

**ICSE Board**  
**Class VI Geography**  
**Sample Paper – 2 Solution**

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**SECTION A**

**ANSWER 1**

- i) South Africa, Zaire
- ii) Cobalt ore
- iii) New South Wales, Victoria
- iv) Tasman
- v) Oceans
- vi) Gentle
- vii) Wool
- viii) Alpha Centauri
- ix) Zambezi
- x) Naira

**Answer 2**

- i) d - (Red Sea)
- ii) b - (South Africa)
- iii) d - (Tobacco)
- iv) c - (Ayers rock)
- v) d - (All of the above)
- vi) c - (Prime Meridian)
- vii) b - (Lake Taupo)
- viii) a - (Saturn)
- ix) d - (All of the above)
- x) c - (Large plateaus)

**Answer 3**

- (i) False (The Arabs came to Africa around the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)
- (ii) False (The river Nile is a perennial river)
- (iii) True
- (iv) False (Today, more than 90% of the Australian population is of European descent.)
- (v) True
- (vi) True
- (vii) False (The Americas are called 'The New World')
- (viii) True
- (ix) True
- (x) True

**Answer 4**

- (i)** The main crops cultivated in the Nile Valley are rice, maize, millet, beans, sugarcane and dates. Cotton has been cultivated in the valley since ancient times and accounts for about 40% of the cultivated land.
- (ii)** The Democratic Republic of Congo is a country extremely rich in minerals. It is the leading producer of cobalt in the world and one of the largest producers of industrial diamonds (small diamonds which are not considered as gems and are generally used in cutting and drilling tools). It exports copper which accounts for nearly half of the total value of exports of the country. Forest products also support the nation's economy.
- (iii)** A new method of sugarcane harvesting is known as green cane harvesting. In this method, while the cane of the sugarcane is cut, the root is left in the soil. A new stem again begins to grow from the same root.
- (iv)** Some important minerals found in Australia are gold, bauxite, lead, zinc, copper, tin and uranium. Large quantities of petroleum are also found in the coastal regions of Australia.
- (v)** An ecosystem is a community of plants and animals which are dependent on each other and interact with their surrounding areas. Every ecosystem has its own distinct area, climate and soil. For example, a pond, a desert or the Amazon rain forests are all unique ecosystems. These are examples of natural ecosystems. Some ecosystems may be artificial, i.e. created by humans, such as an aquarium.
- (vi)** An atlas is a collection of several maps which are in the form of book. Maps in an atlas are printed in colours and the relief features are shown by layer colouring. Atlas has a page in the beginning which gives us information about the contents of the book. At the end of the book is an index which lists all the places given in the maps of the atlas in an alphabetical order.
- (vii)**
- a)** Maps represent the world as a whole or a part on a flat surface. They are a two dimensional representation of the Earth.
  - b)** The three different kinds of maps are physical maps, political maps and thematic maps.
- (viii)** Maoris are the first settlers of New Zealand. It is believed that they came to the country from the Pacific Islands by boats.

**(ix)** Geothermal energy is a renewable source of energy. When water percolates under the surface of the Earth, due to the volcanic heat, the water evaporates to steam which gets expelled with great force from the Earth's surface. This energy is known as geothermal energy and is utilised mainly for the production and generation of energy.

**(x)** Four economic uses of dates palms are:

- a) The seeds of the date palm are crushed and used as feed for camels and goats.
- b) Dried dates can be stored for a long time and are exported to other countries from the oases of Africa.
- c) The leaves of the date palm are used to weave bags and mats.
- d) The date palm is an important source of nutrition and is considered as a perfect food.

### **Answer 5**

**(i)** The Earth's atmosphere plays an important role in maintaining life forms on the Earth due to the following factors:

- a) During the day, the atmosphere reflects a part of the Sun's rays and prevents them from reaching the Earth's surface, thereby protecting it from becoming too hot.
- b) During the night, the atmosphere does not allow the heat to escape into the space, keeping the temperature warm.

Without the atmosphere, the Earth would have experienced extreme temperatures as it would have become too hot during the day and too cold during the night.

**(ii)**

- a) A cloud made up of gases and dust in outer space is known as nebula. It is believed to be the birthplace of stars and hence is considered to be a very important.
- b) Particles of dust and gases are drawn together by their own gravity. Due to an extremely high pressure, the gases begin to burn at the centre with a very high temperature. Once the temperature reaches above 10 million degrees centigrade, nuclear reactions begin to take place resulting in the formation of stars.

(iii) 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 while 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.

(iv)

- a) **Verbal Scale or the Verbal Statement:** The verbal scale states the distance on the map to the proportionate distance on the ground. It is expressed in units. For example: If the distance between two points on the ground is 500 km, and this distance on a map is drawn to 5 cm, then the verbal scale of the map is 1 cm = 100 km.
- b) **Linear Scale:** This scale is also known as the bar scale or the scale bar. It is a straight line which is drawn to scale and shows the distance on the map which is equal to the real distance on the ground.
- c) **Representative Fraction:** This scale indicates the ratio which exists between the numbers of units on the map to the number of units on the ground. Since the scale is written as a fraction, it is known as the representative fraction.

(v) Four main layers of the atmosphere are:

- a) **Troposphere:** This layer extends up to 20 km above the ground and the oxygen which we breathe, exists in this layer of the Earth.
- b) **Stratosphere:** This layer of the atmosphere lies above the troposphere. Airplanes fly in this layer, as this layer is free from clouds and other weather conditions.
- c) **Mesosphere:** This is the third layer of the atmosphere. It is in this layer that meteorites burn when they enter into the Earth's atmosphere from the space.
- d) **Ionosphere or thermosphere:** This layer extends from 80-400 km above the surface of the Earth. The thermosphere helps in the transmission of radio waves as the latter is reflected back to the Earth by this layer.

(vi)

