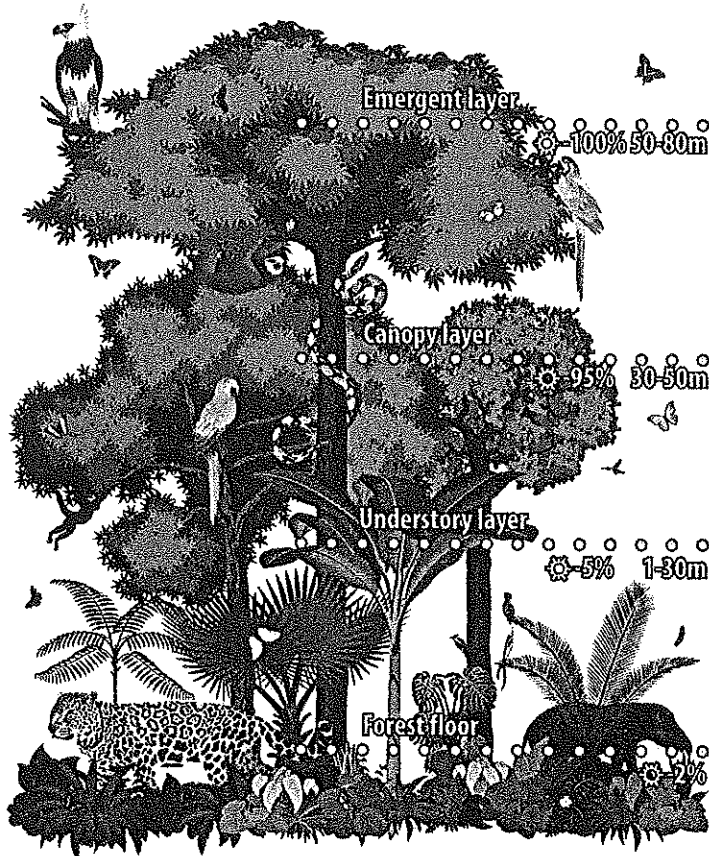
Many forested areas have been recognised for their conservation value and are being marked as protected areas.

In forested areas, extraction of non-Timber products will reduce environmental degradation.

Restoration of the previously deforested regions.

Group C

8. Draw the different forest levels in the Amazon Rainforest. Also show the heights of each level and the percentage of sunlight received in each level. 5



Forest levels

9. Answer any six:

5x6=30

- a. Give an account of various animals and birds in the Amazon forest. **Animals such as armadillos, tapir, jaguar, sloth, giant ant eaters, pumas and monkey are found in the Amazon basin. There are various species of monkeys like the howler monkeys, squirrel monkeys, spider Monkey and owl monkey. The swampy flows of the rainforest have reptiles like alligators and crocodiles. A variety of snakes like pythons and Anacondas are also found in this river basin. About 1500 species of birds, the basin the name the " bird continent". Bird like to toucans, egrets, hummingbirds, flamingos and parrots live in these forests. The river and water bodies have about 2000 fish species. The fierce flesh eating Piranha is found in the river Amazon and its tributaries.**
- b. What is mining? Write about the different types of mining. **Mining: extraction of minerals from the earth. Minerals are extracted from the earth by three processes- mining drilling and quarrying. The method of mining depends on the depth at which the minerals are located. When minerals are located very close to the surface, quarries and open pit mining are used to extract the minerals. In open pit mining, the minerals are at a Shallow depth. The surface layer is removed to extract the minerals. When minerals are at great depth, deep bores called shafts have to be dug in order to extract the minerals. This method is called shaft mining. The minerals that are found deep below the Earth surface such as petroleum and natural gas, are extracted by the process of drilling. When the minerals close to the surface are taken out by simple digging, it is called quarrying. In underground mining, the minerals are extracted by making tunnels.**
- c. Classify coal according to carbon content. Where is coal found in the world? **Anthracite-90%, Bituminous-90%, Lignite-40 to 60%, Peat-30%**

- d. Write about the Chilka Lake. Chilika Lake is a brackish Lagoon located along the eastern coast of India in the state of Odisha. It is the largest coastal lagoon in India and the second largest in the world. It is the home to a number of species of animals and plants and is a wintering ground for migratory birds. It has a large fishery resource and supports the livelihoods of the people living around the Lagoon. It connects to the Bay of Bengal.
- e. How are Loess Plains and Lacustrine Plains formed? Give one example each.
Loess plains: The loess plains are characteristic features of arid regions where the materials are deposited by wind to form large extensive Plains. Means of Northwest China, the great Plains of North America and parts of Russia and Kazakhstan are some examples.
Lacustrine plains: Lacustrine Plains are formed by the deposition of sediments in the depression a lake basin. These can also be formed by the evaporation of lakes, which leaves behind deposited sediments. The Kashmir Valley and Imphal in Manipur are examples of lacustrine plains. Geomorphologists believe that many parts of the level prairies of Canada are the bottom of old lakes.
- f. How do the indigenous natives live in the Amazon forest? Describe their mode of living, agriculture, crops, houses and ways of transportation. The people of the Amazon basin live by hunting, gathering wild fruits and nuts, and fishing. The indigenous people also practice shifting agriculture. They grow crops like yams, sweet potatoes, bananas and manioc. In many regions of forests have been cleared for cultivation of rubber and soybean and for cattle rearing. Many people living in the Amazon basin live in thatched huts made from leaves of grasses on palms. Amazonian people are treated with first using the hammock, hanging network couch meet from the bark of hamaca tree. Rivers are using for community commuting and canoes are used for transportation in Amazon Basin.
- g. Write about the importance of rivers. Source of food and fresh water, deposition of silt making land fertile, irrigation water for cultivation, transportation, trade and commerce, hydel power, variety of birds and fishes depend on rivers
- h. Write about cattle ranching and soy agriculture of the Amazon Basin. The Amazon basin is home to approximately 200 million herd of cattle, and is the largest exporter of cattle rearing related products in the world. Low ranking cost and easy transportation in rural areas make ranking and attractive economic activity. No is and cheap land encourage expansion and deforestation. Approximately for 50,000 square kilometres of the forest Amazon in Brazil and cattle pasture. Many fields in the region are burnt to stimulate grass growth. The fertile layer of the soil in the Amazon is 10 and gets depleted easily with overgrazing.
Brazilian Amazon is currently the second largest producer of soybeans in the world. About 24 to 25 million hectares of land are devoted to Soya cultivation. Most of this is used to feed the cattle and the very small percentage of the crop output is used for human consumption. Deforestation has been carried out on a large scale to promote soya cultivation.

10. Point out the following in the given map of South America with symbols and write the names in the map. 1x5=5
- a. Lake Maracaibo
 - b. Mt. Cotopaxi
 - c. Atacama desert
 - d. Sao Francisco river
 - e. Falkland Island

