



Geography

Year 6

MARCH EXAMINATION 2021

1 hr. 30 min

Additional Materials:

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB recommended)

Read these instructions first

This paper contains 16 questions. Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Do **not** use staples, paper clips, and glue or correction fluid.

Any rough working should be done in the rough work booklet provided.

NAME:

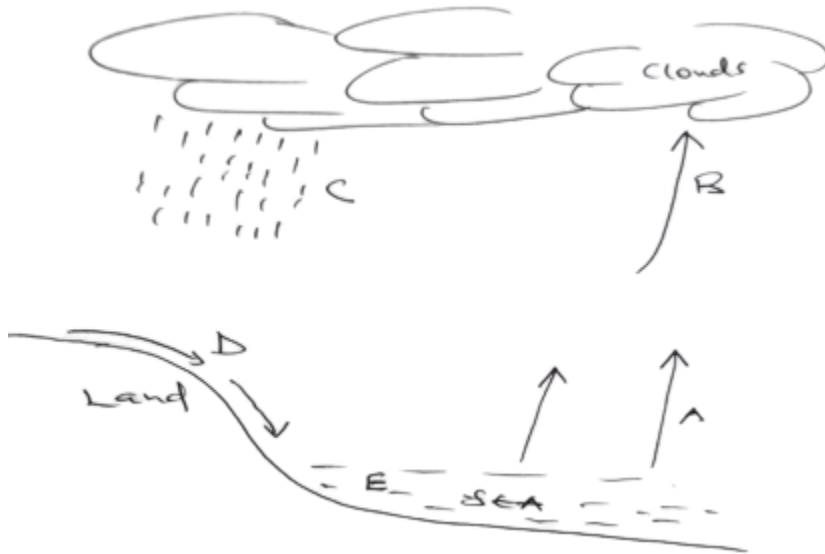
DATE:

SCORE:

TOTAL MARKS:

[Turn over]

1. a. The figure below shows a water cycle.



i. Name the processes labelled A, B, C, D, and E (5)

A

B

C

D

E

b. Fill in the blank spaces using the words in the brackets (10 points)

(*Collection Precipitation Rain Water cycle Evaporation*
Condensation Surface run-off Clouds Snow Sun)

A _____ is the endless movement of water from the atmosphere to the earth surface and back to the atmosphere. The process starts with the process of _____ when the ocean is heated by the _____ and the water vapor rises in the atmosphere. As it rises, the water vapor cools through a process of _____ into small water particles. The water particles form _____ which later fall on the surface of the earth through the process of _____ in form of _____ hails, _____. The water that reaches the surface runs over through a process called _____ and gets gathered into the seas and oceans through a process called _____.

2. Use the following words for question two

(*Distributary Tributary Mouth Source confluence*)

- a) The point where the river starts is called _____ while the point where the river ends is called _____. (2)
- b) A smaller river that joins the main river is called a _____ while smaller rivers branching off from the river as it nears the mouth is called a _____. (2)
- c) The point where a tributary joins the main river is called _____. (1)

3. A river undergoes three stages from source to mouth. Name the stages. (3)
4. Which one of the following physical features forms during a river's youthful stage? (1)
- a. V-shaped valleys b. Meanders c. Oxbow lake d. estuaries
5. Which of the features below form during the old stage of a river? (1)
- a. Estuary b. Levees c. Flood plains d. Narrow river valley e. Steep sides

6. For question six, use the words in the brackets to fill in the blank spaces (12)

(Brazil Nile South America Lake Victoria Amazon Atlantic Ocean
 Montara, Bolivia Egypt Africa Mediterranean Uganda)

The longest river in the world is River _____ that is found in the continent of _____ while the largest River in the world is the _____ River, found in the continent of _____.

River Nile has got its source in _____ and mouth at the _____ sea while the Amazon River has got its source at the _____ River and the mouth at the _____ ocean. Two countries through which River Nile crosses are _____ and _____.

while the Amazon River crosses over _____ and
_____ countries.

7. The following are uses of a river. Which one is not? (5)

- a) The river water is used for irrigation
- b) The water from the river is used for domestic purposes
- c) The water from the river is used for industrial development
- d) The rivers are used for transport
- e) None of the above

8. Below are challenges facing rivers? Which one is not? (5)

- a) Pollution from Industries
- b) Flooding
- c) Infestation of pests and diseases
- d) Generating electricity

9. A mountain is a place of high ground of less than 300m above sea level. True or False? (1)

10. Which of the following is not a type a map? Tick more than one (4)

- a. Relief map
- b. climate map
- c. topographic maps
- d. Temperature maps

11. Using a tick, mark all types of mountains listed below. (5)

- a. Lake Victoria Mountain b. volcanic mountains c. Aberdares mountains d. Fold Mountains
 e. Fault Mountains

12. Below are the Ways Mountains affect temperature? Which one is not? (5)

- a. The higher you go, the colder it gets
 b. Snow forms at the top of high mountains
 c. It is warmer down in the valleys of mountains
 d. There is a lot of rainfall on the windward side of mountains.
 e. The leeward side is cold

13. Below is an illustration of how mountains influence rainfall.



- a. What is the type of rainfall illustrated above? (2)

Relief Rainfall Convectional Rainfall.

- b. Name the sides named A and B (2)

- c. Which process leads to the sea water to rise? (3)

Evaporation Condensation Precipitation

14. The following are examples of Fold Mountains. Which one is not? (5)

- a. Andes b. Rockies c. Himalayas d. Alps e. Mt Kilimanjaro

15. The following are the ways in which mountains affect land use. Tick more than one. (5)

- a. Mountains pose a challenge in constructing transport facilities
- b. Windward sides of the mountains receive enough rainfall suitable for farming.
- c. Some mountains are sources of rivers
- d. Mountains provide wood used as a source of fuel
- e. Mountains are fishing grounds

16. Which of the following is a method of controlling deforestation? (1)

- a. Planting many trees
- b. Using of trees to produce fuel
- c. Burning forests
- d. Cutting trees to construct houses