

ICSE Board
Class VI Geography
Sample Paper – 1 Solution

SECTION A

ANSWER 1

- i) Ostrich
- ii) Kinshasa
- iii) Sheep station
- iv) Australian Bight
- v) Indian
- vi) Cartographer
- vii) Kiwi
- viii) Mercury
- ix) Petroleum
- x) Equatorial

ANSWER 2

- i) d - (All of the above)
- ii) d - (Egypt)
- iii) a - (1788)
- iv) c - (Tropic of Capricorn)
- v) c - (Lithosphere)
- vi) a - (The Earth is spherical in shape.)
- vii) b - (Australia)
- viii) b - (Galileo Galilei)
- ix) c - (Mediterranean Sea)
- x) a - (Nigeria)

ANSWER 3

- i) True
- ii) True
- iii) False (Nearly 75% of the cattle are reared in North Australia.)
- iv) False (Australia has a regular coastline.)
- v) False (The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world.)
- vi) False (A sketch is not drawn to scale.)
- vii) False (New Zealand mainly exports agricultural products and imports manufactured products.)

- viii)** False (There are eight planets in our solar system.)
- ix)** True
- x)** False (Lake Tanganyika in Africa is a deep freshwater lake.)

SECTION B

ANSWER 4

- i)** The three water bodies which border Africa are the Atlantic Ocean in the West, the Indian Ocean in the East and the Mediterranean Sea in the North.
- ii)** Tanzania is surrounded by Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the West, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique in the South and Kenya and Uganda in the North.
- iii)** Extensive cultivation of wheat is carried out in the temperate grasslands of Australia.
- iv)** Australia lies in the Southern Hemisphere and extends between the latitudes 12°S and 38°S and longitudes 114°E and 154°E.
- v)** The surface of the Earth is not uniform throughout. At some places it is rugged while at others it is level or flat. These variations of the land surface are called land forms.
- vi)** The scale of a map is the ratio of a unit distance on a map to the corresponding distance on the ground. For example if a distance between points A and B on the ground is 10 km. On a map, this same distance can be represented by 2 cm. This means that the scale of the map is 1 cm = 5 km.
- vii)** The western coast of New Zealand lies on the windward side of the mountain ranges and the eastern coastal plains lie on the lee ward side. Hence, the western coast receives more rainfall than the eastern coast.
- viii)** More than 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water and hence it appears blue in colour. Therefore the Earth is also known as the blue planet.
- ix)** A narrow stretch of water joining two large water bodies is known as a strait. For example, the Strait of Gibraltar between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea in Africa. A peninsula is a piece of land which is surrounded by water bodies on three sides. For example, the Sinai Peninsula in Africa.
- x)** Rice, millets, maize and wheat are the main crops grown in Egypt. Wheat is grown in winter while rice is grown during the summer. Cotton is the major cash crop which has been grown here since ancient times. Sugarcane is another cash crop grown in Egypt.

ANSWER 5**i)**

- a)** There is no life on the Moon due to the absence of atmosphere and water on it. Since the Moon has no atmosphere, it experiences extreme temperatures. During the day, the temperature may be as high as 127°C , and it can drop down to -173°C during the night. Further, due to the absence of atmosphere, there is no weather, wind, cloud, rains and water on the moon.
- b)** Venus is hotter as compared to Mercury because the atmosphere of Venus is mainly composed of carbon dioxide which traps the Sun's heat. This results in the green house effect on the surface of Venus, increasing its temperature to more than that on Mercury.

ii) The major physical features of New Zealand are:

- a)** The country consists of two large islands known as the North Island and the South Island.
- b)** The North Island is primarily made up of volcanic plateau. The South Island is mainly made up of mountain ranges called the Southern Alps. Mt. Cook is the highest peak in New Zealand.
- c)** To the east of the Southern Alps are located the Canterbury Plains.
- d)** Though New Zealand has a regular coastline, it also has inlets and bays. Thus the country has good harbour sites.

iii)

- a)** A globe is a three dimensional sphere shaped model of the Earth.
- b)** A globe is useful in the following ways:
 - It is the most correct approximation of the Earth.
 - Since latitudes and longitudes are drawn as circles and semi circles, there is no distortion in the shape and size of the continents.
- c)** Three disadvantages of using globes are:
 - Globes are bulky and cannot be handled easily.
 - Only a part of the Earth can be seen on the globe at one time.
 - A globe does not show minute details of the Earth. For example, it does not show the distribution of rainfall in various regions, physical features etc.

iv) Following are the ways in which plateaus are useful to humans:

- a)** Plateaus are very useful as they are rich in mineral deposits. As a result, many mining areas in the world are located in plateau areas.
- b)** The African Plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining.
- c)** The Chhotanagpur Plateau in India has huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese.
- d)** Plateaus also have several waterfalls.
- e)** Plateaus are rich in black soil which is very fertile and are hence suitable for cultivation.
- f)** Some plateaus are centres of tourist attraction due to their scenic beauty.

v)

- a)** In an artesian well water flows out under natural pressure, i.e. by itself, without the need of pumping it out.
- b)** The four necessary conditions for an artesian well to occur are:
 - The basin should be saucer shaped.
 - Permeable rock must be present between two non porous rocks.
 - The layer of permeable rock should be exposed to the ground surface so that water can sink below the surface.
 - Rainfall should be enough and sufficient to provide an adequate supply of underground water.

vi)

