

Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____

Reinforcement worksheet – Grade 6
 Geography
 Chp # 1

Structure of the Earth, Rocks, Tools of Geography & Plate Tectonics

Q1. True / False

1. The crust is the outermost and thinnest layer of the Earth. (____)
2. The mantle is the thickest layer of the Earth. (____)
3. The outer core is liquid, while the inner core is solid. (____)
4. Basalt is a coarse-grained igneous rock. (____)
5. Fossils are mostly found in sedimentary rocks. (____)
6. Slate is a metamorphic rock formed from shale. (____)
7. Continental crust is thicker than oceanic crust. (____)
8. Oceanic crust is mostly made of basalt. (____)
9. Earthquakes and volcanoes occur mostly at plate boundaries. (____)
10. Alfred Wegener gave the Continental Drift Theory. (____)
11. Convergent boundaries are where plates move apart. (____)
12. Rocks are important because they provide minerals, fuels, and building material. (____)

Q2. Match the Columns

Column A	Match	Column B
1. Granite		a. Extrusive igneous rock
2. Basalt		b. Metamorphic rock from limestone
3. Marble		c. Intrusive igneous rock
4. Coal		d. Fossil fuel (sedimentary)
5. Limestone		e. Sedimentary rock
6. Oceanic crust		f. Basalt, thin & dense
7. Continental crust		g. Granite, thick & less dense
8. Convergent boundary		h. Plates move towards each other
9. Divergent boundary		i. Plates move apart
10. Transform boundary		j. Plates slide past each other

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Q3. Fill in the Blanks

1. The Earth has four main layers: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
2. The crust is divided into large pieces called _____.
3. The _____ discontinuity separates the crust from the mantle.
4. Continental crust is made mostly of _____, while oceanic crust is made of _____.
5. Igneous rocks are formed from cooling of _____ or _____.
6. Sedimentary rocks are formed by deposition and _____ of sediments.
7. Metamorphic rocks are formed by _____ and _____.
8. Fossils are preserved remains of _____ and _____.
9. The three main types of plate boundaries are _____, _____, and _____.
10. Convergent boundaries often form _____ and _____.
11. Divergent boundaries often form _____ ridges.
12. Transform boundaries often cause _____.
13. Alfred Wegener proposed the _____ theory.
14. Rocks are important because they provide _____, _____, and _____.
15. Satellites are used for _____, _____, and _____.

Important Exam Questions

1. Draw and label a neat diagram showing the structure of the Earth.
2. Differentiate between continental crust and oceanic crust.
3. Explain the importance of rocks in our daily life and economy.
4. Define tectonic plates.
5. Describe the three main types of plate boundaries (convergent, divergent, transform) with examples.
6. What is Alfred Wegener's Continental Drift Theory? Give evidence that supports it.
7. Why are earthquakes and volcanoes mostly found near plate boundaries?
8. Explain how igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks are formed. Give two examples of each.
9. Draw and explain the rock cycle.
10. Define globe, map, atlas, GIS, and satellite. How are they useful in geography?