GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 6
Chapter 2- Motions of the Earth

I. Define the following:
   1) Equinox
   2) Solstice
   3) Inclination of axis of the earth

III. Fill in the blanks:

1) On 22 December the sun shines vertically on the ------------at noon.

2) Countries of the -------------Hemisphere have winter in June.

3) Unequal days and nights on the earth are caused by--------------------.

4) The earth makes an angle of ---------- with the orbital plane.

6) The two ends of the Earth's axis are called -------------------.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1) Explain briefly with the help of a diagram the earth's position and resulting conditions during summer and winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

2) Explain with a diagram how rotation causes day and night.

V.   HOTS questions (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

a) Summers are hot and winters are cold. Can you give a reason why?

GEOGRAPHY-CLASS 6
Chapter 4- Maps

Q1.Define the following:-

Map, physical map, political map, thematic map, scale of map, small scale map,large scale map , cardinal points, conventional symbols and sketch.

Q2.Why do we need a map? Into how many types maps can be divided?

Q3.Give uses and limitations of map.

Q4.How is a map useful?

Q5.What is north line?

Q6What is the importance of a compass?

Q7. What do you know about conventional symbols?

Q8.What is an atlas?

Q9.Draw diagrams of cardinal points, compass and symbols.

Q 10. Match the following:

A	B
1. Map showing different countries	Yellow-brown
2. Map showing physical features	political map
3. Color used to show	plains blue
4. Colour used to	plateau green
5. Color used to show	water physical map

Q11. Activity: Get up early in the morning. Go to an open space in your house and observe the directions during sunrise.

CIVICS-CLASS 6
Chapter 4- Key elements of a democratic government

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In South Africa, there lived black people, _____ and Indians
2. Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to _____.

3. Through _____ in elections people elect leaders to represent them.

4. The African National Congress led the struggle against_____.

5. Blacks and Coloured people were not considered to be _____ to whites.

6. South Africa became a democratic country in the year_____

7. The two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute are _____.

8. In India, the government is elected for the period of _____ years.

9. The leader of the African National Congress was _____.

10. Hector and his classmates wanted to learn their own language, their language was _____.

II. TRUE OR FALSE

1. Non – Whites could vote in South Africa before 1994.

2. It was the effort of Nelson Mandela that made South Africa a democratic country.

3. Conflicts and differences are resolved by the laws laid by our constitution.

4. Apartheid system in South Africa was abolished in the year 1990.

5. In our society boys and girls are valued equally.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Untouchability   - through voting

2. Equality and justice   - Black

3. Africans   - Dr. B. R Ambedkar

4. Hector   - whites

5. People elect leaders   - Key elements of a democracy

IV. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name the various races that live in South Africa.

2. Name one black township.

3. Who was Hector? What did he want?

4. Name the party that fought against the system of apartheid.

5. Who is responsible to resolve conflicts or differences?

6. What is the role of police when there is a chance of violence does not take place?

7. What does government do to promote justice among the girls?

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Write a short note on "The African National Congress"

2. List five ways in which non –whites were discriminated against?

VI. HOTS questions (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

   a) Why do you think it is necessary for everyone to vote?

   b) Can the media and political parties influence public opinions?

   c) Explore and visit any NGO and suggest how they generate public opinion.