

REVISION SHEET GEOGRAPHY: GRADE 6

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions

(1) What is air?

(A) Air is an invisible substance of nitrogen and water surrounding the atmosphere

(B) Air is an invisible substance of oxygen and nitrogen surrounding the atmosphere

(C) Air is a visible substance of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide surrounding the atmosphere

(2) Temperature is measured using an instrument called _____

(A) Barometer

(B) Isobars

(C) Thermometer

(3) Air pressure is measured in unite called _____

(A) Bars

(B) Thermometers

(C) Isobars

4 Lines joining places of equal pressure is called _____

(A) Millibars

(B) Isobars

(C) Bars

(5) An area of extremely low pressure is called _____

(A) A cyclone

(B) A Typhoon

(C) An anticyclone

(6) What are longitudes?

(A) They are imaginary lines running right round the earth from north to south

(B) They are imaginary lines running right round the earth from west to east

(C) They are parallel lines running right round the earth from south to north

(7) The first timepiece accurate enough to allow longitude to be calculated is called _____

(A) The global positioning instrument

(B) The Greenwich Mean Time

(C) John Harrison's chronometer

(8) What do the letters GMT stand for?

(A) Global positioning instrument

(B) Greenwich Mean Time

(C) Gross domestic product

(9) What are latitudes?

(A) They are parallel lines that run across the earth from west to east

(B) They are imaginary lines running right round the earth from north to south

(C) The line that divide the earth into two equal parts

(10)What is the name of the device that can tell your exact location within seconds?

(A) The global positioning instrument

(B) The gross domestic product

(C) The Greenwich Mean Time

(11)The two types of barometer are_____ and

(A)Mercury barometer and Millibars

(B) Mercury barometer and Aneroid barometer

(C) Aneroid barometer and isobars

(12) Winds blowing steadily toward the equator are called

(A) Trade winds

(B) Upper atmosphere winds

(C) Surface winds

(13) Winds that blow from land to the sea at night is called

(A) Sea breeze

(B) Surface winds

(C) Land breeze

(14) Winds that blow during the day from the sea towards the land

(A) Trade winds

(B) Sea breeze

(C) Upper atmosphere wind

(15) An area of high pressure is called _____

(A) An anticyclone

(B) A cyclone

(C) A typhoon

(16) Winds swirling round the eye of a cyclone at a speed of about 300km/h are called _____

(A) Cyclones

(B) Tornadoes

(C) Anticyclones

(17) What are tributaries?

(A) They are bigger rivers that merge to form a sea

(B) They are smaller streams that merge to form a river

(C) It is a point where two rivers meet

(18) A network of run-off from a large area of land that enters the tributaries and main river is called ____

(A) A confluence

(B) A tributaries

(C) A drainage basin

(19) A broadened “v” shape of a river approaching the sea is known as _____

(A) An estuary

(B) A tributary

(C) A confluence

(20) What are glaciers?

(A) They are water stored in the form of a reservoir

(B) They are water stored in the form of snow

(C) They are heaps of ice piled up by run-off

(21) The huge pieces of glaciers that has broken up and unable to melt are called _____

(A) Icebergs

(B) Sand dunes

(C) Snow fall

(22) What is a sea?

(A) A sea is the over flow of big rivers

(B) A sea refers to the large body of salt water that surrounds the earth's land masses

(C) A large body of unsalted river that surrounds a city

(23) The sea bed that surrounds a continent at depth of about 200m is called _____

(A) Continental shelves

(B) Pacific Ocean

(C) Tides

SECTION B: TRUE or FALSE

1. Winds blowing steadily towards the equator is called the upper atmosphere wind _____ FALSE _____
2. Land breeze are wind that blows during the night from the land towards the sea _____ TRUE _____
3. The two types of barometers are the mercury barometer and the aneroid barometer _____ TRUE _____
4. Winds swirling round the eye of a cyclone at a speed of up to 300km/h are called the trade winds _____ FALSE _____
5. Anticyclone is an area of extremely high pressure _____ TRUE _____
6. Continental shelves are the seabed surrounding a continent at depth of about 200m, _____ TRUE _____
7. Tides are the cyclic rise and fall of the sea level caused by gravitational pull of the sun and moon _____ TRUE _____
8. An ocean is a small body of sugar water that covers 100% of the earth surface, _____ FALSE _____
9. Salt pans are large hollows in the middle of the sea which are used for obtaining salt by melting _____ FALSE _____
10. A sea refers to all the salt water that surrounds the earth's land masses _____ TRUE _____
11. The Atlantic Ocean and river Nile are examples of a sea _____ FALSE _____
12. Spring tides are tides that occur when the sun and the moon are pulling in opposite direction _____ FALSE _____
13. Neap tides are tides that occur when the sun and moon are pulling in the same direction _____ FALSE _____
14. Glaciers are water stored in the form of snow unable to melt _____ TRUE _____
15. Icebergs are huge pieces of wood that has broken up _____ FALSE _____

16. Tributary are big rivers that merge to form a sea
_____ FALSE _____
17. A confluence is a point where two rivers
meet _____ TRUE _____
18. A estuary is a broadened "U" shape of a sea approaching
the Ocean _____ FALSE _____
19. A drainage basin is a network of Run-off from a large area
of land that enters the tributaries and main river
_____ TRUE _____
20. The first timepiece accurate enough to allow longitudes to
be calculated is called the International Date Line
_____ FALSE _____
21. Longitudes are imaginary lines running right round the
earth from the north pole to the south pole
_____ TRUE _____
22. Latitudes are parallel lines that runs across the earth from
West to East ____ TRUE _____
23. The letters GMT stands for the "Global Positioning
Instrument" _____ FALSE _____
24. The device that can tell your exact location within seconds
is called GMT _____ FALSE _____
25. A map can be defined as the plan of an area
_____ TRUE _____
26. A large- scale map is a map that shows a large area in less
detail. _____ FALSE _____
27. Heights on a map can be represented by colors and
contours _____ TRUE _____

SECTION C: Short Questions and Answers

(1)What is weathering?

It is the process by which large rocks are broken up over a long period of time into smaller and smaller pieces

(2)State two main agents of weathering.

Temperature change, Chemicals

(3)What is erosion?

Erosion is the wearing away of rocks which has been broken up by weathering agents

(4) What is deposition?

It is the process by which rock debris is deposited by agents of erosion like rivers, seas.

(5) What is the International Date Line?

It is an arbitrary line approximately along the 180th meridian designed as a place where each calendar day begins

(6)Longitudes are;

Imaginary lines running right round the earth from the north pole to the south pole

(7)What are latitudes?

They are parallel lines that run across the earth from west to east

(8)What is a drainage basin?

It is a network of run-off from a large area of land that enters the tributaries and main river

(9) What are continental shelves?

They are the seabed surrounding a continent at depth of up to about 200m

(10) Tides are;

The cyclic rise and fall of sea level caused by gravitational pull of the sun and moon

(11) What are salt-pans?

They are small hollows near the sea which are used for obtaining salt by evaporation

(12) An Ocean can be defined as.

A vast body of salt water that covers almost 90% of the earth surface