



ST NICHOLAS COLLEGE RABAT SECONDARY

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS

February 2016

Mark

Year 8

GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 1 h 30 min

Name: _____ Class: _____ Register Number: _____

Answer all questions

1) In the space below draw the earth as seen from the inside. Label your diagram with the following:

crust

inner core

mantle

outer core

convection currents

(5)

2) Write True or False.

a	The crust is made up of molten rocks.	
b	We live on the crust.	
c	The convection currents are found in the core.	
d	The earth's crust is divided into a large number of plates.	
e	Most of the world's earthquakes occur at plate boundaries.	
f	The tectonic plates do not move.	
g	Volcanoes form only on land.	
h	No tsunamis can be formed in the Mediterranean Sea.	
i	The Eurasian plate and the African plate have been moving towards each other for millions of years.	

(9)

3) Underline the correct answer.

i) An earthquake with the strength of (1, 8, 9) on the Richter Scale can be detected only by a seismograph .

ii) An earthquake with the strength of (1, 3, 9) on the Richter Scale brings near total destruction.

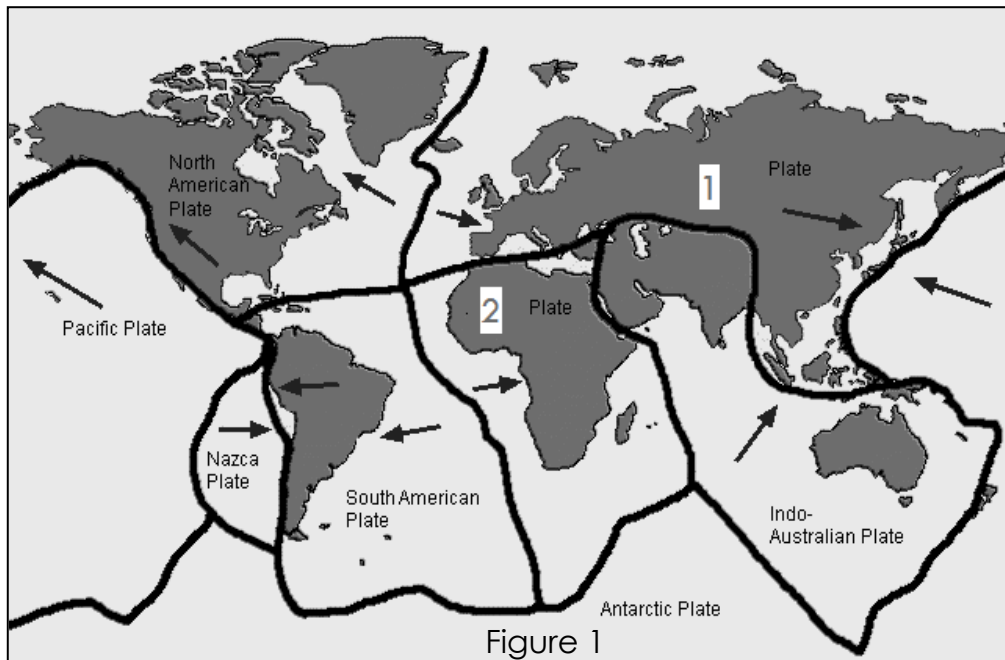
iii) The Richter Scale has a scale from 1 to (9, 15, 100).

iv) Scientists who study earthquakes are called (geologists, seismologists, meteorologists).

v) At plate boundaries we find a lot of: (**choose two from the following**): (waves, currents, earthquakes, smoke, storms, volcanoes).

(6)

4) Figure 1 shows the world's plate tectonics. Look at the diagram below and answer the questions.



a) Tectonic plates 1 and 2 are responsible for the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which occur within the Mediterranean Sea. Write the names of these two plates. Choose from **African Plate** and **Eurasian Plate**.

Tectonic Plate 1 _____

Tectonic Plate 2 _____ (2)

b) Explain why the plates move.

_____ (3)

c) Why do earthquakes occur within the Mediterranean Sea?

_____ (3)

d) By using a blue colour draw a plate boundary on Figure 1.

5) Figure 2a shows the continent as it looked more than 300 million years ago. Figure 2b shows what happened to this continent about 135 million years ago. With the help of Figure 2a and 2b answer the questions below.

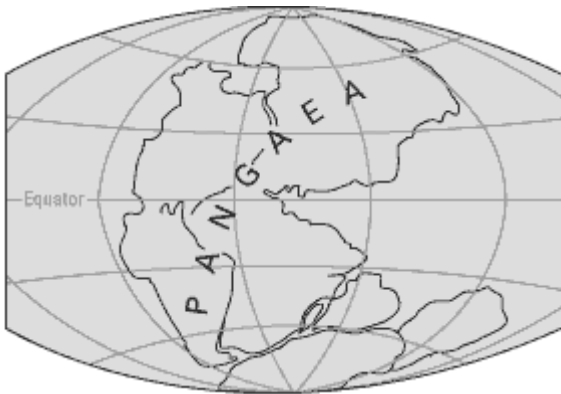


Figure 2a



Figure 2b

a) About 300 million years ago there was only one continent. What was this continent called? _____ (1)

b) With the help of Figure 2a and 2b explain what happened to this single continent throughout the years.

(3)

c) Explain what was the Sea of Tethys and what happened to this sea throughout the years?

(3)

6) In 2009 there was a very strong earthquake in Aquila Italy. The strength of the earthquake was 6.3 on the Richter Scale. Look at Figure 3 below and answer the questions.



Figure 3

a) On Figure 3 mark:

- i) The epicentre of this earthquake by drawing an arrow and **write epicentre.**
- ii) The seismic wave by drawing an arrow and **write seismic wave.**

(4)

b) Explain what is epicentre.

(2)

c) What was the strength of the earthquake which occurred in Aquila in 2009? _____

(1)

d)Where was the strength of the earthquake mostly felt in Aquila or in Rome?

(1)

e)Explain why did you choose this city in question above.

(2)

f)Mention **two** other countries within the Mediterranean Sea, besides Italy, that are hit more frequently by earthquakes.

(2)

g)Mention **two** dangerous effects caused by an earthquake.

(2)

h)In places which are often hit by earthquakes, people are afraid of aftershocks. What is an aftershock?

(3)

7) Figure 4 shows a map of the Mediterranean Sea.

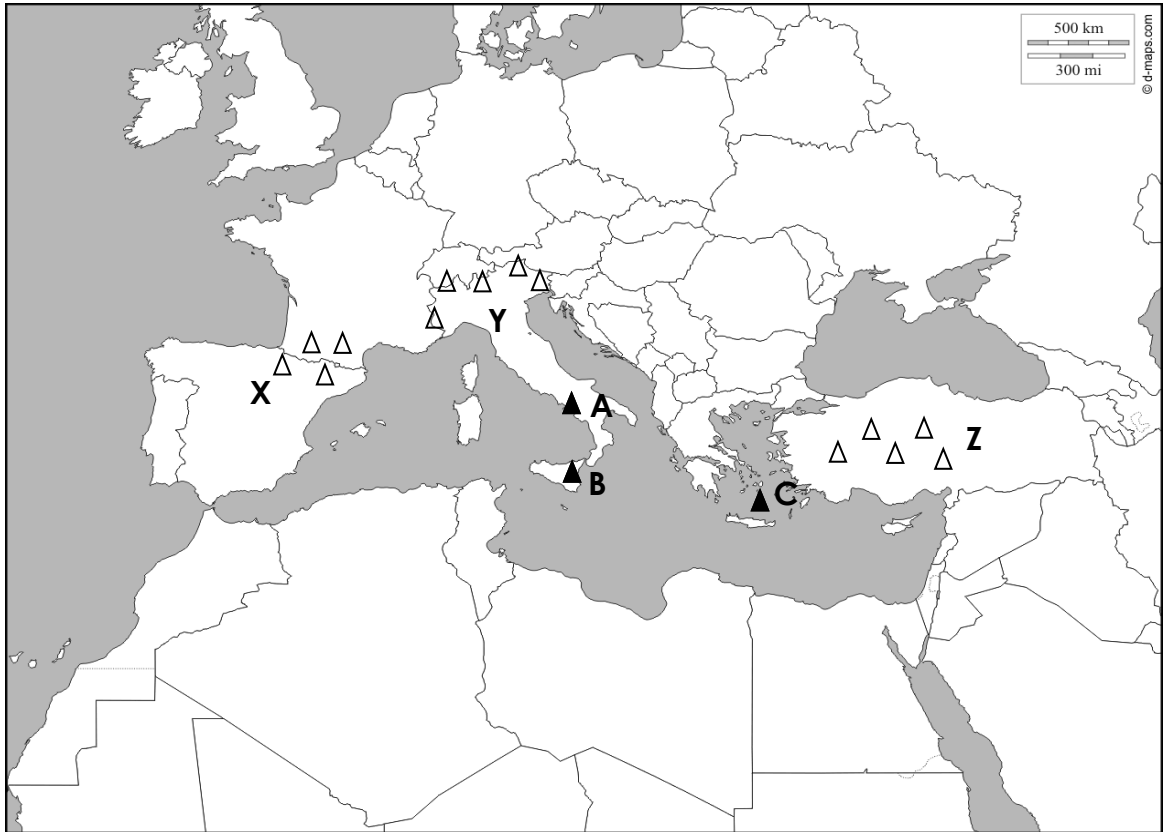


Figure 4

a) In Figure 4 there are 3 volcanoes marked as A, B and C. Underline the correct name of the volcano.

A (Vessuvius, Santorini, Etna)

B (Atlas, Etna, Vessuvius)

C (Pindus, Santorini, Atlas)

(3)

b) In Figure 4 there are 3 groups of mountains which are marked X, Y and Z. Underline the correct name of the mountain..

X (Atlas, Pindus, Pyrenees)

Y (Sierra, Alps, Santorini)

Z (Taurus, Apennines, Atlas)

(3)

8) Figure 5 shows the inside of a volcano.

a) Write these words in the correct boxes on Figure 5 below.

magma chamber

vent

pyroclastic flow

crater

lava

(5)

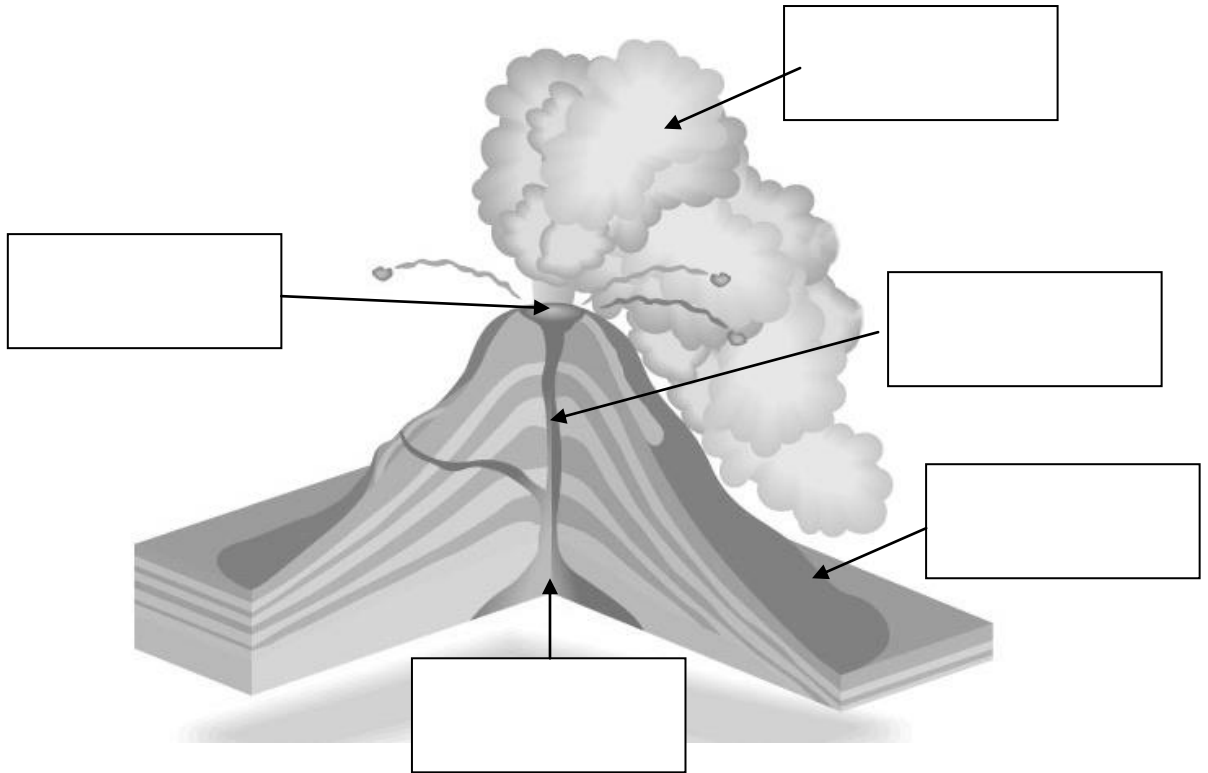


Figure 5

b) Mention **two** hazards of a volcano.

(2)

c) Write **two** advantages that people living close to a volcano have.

(2)

d) What is the difference between active, dormant and extinct volcano?

Active volcano - _____

Dormant volcano - _____

Extinct volcano - _____

(6)

9) Write the following terms next to the correct meaning.

earthquake

Etna

Richter

lava

seismograph

magma

tsunami

Word	Meaning
	The instrument which measures the strength of an earthquake.
	A large wave created as a result of an earthquake in the sea.
	The earth's movement, a tremor.
	Hot molten rock inside a volcano.
	The strength of an earthquake is measured on this scale.
	An active volcano found in Catania, Sicily.
	Hot molten rock coming out of a volcano.

(7)

10) Figure 6 shows the water cycle.

a) On figure 6 mark the following:

sea

clouds

mountains

(3)

b) Put the following words in the correct boxes on figure 6.

Surface water

evaporation

condensation

rain

(4)

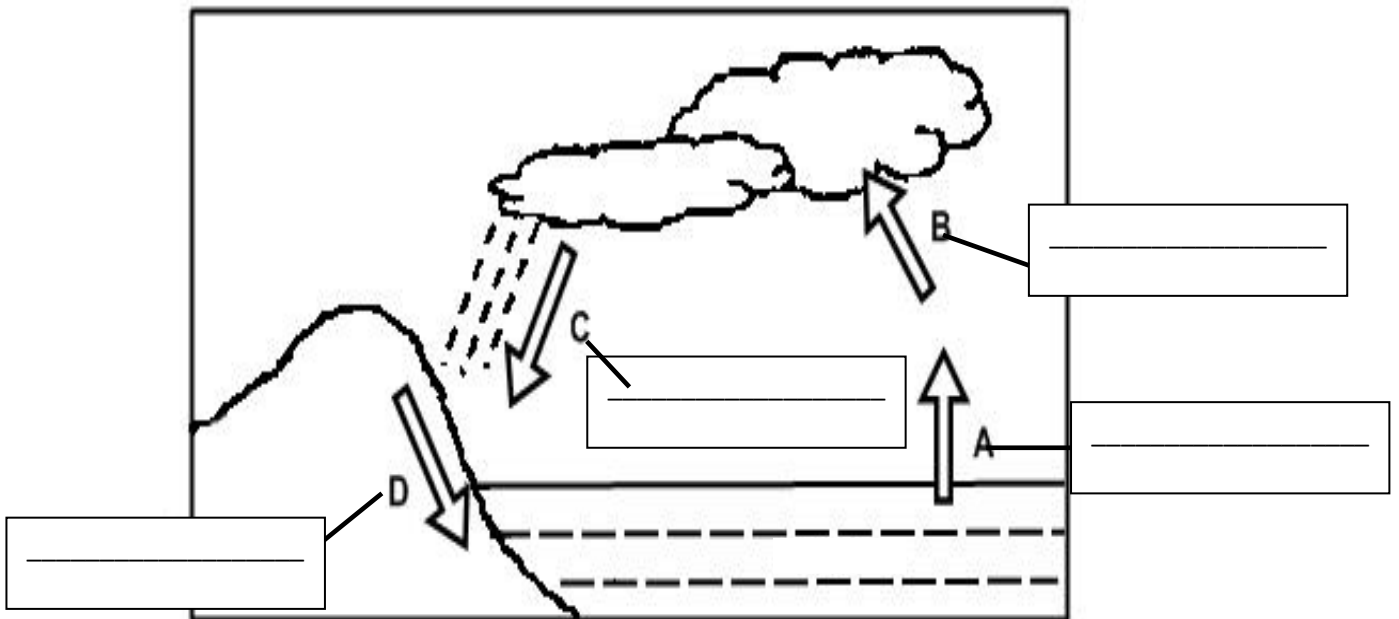


Figure 6

c) Explain what is the water cycle.

(2)

d) Match Column A with Column B

	<u>Column A</u>		<u>Column B</u>
1	Evaporation		When water falls down from the clouds. It can be rain, snow or sleet.
2	Condensation		The process through which water turns into water vapour.
3	Precipitation		The process through which water vapour turns into water and so clouds form.

(3)

10) Figure 7 is showing what we should do during an earthquake. Write what should you do if an earthquake occurs while you are in the classroom.

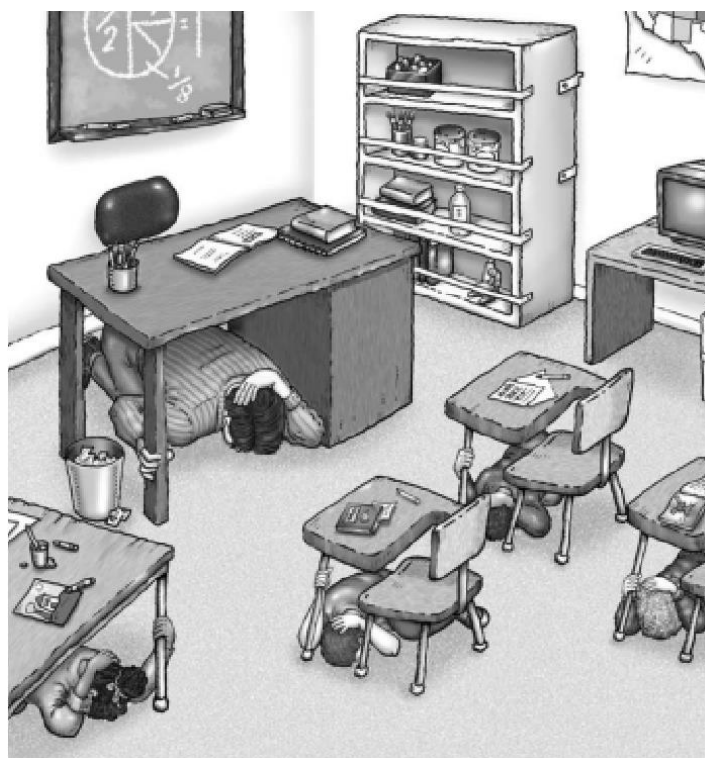


Figure 7

