



GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM
OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT
CLASS-VI SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE



TERM-1 SYLLABUS

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 3

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

NEW WORDS

1. Inclination
2. Perihelion
3. Freezing
4. Occurrence
5. Solstice
6. Experiences
7. Revolution
8. Respectively
9. Eclipse
10. Elliptical
11. Gravitation
12. Hemisphere

GLOSSARY :

- **Equinox** - Two days when there are equal days and nights throughout the world. That is March 21st and September 23rd.

2. Rotation - Movement of the earth on its axis.

3. Revolution - Movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. What is the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plane?

Ans. The angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plane is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Q2. What is a leap year?

Ans. The year in which February is of 29 days instead of 28 days called a leap Year. A leap year is of 366 days.

Q3. Which motion of earth is associated with the changes in season?

Ans. Revolution.

Q4. What are the effects of rotation?

Ans. Rotation is the daily motion of the earth. Rotation causes day and night.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Why do the poles experience about six months of day and six months of night?

Ans. The poles experience about six months of day and six months of night because of the tilted of the earth on its axis. When the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun, it experiences continuous daylight for six months during summer and the South Pole is away from the Sun, it experiences continuous darkness for six months during winter.

Q2. Differentiate between rotation and revolution.

Ans.

ROTATION	REVOLUTION
1. Movement of the earth on its axis. 2. It causes days and nights.	1. Movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit. 2. It causes seasons.

Q3. Differentiate between summer solstice and winter solstice.

Ans.

Summer Solstice	Winter Solstice
1. It is the time when whole Northern Hemisphere experiences more heat and light because the Sun falls directly on the Tropic of Cancer.	1. It is the time when whole Southern Hemisphere experiences more heat and light because Sun falls directly on the Tropic of Capricorn.
2. North Pole is tilted towards the Sun.	2. South Pole is tilted towards the Sun.
3. It occurs on the 21st June in Northern Hemisphere.	3. It occurs on 22nd December in Southern Hemisphere.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. Why does the Southern Hemisphere experience Winter and Summer Solstice in different times than that of the Northern Hemisphere?

Ans. The Southern Hemisphere experiences Winter and Summer Solstice in different times than that of Northern Hemisphere because

1. On 21st June, when the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun the Southern Hemisphere of course will be away from it. This leads to Northern Hemisphere experiencing Summer Solstice while Southern Hemisphere experiences Winter Solstice at the same time.

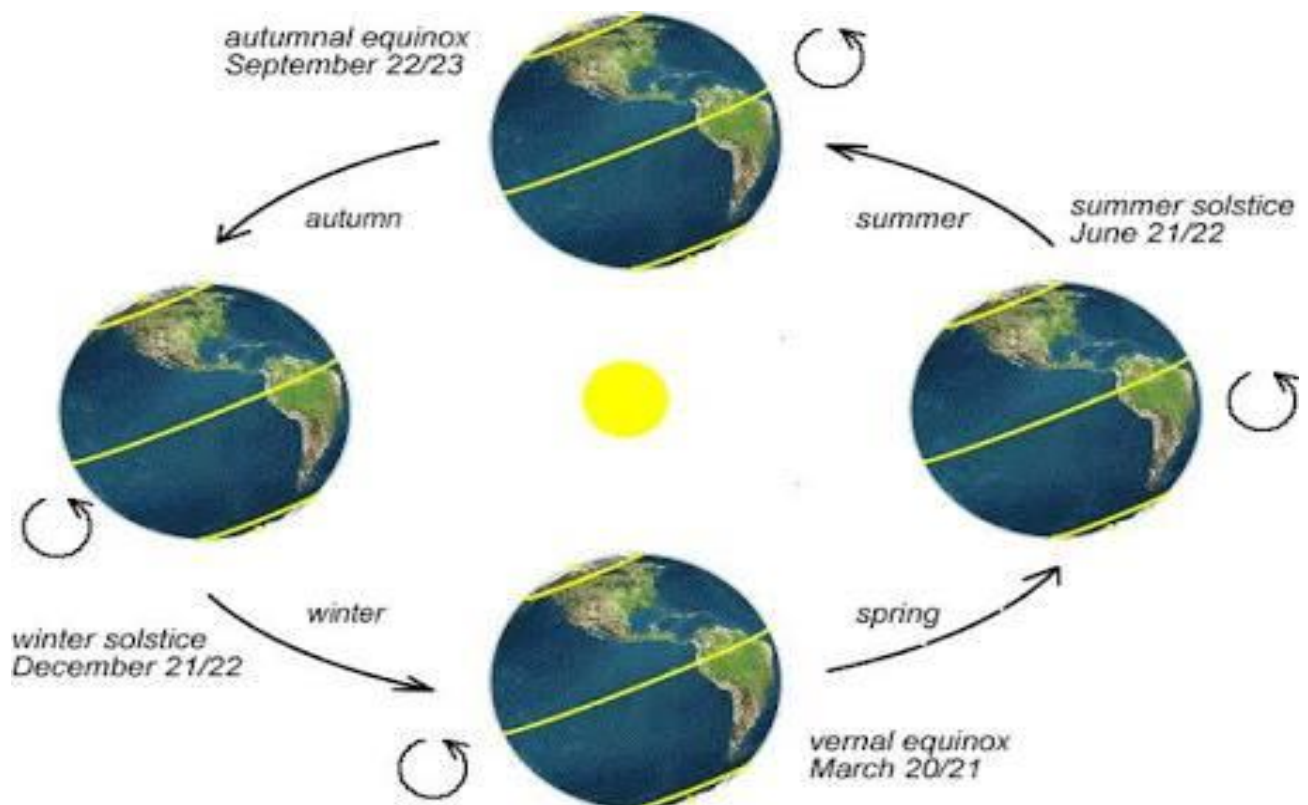
2. On 22nd December , when the Southern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun the Northern Hemisphere will be away from it. This results in Southern Hemisphere experiencing Summer Solstice while Northern Hemisphere experiences Winter Solstice.

H•O•T•S

Q1. Why are vertical sunrays hotter than slanting rays?

Ans. Vertical sunrays are hotter than slanting rays because vertical rays fall direct and concentrated in a smaller area. Slanting rays spread over a large area.

Draw a diagram to show how seasons change during the year.



CHAPTER 4

MAPS

NEW WORDS :

1. Advantages
2. Limitations
3. Representation
4. Thematic
5. Political
6. Plateaus
7. Components
8. Cardinal
9. Conventional
10. Symbols
11. Sketch
12. Observation

GLOSSARY :

1. **Map** - A representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to scale.
2. **Compass** - An instrument used to find out main directions.
3. **Plan** - Drawing of a small area on a large scale.
4. **Cartography** - The science of map-making.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. When do you use a globe?

Ans. We use a globe when we want to study the earth as a whole.

Q2. What is an atlas?

Ans. An atlas is a collection of maps.

Q3. What type of a map is a weather map?

Ans. Thematic maps .

Q4. What are the five components of a map? List them.

Ans. The five components of a map are :

Title, Map Scale, Directions, Conventional Symbols and Map Key or Legend.

Short Answer Type Questions :

Q1. What do physical maps show?

Ans. Physical maps show natural features of the earth such as Mountains, Plateaus, Plains, Rivers, Oceans etc.

Q2. What do you mean by a thematic map?

Ans. A map which gives focus on specific information is known as thematic map. For example road maps, maps showing distribution of forests , industries etc.

Q3. What are conventional symbols?

Ans. Some symbols have a fixed meaning and are understood uniformly throughout the world. Such symbols are known as conventional symbols.

Q4. What do political maps show?

Ans. These maps show the boundaries of countries, states, capitals and major towns. It also shows the capital of a country, state and main cities.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Q1. How is a map more useful than a globe?

Ans 1. It is easier to identify regions in a map than in a globe.

2. It can be carried and handled easily.

3. It is used by the defence people in both planning as well as attacks.

4. It is very useful to tourists and travellers.

5. It can be collected together in book forms.

6. It provides detailed as well as accurate information ever for small area.

Q2. Differentiate between :

A. Map and Plan

Map	Plan
1. It shows a very large area using a small scale.	Drawing of a small area over a large scale.
2. It contains a lot of information.	In plan,details are given in the form of symbols.
3. A map shows only the very important features of the area.	3. A plan can show the length and the breadth.

B. Differentiate between Large Scale Maps and Small Scale Maps:

Answer.

Large Scale Maps	Small Scale Maps
<p>1.They show a small area in greater detail.</p> <p>2.They are usually guide maps or topographic maps.</p> <p>3. They show details of cities, towns, villages and smaller areas.</p> <p>4. Natural and man-made features are also shown.</p>	<p>1.They show a large area but in less detail.</p> <p>2.They are used for atlases and wall maps.</p> <p>3.They show important features like mountains, plateaus, plains, continents and countries.</p> <p>4.They provide a broad overview of an area.</p>

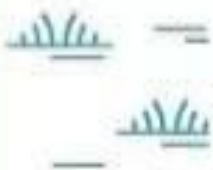
















H•O•T•S

Q1. How do symbols help in reading ?

Ans. Symbols represent roads , bridges, trees , railway lines etc .Through certain letters , shades , colours , pictures and lines . In this way symbols are a convenient means of reading a map .

Draw some conventional signs and symbols used in maps.

LEGEND

	Marsh		Main road		Camp site		Church with Tower
	Coniferous Forest		Railway Line		Caravan site		Church with Spire
	Aquaduct		Footpath		Viewpoint		
	Bridge		Golf		Carpark		
	Quarry		Post Office		Lighthouse in Use		