

Girls' High School and College , Prayagraj

WORK-SHEET NO.-2

Session- 2020- 2021

Class-6-(A,B,C,D,E,F)

Subject- GEOGRAPHY

Instructions: Parents please ensure that your ward reads the summary carefully and then answer the following questions properly which are based on the given topic.

Note : You may refer to these links to make the topic more interesting :-

<https://youtu.be/wi0fT3TCIGs>

<https://youtu.be/zZyw14e88q8>

<https://youtu.be/WDJYIb-V0ow>

<https://youtu.be/7kgQNRQjIUU>

<https://youtu.be/Ei77R1TsCNo>

Chapter-1 -Representation of Geographical Features

Scale- In India we follow the metric system, in which long distance are measured in kilometers (km) and short distance in metres (m).The distance between any two points on a map is measured in centimeters (cm).

- * We measure the straight line distance between any two places on a map and relate it with the distance between the same two places on the ground.
- * The distance between any two places on a map, measured along a straight line, is called the map distance.
- * The distance between the same two places on the ground, measured along a straight line, is called the ground distance.
- * The ratio between the map distance and the ground distance is called the scale of the map. It is shown on a map in three ways :-

- 1) By a statement.
- 2) By a numerical fraction.
- 3) By a graphic or linear scale.

Types of maps according to scale

According to scale, there are two types of maps.

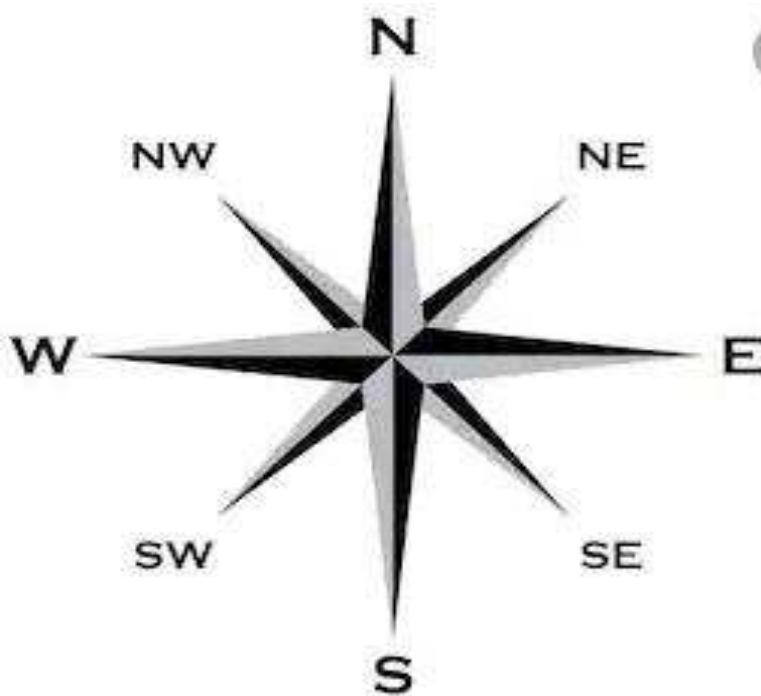
1) Small scale maps.

2) Large scale maps.

The map which shows a very large area with less detail is called a small scale map, while the map which shows a very small area in detail is called a large scale map.

Directions- The directions on the map or on the ground are always shown with respect to the north. If we know the North, then it is easy to find South, East and West. These are four main directions on map. They are also called Cardinal directions.

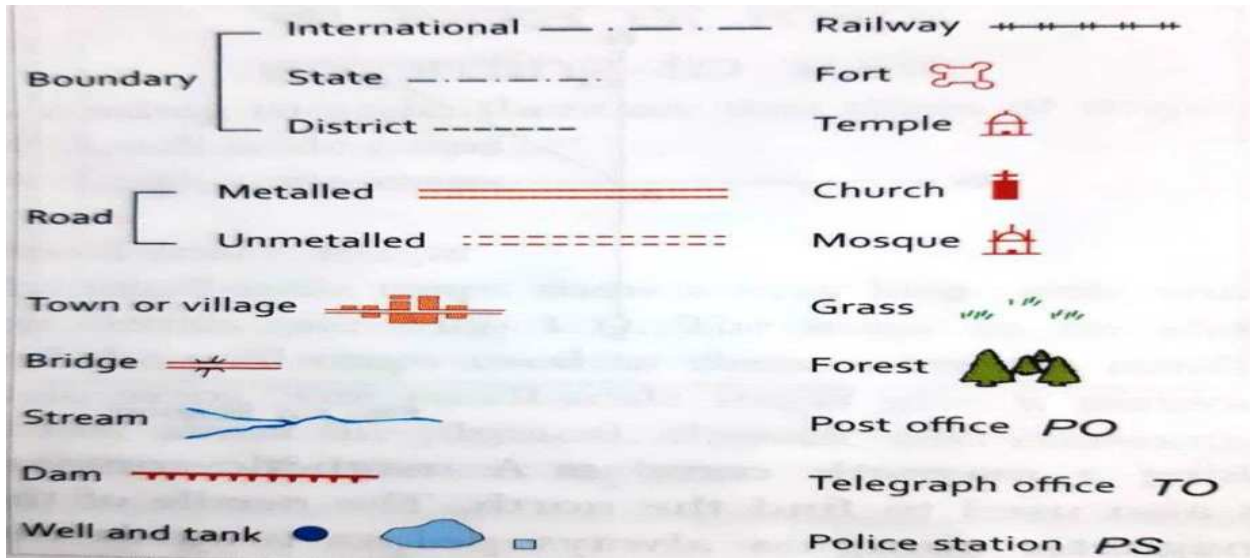
Once the four directions are marked, we can find the intermediate directions. The intermediate directions are the directions that lie midway between the Cardinal directions.



Cardinal and Intermediate directions

Bearing- Sometimes we want to find the exact direction of a place or an object with respect to the north. The exact direction is expressed in terms of degrees or bearing. The bearing is an angle formed between the north line and the line joining the two given points. Bearing is always measured in clockwise direction.

Conventional signs and symbols- Different colours, signs, symbols and letterings are used to show information on a map.They are called conventional signs and symbols.



Conventional sign and symbols

Importance of maps

Maps are important due to the following reasons :-

- 1) Maps provide records of facts about the earth.
- 2) Maps help us to understand the landforms.
- 3) Maps are useful and important for academic purposes.
- 4) The governments need maps for administrative purposes.
- 5) Maps are needed for Planning and development of a country.
- 6) The topo sheets render timely help during military operations.
- 7) A map is a guide for individual in general and for government in particular.

Sketch - A sketch is a rough diagram which is drawn without a scale and without the proper use of signs and symbols.

Plan - A plan is an accurate map of a very small area, it is drawn on a large scale.

Diagrams - These are used to show different physical features.

River- When it rains, some of the rain water moves down the hill slope and forms small streams. Many small streams join together to form a river. The place from where a river originates is called its source. The place where a river joins a lake, a sea or an Ocean is called its mouth.

Tributary- A small river that joins a larger river and contribute its water to the larger river is called the tributary of the larger river.

River Basin - The area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a river basin.



A River Basin

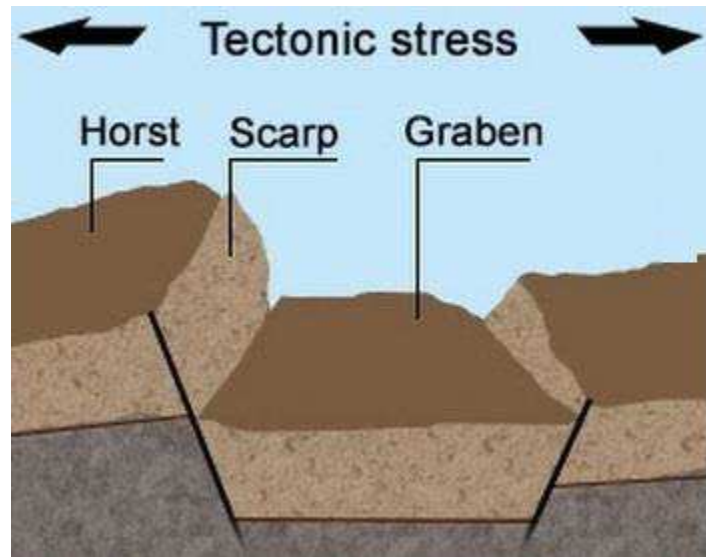
Meander- When a river leaves the mountains and enters the plains, its flow is no longer swift. The river twists and turns to form large bends or loops. These bends are called meander.

Distributary –When a river reaches near its mouth, it carries a large volume of water and sediment. The speed of the river also decreases. Thus, the excess sediment is deposited as sand bars in the wide river channel. The sand bars divide the main river channel into several channel called distributaries. A distributary does not rejoin the main river.

Delta-A triangular shaped land formed between the distributary due to deposition of sediments is called a delta. The delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra is the largest delta in the world.

Anticline and Syncline- When sedimentary rocks are compressed, wave like bends called folds are formed. In a fold, the arch or the upfold is called anticline and the trough or downfold is called a syncline. You can remember the difference by noting the anticline from the top of "A" shape and syncline from the bottom of "S" shape.

Block mountain -Block mountains are formed by natural faults in the earth's crust. These faults can break the earth's crust into blocks. The uplifted blocks are termed as horsts and the lowered blocks are called graben. The great African rift Valley, the Rhine valley and the vosges mountain in Europe are some examples.



A Block Mountain

1. Answer the following questions in short :-

- Q1 . What is a river basin ?
- Q2 . Define a tributary.
- Q3 . How is a river formed ?
- Q4 . Classify maps according to scale.
- Q5 . What is a plan?
- Q6. Draw conventional signs and symbols for district, metalled road and state.

2. Answer the following question in detail :-

- Q1. What is a block mountain? Give two examples of a block mountain.
- Q2 . What is delta ? Name the river that form the largest delta in the world.
- Q3. Define bearing. What is the bearing of the north?
- Q4. Distinguish between a map and sketch.

3. Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ of a river is the place from where the river originates.
2. The trough or downfold is called _____.
3. The _____ is the place where a river joins a lake, a sea, or an ocean.
4. The river twists and turns to form large bends that are called _____.
5. A _____ does not rejoin the main river.

4. State True or False :-

1. The distance between any two places on a map is called the ground distance. _____
2. Bearing is measured in clockwise directions. _____
3. The linear scale is represented using a straight line. _____
4. A plan is drawn on a small scale. _____
5. A sketch is a rough diagram drawn without a scale. _____

5. Answer in one word :-

1. The directions that lie midway between the Cardinal directions are called -
2. Important and useful for academic and administrative purposes -
3. How many Cardinal directions are there?
4. The arch or the upfold is called an -
5. On a map, the conventional sign and symbol PS shows. -

6. Draw a well labelled diagram of:-

- 1) A River Basin.
- 2) A block mountain.

End