**Year 8 HASS- Geography Assessment 3** (5 %)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Part A (5%) | Part B (2.5%) | Part C (2.5%) |
| **/ 28** | **/11** | **/11** |

***Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

**Time: 5 minutes reading time and 50 minutes working time.**

1. The role of geography is to:
2. Develop an understanding of the ways people interact with physical environments.
3. Promote active and informed participation in decision-making processes.
4. Develop an appreciation of how the world’s cultural diversity enriches our way of life.
5. All of the above
6. Geography is the study of:
7. the past, particularly people and events of the past
8. the economy and how it relates to people
9. people and places in the world
10. politics and law
11. ‘Urban sprawl’ is best defined as:
    1. The outward spread of a city and its suburbs as it continues to grow
    2. The relocation from a city area to a rural area
    3. The increase of population living in the cities
    4. The increase of population living in rural areas
12. Which of the key concepts of geography looks at geographical inquiry on different levels?
13. Change
14. Place
15. Scale
16. Interconnection
17. Choose the word that best describes the following definition “A part of the earth’s surface that is identified and given meaning by people”.
18. Sustainability
19. Space
20. Environment
21. Place
22. Which of the following is considered an advantage to living in cities?
    1. Traffic Congestion
    2. Higher crime rates
    3. Air Pollution
    4. Greater access to Medical Facilities
23. ‘Push and pull factors’ are best defined as:
    1. The factors that cause people to leave the places where they live and the factors that draw people to places.
    2. A rural city that supports smaller surrounding towns with services.
    3. The outward spread of a city and its suburbs as they grow.
    4. The movement of people within a country.
24. ‘Internal migration’ is best defined as:
    1. The factors that cause people to leave the places where they live and the factors that draw people to places.
    2. A rural city that supports smaller surrounding towns with services.
    3. The outward spread of a city and its suburbs as they grow.
    4. The movement of people within a country.
25. A landform is best defined as;
26. A human made feature on the earth’s surface.
27. A very light and porous volcanic rock.
28. A natural feature on the earth’s surface.
29. A natural feature on the ocean’s surface.
30. Migration’ is best defined as:
    1. The outward spread of a city and its suburbs as they grow.
    2. The movement of people.
    3. A rural city that supports smaller surrounding towns with services.
    4. People who have moved for employment opportunities.

**Section Two – Short Answer (18 marks)**

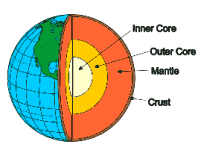
11. Define the Term, Urbanisation (1 marks)

\_\_\_\_ie. Increase in proportion of people living in towns and cities (or similar)

12. List the four ways that landscapes can be valued: (4 marks)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Aesthetic | 3. Cultural |
| 2. Spiritual | 4. Economic |

13. Label the following diagram of the Earth’s internal structure: (4 marks)



Inner Core

Outer Core

Mantle

Crust

14.Complete the table below. (6 marks)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| State the names of the three types of plate boundaries. | Outline the movement that occurs at the plate boundary. |
| * + - 1. Convergent or Destructive | Plates push together |
| * + - 1. Divergent or Constructive | Plates pull apart from each other |
| * + - 1. Transform or Conservative | Plates slide against each other |

* 1. The earth is shaped by three main geographical processes. Complete the table by labelling the three geological processes with their correct description (3 marks)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Geological Process** | **Description** |
| Erosion | The process by which sediment is moved from one place to another. |
| Weathering | The process which wears down rocks and other substances on the earth’s surface. |
| Deposition | The process in which sediment is laid down in new locations. |

**Part B Assessment 1 – Earthquake Inquiry Task Validation**  **(11 marks)**

Name of the earthquake you studied: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + - 1. **State** the Year this earthquake occurred: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
      2. **Identify** the magnitude of the earthquake: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
      3. Using examples and supporting evidence, **outline** the effect that your chosen earthquake had on *society (people):* (3 marks)

1 mark for stating ie. Death toll or size of damage

2 marks for outlining ie. Death toll, size of damage, Type of damage, injury toll, etc.

+ 1 mark for use of evidence or example, ie. Homes were damaged and x people were displaced.

* + - 1. Using examples and supporting evidence, outline the effect that your chosen earthquake had on the *economy:* (3 marks)

1 mark for stating ie. Cost of repair

2 marks for outlining ie. Cost of repair, and investment in the area may be focused on rebuilding, resulting in loss of income and damaging the local economy.

+ 1 mark for use of evidence or example, ie. School being destroyed meant x people lost their jobs and income or % of people didn’t have insurance and couldn’t afford repairs etc..

* + - 1. Using examples and supporting evidence, outline the effect that your chosen earthquake had on *the environment:*  (3 marks)

\_1 mark for stating ie. Cracks formed in ground

2 marks for outlining ie. The earthquake resulted in a tsunami which it these locations. Cracks in ground were also formed.

+ 1 mark for use of evidence or example, ie. The Tsunami caused x amount of damage and resulted in contamination of local water supplies etc.