



ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2021-22')

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class: 6

WORKSHEET -2

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**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. The physical features of \_\_\_\_ are suitable for agriculture, settlement and transportation.  
A.Plains  
B.Plateaus  
C.Rivers
2. The mountains differ from the hills in terms of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Elevation  
B.Slope  
C.Aspect
3. Which of the following has Tropical Rain Forest?  
A. Western Ghats forest  
B. Sahara desert  
C.Jaisalmer
4. Mangrove forests are found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. West Bengal  
B. Mumbai  
C.Delhi
5. Mahogany and Rosewood are found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Deciduous forests  
B. Grasslands  
C.Tropical Rainforests

**II. Fill in the blanks**

6. Mt. Kilimanjaro of Africa and Mt. Fujiyama of Japan are examples of\_\_\_\_\_
7. The hill range to the northwest of the Deccan Plateau is\_\_\_\_\_
8. The northern most range of the Himalayas is known as\_\_\_\_\_
9. The innermost layer of the Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_
10. Most trees in tropical deciduous forests \_\_\_\_\_ their leaves during the long dry season.

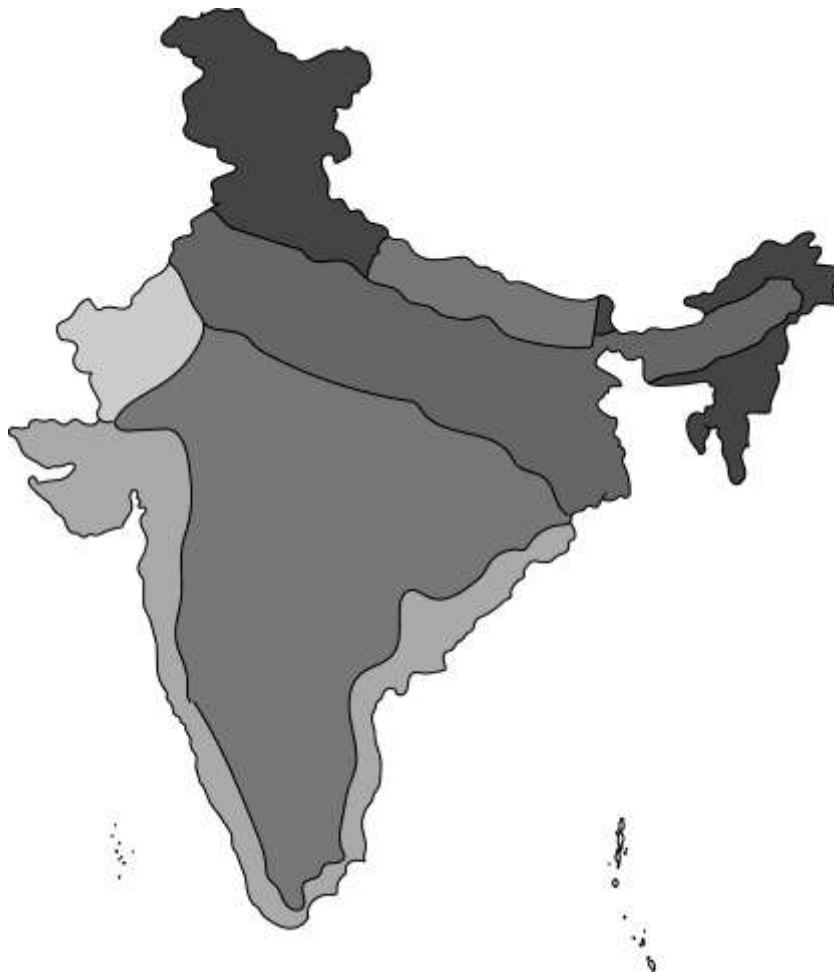
**III. Answer the Following in 30 -60 words**

11. Draw a Venn diagram and write any two differences and one similarity between tropical evergreen and mangrove forests.
12. Write two differences between internal and external processes.

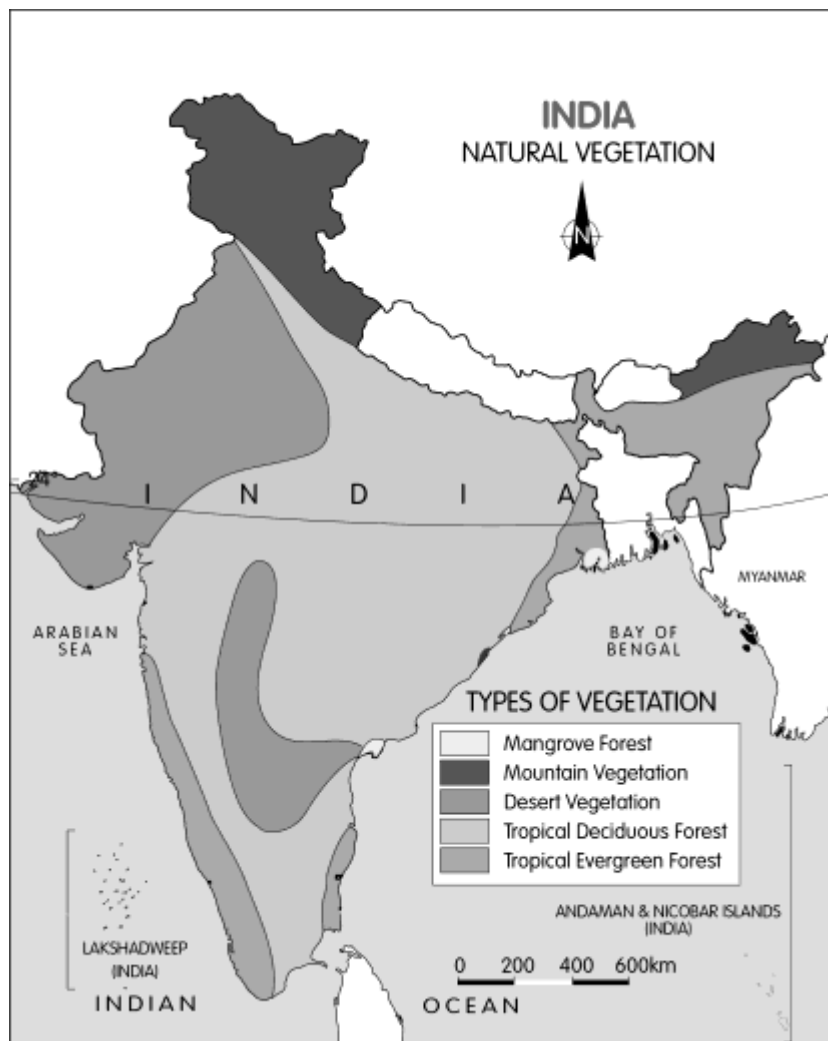
13. Why are tropical deciduous forests also known as tropical monsoon forests?
14. Which island group do you think is less influenced by the Indian mainland? Support your answer with 2 reasons.
15. Why are plains the most thickly populated regions in the world?

**IV. Answer the following in 80 to 100 words**

16. Write a short note on the wildlife of India. Include information about their habitat as well as need for and measures of conservation.
17. How do human activities further increase the risks that people face on different landforms?
18. In India, why do occupations of people differ from place to place? Give examples.
19. Label the following on the given map:
  - a. The Himalayas
  - b. The Northern Plains
  - c. Thar Desert
  - d. Deccan Plateau
  - e. The Coastal Plains
  - f. Andaman and Nicobar Islands



**20. Look at the map and answer the questions.**



- A. Write one state in India that has mountain vegetation.
- B. Write one animal that you would find in the mountain region.
- C. Write one state in India that has desert vegetation.
- D. Write one animal you would find in the desert.
- E. Write one threat to natural vegetation.
- F. Write one way in which we can conserve the natural vegetation and wildlife of India.

**21. Read the text, look at the images and answer the questions.**

The Earth's surface has a variety of landforms which are divided into major and minor landforms. Mountains are a part of the major landforms. A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface that is more than 300m above sea level. Minor landforms, on the other hand, are formed when land is partially or fully surrounded by water bodies.

Types of mountains	Write how the mountain is formed.	Write any 1 feature of this type of mountain.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BLOCK MOUNTAIN</b></p> <p>1. Compression</p> <p>2. Compression reverse fault</p> <p>3. Overhanging escarpments fault scarp</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN</b></p> <p>ash cloud crater</p> <p>vent</p> <p>lava flow</p> <p>summit</p> <p>throat</p> <p>layers of lava and ash emitted by the volcano</p> <p>silt</p> <p>flank</p> <p>conduit (pipe)</p> <p>branch pipe</p> <p>rock layers of earth's crust</p> <p>magma chamber</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FOLD MOUNTAINS</b></p> <p>upfold/ anticline</p> <p>downfold/ syncline</p> <p>Compressional force</p> <p>Compressional force</p> <p>Compressional force</p> <p>syncline</p> <p>Direction of plate movement</p>		