

SALAFIA MODEL SCHOOL PAMPORE

CLASS 6TH

SUBJECT: GEO/G.K TERM 1ST

GEOGRAPHY:

L.NO:4 (MOTIONS OF THE EARTH)

L.NO:5 (DOMAINS OF THE EARTH)

G.K:

THE MAGIC OF WORDS

Sci- Tech- Trek

Class 6th -

Sub- Geography -

Term-I

Lesson no. 4 -

Motions of the Earth -

Q no. 1-(a) On 23rd September and 21st March, the days and nights become equal all over the world.

(b) - The Earth is tilted on its axis. This tilting of the Earth on its axis is known as the inclination of the Earth's axis.

(c) - The two things responsible for the change of seasons are 1-

1- The inclination of the Earth's axis.

2- The Earth's revolution on its orbit.

(d) - Days and nights are caused by the Earth's rotation.

(e) - If we are celebrating Christmas in Mumbai, there would be summer season in Melbourne in Australia.

Q no 2- (a) Rotation divides the Earth into two equal halves. One half receiving sunlight experiences day while as the other half which remains in darkness experiences night.

Note - Draw diagram yourself.

(b) Leap year is observed after every four years when February has 29 days. It happens because we consider a year consisting of 365 days only and ignore 6 hours for the sake of convenience. These remaining 6 hours are added every year to make one day which is then added in the month of February.

(c) If the Earth did not rotate, the half of the Earth facing the Sun would have been extremely hot, experiencing day while as the other half would have been extremely cold, experiencing night.

(d) The poles experience about six months day and six months night because of the tilt of the Earth on its axis. Each pole is tilted and away from the sun for about six months each.

When the North Pole is tilted towards the sun, it experiences day for six months, it is night for the same time period at the South Pole. These conditions are reversed when the South Pole is tilted towards the sun.

(e) Autumn Equinox - On 23rd September, the Earth reaches the position of Autumn Equinox. The North Pole and South Pole remain equidistant from the sun.

The sunrays fall vertically on the Equator and the nights and days become equal all over the world.

Qno. 3 - (a) ii - February. (b) i - Tropic of Cancer
(c) ii - Norway (d) iii - 23rd September
(e) i, Sun remains equidistant from North and South Pole.

Qno. 4 - (a) Elliptical (b) Tropic of Capricorn.
c, Rotation (d) Circle of illumination.
e, winter (e) Sun.

Qno. 5.
a, True b, True c, False d, False
e, False.

Qno. 6 - (a) Rotation - Rotation is the movement of an object on its own axis.

Revolution - Revolution is the movement of an object around another object.

(b) - Summer Solstice - It is the position of the Earth when the sunrays fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer, the North Pole remains tilted towards the sun and experiences the summer season.

Winter Solstice - It is the position of the Earth when the sunrays fall directly on the Tropic of Capricorn.

The North Pole is tilted away from the sun and the Northern Hemisphere experiences the winter season.

- Domains OF Earth -

- Q1. (a) Australia is also known as the Island continent because it is surrounded on all sides by the ocean.
- (b) The two continents which spread on both sides of the Equator are :- Africa and South America.
- (c) The continents of the world are -
Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.
- (d) The solid portion of the lithosphere on which we live.
- (e) The chief characteristic of biosphere is that life is possible in it.

Qno. 2 -

- (a) The Earth is also known as the blue planet because it appears blue from outer space as two-thirds of its surface is covered with water.
- (b) Biosphere is a narrow contact zone consisting of living organisms. It is important as all the living organisms including human beings are linked to each other and to the biosphere for survival.

(C) Earth's atmosphere is a mixture of many gases like Nitrogen 78%, Oxygen 21%, and inert gases less than 1%, water vapour and dust particles are also present in it.

The atmosphere is important part of what makes Earth livable. It channels day light, controls temperature, assumes portion in water cycle etc.

(d) Do yourself.

(e) - There are many factors which cause change in the biosphere such as cutting down of trees, emission from industries, thermal power plants and vehicles. Similarly natural calamities like earthquakes, forest fires, floods etc also cause change in the biosphere.

Qno. 3 - (a) ii, South America (b) i, Pacific Ocean

(c) iii, Troposphere (d) ii, Tropic of Cancer

(e) ii, Atlantic (b) ii, Nitrogen.

Qno. 4 - a, Asia, Australia b, Carbon Dioxide.

c, Mariana Trench. d, wind e, Biosphere

b) - Peninsula of Asia.

Qno. 5 - a, Mt. Everest. b, Isthmus of Panama

c, Lithosphere d, Atlantic Ocean e, Eurasia.

Qno. 6 - (a) Continents - large landmasses are called continents e.g, Asia and Africa.

Oceans - large water bodies are called oceans e.g,

The Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

(b) Atmosphere - A blanket of air surrounding the Earth is known as the atmosphere. It extends upto about 1,600 Kms. from the Earth's surface.

Biosphere - The contact zone of all the three zones - the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere is known as biosphere.

The Magic of words

17- Famous literary characters.

1. D. (Captain Haddock)
2. F (Little Prince)
3. H (Miss Marple)
4. B. (Victor Frankenstein)
5. C (Dorothy)
6. G (Sherlock Holmes)
7. A (Willy Wonka)
8. E (Miss Havisham).

18- Loan words.

1. An assumed name
2. genuine
3. happy journey.
4. in fact
5. a unit of servicemen.
6. for a specific purpose-
7. without previous preparation.
8. on the very first view
9. existing state of affairs.
10. in relation to
11. a common language
12. an oral test.

19. Travel words-

- Down - 1. Pilgrimage 2. Migrate 4. Expedition
6. Excursion 7. Voyage 11. Trek
- Cross - 3. Hitchhike 5. Trip 8. Safari 9. Tours
10. Outing 12. Explore.

20- Types of Books

- Across - 2. Almanac 5. Autobiography 9. Glossary
10. Atlas 11. Diary

Down - 1. Yearbook 3. Chronology 4. Encyclopedia
6. Phrasebook 7. Dictionary.

21. Gabriel Bracia Masquez.
Informative chapters.

22. Great Scientists -

1. F. (William Honey)
2. C. (Antonie van Leeuwenhoek)
3. D. (Sir Isaac Newton)
4. B. (Antonie Lavoisier)
5. A (Jagdish Chandra Bose)
6. E (Marie Curie)

23 - Saving Cosals -

Informative chapters.

24 - Rise of the machines -

Informative chapters

25 - Bionics -

Informative chapters.

26. 3D Printing -

Informative chapters.