

THE EARTH – ITS GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- Locating places on the Earth:
 - Latitudes [meaning, characteristics, important latitudes]
 - Longitudes [meaning, characteristics, important longitudes]
- Weather and Climate:
 - Difference between weather and climate
 - Factors that affect climate of a place
 - Major Temperature Zones of the Earth [Torrid, Temperate, Frigid]

THE ENVIRONMENT – MAJOR CONCERNS

- Natural disasters [earthquake, cyclones, floods, drought, volcanic eruptions, landslides]
- Effects and precautions related to natural disasters.

Agriculture:

- Types of crops [food crops- wheat, rice, cash crops- cotton, jute, sugarcane]
- Different types of agricultural practices in the world [Subsistence farming, intensive farming, extensive farming, shifting farming, plantation farming, commercial farming]
- Development of agriculture
- Green Revolution
- Locating major crop producing regions on the world map

REPRESENTATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- Difference between map, sketch, plan and globe
- Importance of maps
- Types of maps based on scale
- Directions – Eight Cardinal points
- Symbols used in maps
- Diagrams with brief explanation [rivers, meanders, anticline, syncline, tributaries, distributaries, delta, block mountain]

Class VI

Study of Continents: North America and South America

- **NORTH AMERICA**

- Location
- Political Divisions
- Physical Features
- Locating physical features on the map

- **SOUTH AMERICA**

- Location
- Political Divisions
- Physical Features
- Locating physical features on the map

WATER BODIES

- Oceans, seas, lakes and rivers
 - Oceans – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern ocean; their characteristics and importance.
 - Seas – distribution of marginal and inland seas [Bering sea, Caribbean sea, North sea, Black sea, Caspian sea, Aral sea, Arabian sea, Red sea and Dead sea.
 - Lakes – distribution of major lakes in the world; their characteristics and importance [Baikal, Five Great Lakes of the U.S.A, Lake Victoria, and Chilka lake.
 - Rivers – distribution of major rivers in the world; their characteristics and importance, [St Lawrence, Mississippi, Amazon, Nile, Rhine, Indus, Ganga, Huang Ho]
 - Causes of pollution of water bodies

Class VI

LANDFORMS

- Types of landforms [mountains and valleys – processes of formation; endogenous and exogenous processes]
- Mountains – Folding, meaning and characteristics of Young Fold mountains, distribution of Young Fold mountains in the world [Rockies, Andes, Alps, Great Dividing Range, Himalayas and Atlas mountains]; meaning and characteristics of Old Fold mountains, distribution of Old Fold mountains in the world [Urals, Appalachians, Aravallis – location on world map.
- Faulting – meaning of faulting, formation and characteristics of Block mountains, distribution of Block mountains in the world [Black Forest, Vosges, Vindhyas]; importance of mountains.
- Volcanic mountains – formation and characteristics[Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mount Fujiyama in Japan]* Valleys – formation and characteristics of Rift valley, distribution of Rift valleys in the world [Rhine, Narmada, Nile]
- Plateaus – formation and characteristics, types of plateaus, distribution in the world[the Deccan plateau in India, Tibetan plateau, the East African plateaus in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda]
- Plains – formation and characteristics, types of plains, distribution of plains in the world [plains of North America, Gangetic plains of India]
- Landforms and People – impact of landforms on the life of people [comparison between life in the mountains and life in the plains]