



FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
SAMPLE PAPER (2019-20)
CLASS VI
SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY
FULL MARKS: 50

This question paper is divided into four sections.

Section A: -Question number 1 to 15 carry one mark each.

Section B: - Question number 16 to 20 carry 2 marks each.

Section C:- Question number 21 to 25 carry 3 marks each.

Section D:- Question number 26 and 27 carry 5 marks each

SECTION :A

Q1. What is Globe?

Ans: Globe is true spherical representation of the earth.

Q2. Which line on the globe divides it into Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

Q3. Arctic and Antarctic Circles end at the _____ .

a. North and South poles, b. 0° and 180° longitudes, c. Equator , d. None of these

Q4. Longest day in the Southern Hemisphere is on:

a. June 21, b. March ,21. c. December 22, d. September 23.

Q5 What is axis?

Q6. Both beyond Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle earth experiences continuous days or nights for _____ months.

Q7. Name the four important cardinal points.

Q8.What do you mean by scale of map ?

Q9. A map showing the distribution of roads and railways is a :

a. Political Map, b. Thematic Map, c. Political Map, d. Sketch Map.

Q10. The water bodies in the map is shown in _____ colour.

Q11. Represent the symbols for international boundary and capital of a country as used in the map.

Q12. What is ecology?

Ans: Ecology is the science that studies the relationships between living things and their environment.

Q13. Which date is celebrated as the World Environment Day?

Q14.I am a chain of islands. Whom am I?

Q15. The most abundant gas in the atmosphere by percentage is _____ .

SECTION B

Q16. What is a leap year?

Q17.Describe in brief the International Date line.

Q18. What causes day and night in the earth?

Q19. What are the two main divisions of map? Write about them.

Q20 Give reasons : Why is the Northern Hemisphere called Land Hemisphere?

Ans: The Northern Hemisphere is called the Land Hemisphere because the major parts of the Northern Hemisphere is covered with landmass. The continents of Asia, Europe, North America and major parts of the continent of Africa are located in the Northern Hemisphere. Even a little of the continent of South America can be seen the the Northern Hemisphere only.

SECTION C

Q21. Describe the important components of the environment with examples.

Q22. Write the composition of Lithosphere.

Ans: The term Lithosphere has come from the Greek word Lithos which means rock. It is consisted of the earth's outermost shell generally known as crust. The lithosphere includes large mass of continents, wide ocean basins and the islands. The continental crust of the lithosphere is called sial, consisted of hard rock rich in minerals such as silica and aluminium. Sima is the oceanic crust consisted of silica and magnesium.

Q23. Mention any three characteristics of the Lines of Latitude.

Q24. Discuss the difference between Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice.

Q25. Mention any three effects of earth's rotation.

SECTION D

Q26. With the help of suitable diagram describe the heat zones of the earth.

Q27. Why is the atmosphere so important for us? Write at least five advantages.

Ans: Atmosphere is the layer of air around the earth which is consisted of various gases, water vapour, smokes, dust etc. plays very important role in our life. Oxygen is the breath of life while nitrogen helps in the growth of living organism. Carbon-di-oxide is important as it absorbs heat radiated by the earth, thereby keeps the earth warm. It is also essential for the growth of plants.

Moreover, different layers of atmosphere have some unique roles to perform such as –

Weather changes in the Troposphere.

Strong jet streams which blow in stratosphere helps aircraft to fly.

Meteors burn up in Mesosphere.

Ionosphere contain electrically charged particles called ions which helps in transmitting radio waves back to the earth.