

Geography

Class-VI

Chapter:-3

Book Work

A. Cross the correct answer:-

1. Which is an S-shaped ocean?

(c) Atlantic

2. Which is the biggest ocean?

(b) Pacific ocean

3. Which strait connects the Arctic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean?

(b) Bering Strait

4. The largest lake of the world is.....

(a) Lake Baikal

5. Which river in Bangladesh is a distributory of the Ganga?

(b) Padma

B. State whether the sentences are true or false:-

1. Antarctica is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. **(True)**

2. The Pacific Ocean is the only ocean to be named after a country. **(False)**

3. Glaciers are moving blocks of ice. **(True)**

4. The perennial rivers flow throughout the year. **(True)**

5. It is very easy to eradicate water pollution. **(False)**

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:-

1. The landforms created as a result of erosion and deposition of running water are called **fluvial**.

2. **Estuaries** are funnel shaped openings at the mouth of the river.

3. **Oceans** provide the cheapest means of transport.

4. **Antarctic** is the huge ocean which surrounded this huge continent.
5. The deepest point in the Indian Ocean is in **Java Trench**.

D. Distinguish between:-

a. **A bay**:-A bay is a small body of water or a broad inlet that is set off from a larger body of water generally where the land curves inward.

A gulf:-A gulf is a large body of water, sometimes with a narrow mouth, that is almost completely surrounded by land.

b. **Perennial rivers**:-The perennial rivers flow throughout the year. They are usually fed by the melting snow, like the rivers of North India.

Non-perennial:-This kind of rivers depend only on rain since they are fed by it. They dry up during summer.

C. **Tributaries**:-Stream that join the main river are referred to as tributaries. For example, some of the tributaries of Ganges are Gomti, Ghagra, Son, Yamuna, Damodar etc.

Distributaries:-These are streams that break out from the main river. For example, the Distributaries of Godavari are Gautami, Nilaveru, Vasistha and Vainetyam.

d. The **source** is where a river begins, and the river **mouth** is where it joins the sea. The mouth may be in the form of a river delta.

e. **Estuary**:-Estuary refers to the waterbody, along the coast, that are formed when fresh water of river meets salt water of ocean.

Delta:-Delta connotes a landform that is formed by river-borne sediments deposited at the river mouth when it joins the sea.

E. Answer the following in 1-2 sentences:-

1. Name the water bodies that surround Asia on three sides.

Ans.1. The three oceans that border Asia are the Indian, the North Pacific, and the Arctic Oceans.

2. What kind of a river flows throughout the year?

Ans.2. Perennial rivers flows throughout the year.

3. What are the non-perennial rivers also known as?

Ans. 3. Non-perennial also known as rain fed rivers.

4. List the major oceans of the world.

Ans. 4. i. Pacific Ocean ii. Atlantic Ocean iii. Indian Ocean iv. Southern or Antarctic Ocean v. Arctic Ocean.

5. Which is the smallest and the most shallow ocean?

Ans. 5. Arctic ocean is the smallest and shallowest ocean.

F. Answer the following in 8-10 sentences.

1. What is the difference between a bay and a gulf?

Ans. 1. Bay:-When the sea water creates a curved indented coastline, it is called a bay. For example, the Bay of Bengal.

Gulf:-A large bay is referred to as gulf. It is an inlet of the sea deep into the land and the mouth is narrow. Gulfs are more indented than bays.

2. Why are oceans considered significant?

Ans. 2. Because oceans benefit us in many ways. They are source of food like fish. Other Marine creatures and some seaweed serve as animal feed and also as fertilizer. Oceans are also a great source of petroleum, natural gas, salt, other minerals and chemicals. They possess enormous energy in the form of tidal waves. They provide cheapest means of transport and vapour to the atmosphere and causes rainfall.

3. Suggest two ways to reduce water pollution.

Ans. 3. Two ways to reduce water pollution:-

i. Do not pour fat from cooking or any other type of fat, oil, or grease down the sink.

ii. Do not dispose of household chemicals or cleaning agents down the sink or toilet.

4. How are rivers useful to us?

Ans. 4. Rivers are useful in multiple ways:-

i. Irrigation

ii. Transportation

iii. Hydroelectric power

iv. Water sports and tourism

v. Food

vi. Agent in the water cycle

vii. Affects climate and ecology

viii. Source of water for all uses

ix. Agriculture

5. Write a short note on estuaries.

Ans. 5. Estuaries:-These are funnel-shaped openings at the mouth of the river as it meets the sea. They have both marine influences, such as tides, waves and the inflow of saline water and riverine influences, such as fresh water flow and sediment. Deep estuaries make good harbours and provide good fishing grounds. For example:-estuaries of rivers Narmada and Tapi.

6. Write a short note on the oceans of the world.

Ans. 6. i. Pacific Ocean:-The word 'pacific' means peaceful. It is the largest ocean, which could hold all the continents and almost all the other oceans (Arctic, Indian and Atlantic).

ii. Atlantic Ocean:-This is an S-shaped ocean. Commercially, it is a very active stretch of water since the coastline provides excellent harbours which are protected from strong currents and winds.

iii. Indian Ocean:-This ocean lies mainly in the Southern Asia, Australia and Antarctica. Its deepest point is in Java Trench.

iv. Southern Ocean:-It is the fourth largest ocean in the world and covers an area of 35,000,000 sq km. In the winter months, the ice and icebergs that break off from the ice sheet of the Antarctic, cover half the Southern Ocean.

v. Arctic Ocean:-This is the smallest and shallowest ocean and it surrounds the North Pole. The average depth of this ocean is about one-fourth of the Pacific. It is extremely cold and is covered with ice practically all the year round.

7. Write a short note on water pollution.

Ans. 7. With the growth of population on the earth, the quality of the quality of the water in our oceans, rivers and other inland water bodies are being reduced. Poorer water quality means water pollution. The two types of water pollution are surface water pollution and ground water pollution. If pollution comes from a single location, such as a discharge pipe attached to a factory, it is known as point-source pollution. When it is hard to determine the source of pollution for water bodies, like chemicals released by chimneys enter the atmosphere and then fall back to Earth as rain, entering seas, rivers and lakes, it is called non-point-source pollution.

To know the level of water pollution, we measure the quality of water in two ways:-i. Chemical Indicators ii. Biological Indicators.

8. Explain the three different stages of a river.

Ans. 8. These are three stages of a river:-

i. Upper course:-In the upper course of a river gradients are steep and river channels are narrow. Vertical erosion is greatest in the upper course of a river. As the result of this typical features include steep valley sides, interlocking spurs, rapids, gorges and waterfalls.

ii. Middle course:-The middle course of a river has more energy and volume than in the upper course. The gradient is more gentle and lateral (sideways) erosion has widened the channel. The river channel has also become deeper. Meanders are typical landforms found in this stage of the river.

iii. Lower course:-The volume of water in a river is at its greatest in the lower course. This is due to the contribution of water from tributaries. The river channel is deep and wide and the land around the river is flat. Energy in the river is at its lowest and deposition occurs.

K. Picture Study:-

1. a. Glacier.

b. There are varieties of such lakes, ranging from melt water ponds on the surface of glacier to large lakes in side valleys dammed by a glacier in the main valley.

2. a. This is a lake.

b. Lakes are created when depression on the surface of land gets filled with water.