

ST XAVIER'S SCHOOL, DORANDA

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST (2020-21)

TIME- 2 Hrs.

CLASS- VI (A, B, C, D)

SUBJECT-GEOGRAPHY

FULL MARKS- 80

Section –A (30 marks)

A. On the given map of South America mark in and name the following: (10)

- i. The imaginary line of longitude which is the central meridian of South America.
- ii. The islands off the coast of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, which is famous for a rich variety of flora and fauna.
- iii. The imaginary line which is the southernmost extent of the sun's direct rays.
- iv. An example of an intermontane plateau.
- v. The islands in the South Atlantic Ocean which are a part of U. K dominance.
- vi. The ocean with the longest coastline.
- vii. The southernmost tip of South America.
- viii. The narrow stretch of water of 360 miles which took Magellan 30 days to cross and which connects the South Pacific Ocean to the South Atlantic Ocean.
- ix. The highest peak of South America along with the mountain range.

B. Give a geographical term for the following: (10)

- i. The innermost part of the Earth.
- ii. The external forces which act in eliminating irregularities on the surface of the Earth.
- iii. The top or crest of a single mountain.
- iv. Mountains formed by compression.
- v. Mountains formed by the piling up of, or accumulation of material.
- vi. A valley formed by the displacement of a block of land downward.
- vii. A plateau that lies between large mountain ranges.
- viii. Narrow steep sided valleys in the mountains formed by fast flowing rivers.
- ix. Plains formed by the upliftment of land because of endogenic forces.
- x. The zone of the most active volcanoes of the world.

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words: (5)

- i. A _____ is a low-lying land between the uplands.
- ii. A _____ is a long narrow piece of land surrounded by water on three sides and joined to a larger landmass on the fourth side.
- iii. A group of islands is called an _____.
- iv. _____ Valleys are formed by the cutting of land by rivers.
- v. The _____ falls in Karnataka not only adds to the scenic beauty but is also useful in the generation of hydroelectric power.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the Bracket: (5)

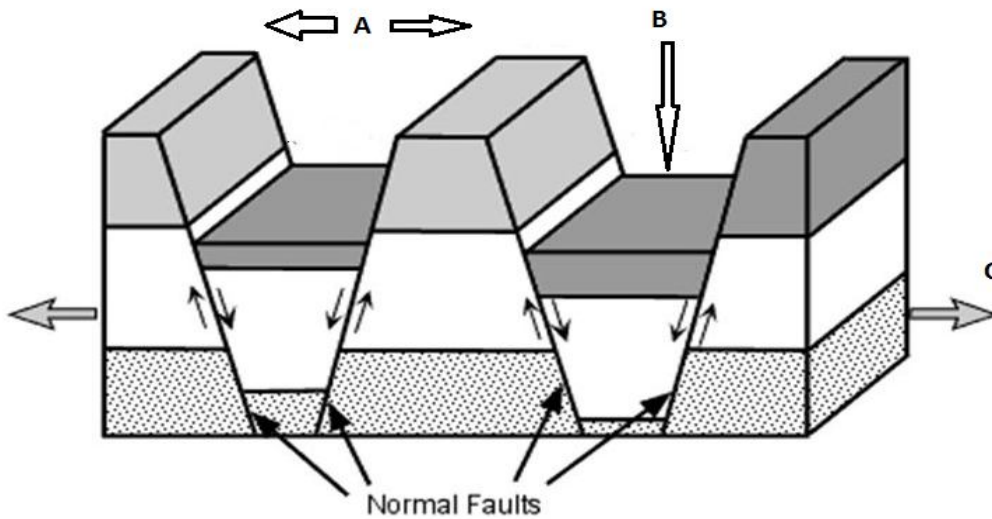
Meseta, Deccan plateau, Sunderban delta, Dihang Gorge, Palk Strait, Chilika lake
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- i. _____ in Spain is an example of a dissected Plateau.
- ii. _____ is an example of a lagoon in India.
- iii. _____ lies along river Brahmaputra and is a fine example of spectacular valleys of the Himalayas.
- iv. _____ in West Bengal is formed by the accumulation of debris brought down by the erosional agents.
- v. _____ is a narrow stretch of water separating India from Sri Lanka.

SECTION-B (50 marks)

E. Identify the Image and answer the questions that follow:

(10)



- i. Label the parts A, B and C. (3)
- ii. Give one example of A found in France and one found in Germany? (2)
- iii. Name the valley which lies between them. (1)
- iv. Give an example of B found in India. (1)
- v. Mention two points of difference between the two types of mountain formed by folding along with examples. (3)

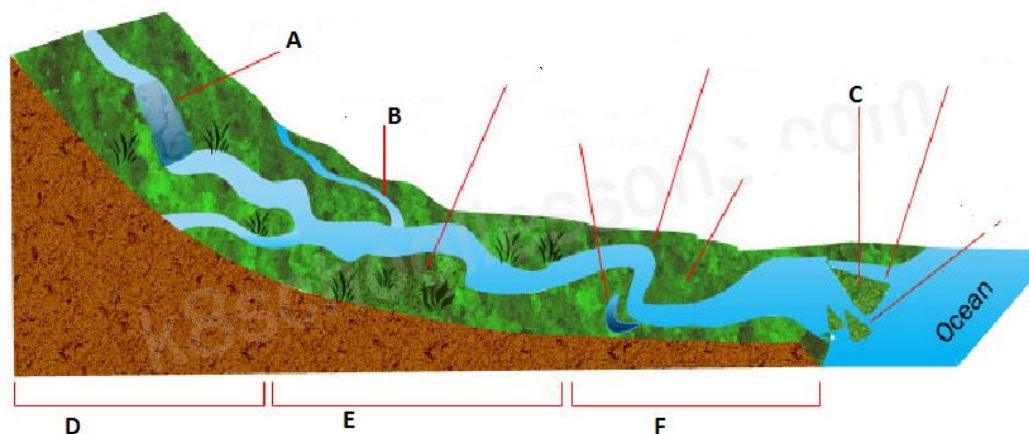
F. Identify the landform marked by the arrow and answer the questions that follow: (5)



- i. Identify the landform and define it. (2)
- ii. This is the landform that joins the 3rd largest continent to the 4th largest continent. Name it. (1)
- iii. What is the narrow stretch of water body that separates two landforms and joins two water bodies called? Give an example from the World. (2)

- G.**
- i. What is a plateau? Name the four types of plateaus giving one example for each? (6)
 - ii. Mention two ways in which plateaus are useful to us? Give one example of a plateau from India and one from the 2nd largest continent. Also mention the products these plateaus are famous for. (4)

H. The given diagram represents the course of a river. Answer the questions that follow with reference to the diagram: (10)



- i. Label the parts A, B, C, D, E and F. (3)
- ii. In which course does the river flow swiftly? (1)
- iii. Define B. In which course of the river do we find this feature? (2)
- iv. In which course does a river split up into smaller streams and why? (2)
- v. What is a delta? Give a reason why we do not find it in the mountainous region? (2)

I. Answer the following questions:

(15)

- i. Draw a well labelled diagram showing the formation of a Volcanic mountain. (3)
- ii. What is water pollution? Mention three main causes and two effects of it. (6)
- iii. Give geographical reasons why: (6)
 - a) Plateaus are also called tablelands.
 - b) The Aravalli hills have been lowered with time.
 - c) Plains are fertile lands.
