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Target: \_\_\_/55 or \_\_\_\_ % 👍 👎

40

40

Year 8 HASS- Geography

***Task 1: In Class Short Answer Response (5% weighting)***

***(Introduction to Geography and Landforms and Landscapes)***

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Time: 5 minutes reading time and 35 minutes working time.**

**Section One: Multiple Choice**

Read each key term, or statement, and circle only one option from A-D with a pencil as your response.

**(8 marks)**

1. Which of the following is **not** a tool that a geographer would use?
2. Map
3. Atlas
4. GIS
5. Artefact
6. Geography can be divided into **two** main branches;
7. Psychological Geography and Human Geography
8. Physical Geography and Human Geography
9. Human Geography
10. Physical and Animal Geography
11. A landform is best defined as;
12. A man made feature on the earth’s surface.
13. A very light and porous volcanic rock.
14. A natural feature on the earth’s surface.
15. A natural feature on the oceans surf.
16. A landscape that is formed when easily dissolvable bedrock is worn away by acidic water is known as a landscape.
17. Karst
18. Arid
19. Mountain
20. Desert
21. Valuing a landscape for its attractiveness or beauty is known as value.
22. Spiritual
23. Aesthetic
24. Beauty
25. Emotional
26. Australia’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander believe that Australia’s landforms and landscapes were created because of the .
27. Dreeming
28. Dremtime
29. Sleeping
30. Dreaming

1. Which of the following maps is a geographer **least** likely to use;
2. Thematic map
3. Topographic map
4. Mental map
5. Political map
6. is the transportation of material that has been weathered from one place to another by wind, water and ice.
7. Erosion
8. Weathering
9. Deposition
10. Tsunami

**Section Two: Short Answer**

* + - 1. State what BOLTSS stands for: **(6 marks)**

B - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

O - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

L - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

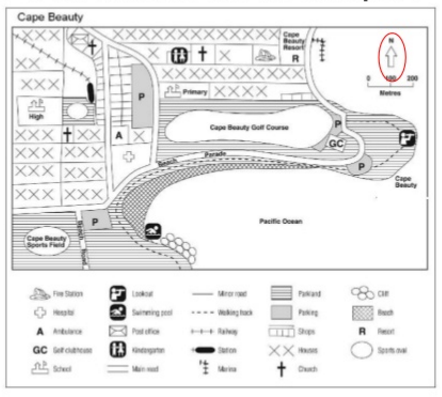
T - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

S - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

S - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section Two: Short Answer**

1. Label the features of a map that have arrows next to them. Use the word bank below to help you. **(6 marks)**



[Type a quote from the document or the summary of an interesting point. You can position the text box anywhere in the document. Use the Drawing Tools tab to change the formatting of the pull quote text box.]

Mapmakers, 2001 ©

**Word Bank:**

* Border
* Orientation
* Legend
* Title
* Scale
* Source
  + - 1. Matching Activity – You must read the information below to be able to match the number with the appropriate letter.

**(7 marks)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Concept | Explanation |
| **1**  SUSTAINABILITY | **A**  The level at which a geographical inquiry takes place – *personal, local, regional, national or global* |
| **2**  PLACE | **B**  The ongoing capacity of Earth to maintain all life. Using resources in a way that is managed so there is enough for future generations. |
| **3**  SCALE | **C**  The way things are arranged on the Earth’s surface. |
| **4**  CHANGE | **D**  A part of the Earth’s surface that is identified and given meaning by people. |
| **5**  SPACE | **E**  A specific place on Earth and all the things, both living and non-living, that are there. |
| **6**  INTERCONNECTION | **F**  The relationship between all things, both living and non-living, and all processes, both natural and human. |
| **7**  ENVIRONMENT | **G**  The dynamic nature of all processes on Earth, whether slow or fast, small or large. |

Match the number with the appropriate letter. Look carefully at the information above.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * + 1. Choose two landscapes found in Australia and then in the space below outline and define a landform found in this landscape and give an Australian example of the landform.

**(10 marks)**

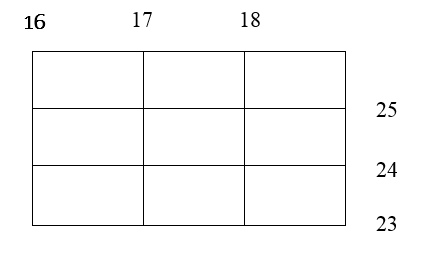
1. **Landscape 1:**
2. Landscape: (1)
3. Landform found in this landscape: (1)
4. Definition:

(2)

1. Australian example: (1)
2. **Landscape 2:**
   * + - 1. Landscape: (1)
         2. Landform found in this landscape: (1)
         3. Definition:

(2)

* + - * 1. Australian example: (1)
      1. Label on the spaces provided which lines are northings and which lines are easting’s. **(2 marks)**



* + - 1. Answer the following questions below on topographic maps;

How many numbers does an area reference have? **(5 marks)**

How many numbers does a grid reference have?

Name **three** landforms that can be shown using contour lines on a topographic map.

* + - 1. In the space provided write the name of the plate movement next to the diagram and explain the process. Be sure to include your explanation of the process why the plate movement occurs and what results from the plate movement.

**(12 marks)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Diagram** | **Name of plate movement** | **Explanation of process** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

* + - 1. Landscape’s play an important role in shaping a countries national identity. Choose a particular landscape that shapes Australia’s national identity and then explain how Australian’s value this landscape. **(5 marks)** 
         1. Landscape: (1)
         2. How do Australians value this landscape?

(4)

**END OF TEST**