

**Multiple choice knowledge checker**

**Tectonics**

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| 1. | What is a natural hazard? | |
| ⭘ | A. | An extreme hazard caused by human activity. |
| ⭘ | B. | An extreme natural event that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death. |
| ⭘ | C. | A hazard caused by climate change. |
| ⭘ | D. | A hazard resulting from the movement of tectonic plates. |

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| 2. | Natural events, such as volcanic eruptions or earthquakes that occur away from humans and properties are not considered natural hazards. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 3. | Which of the following factors affect the risk from natural events such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and floods? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Urbanisation |
| ⭘ | B. | Level of economic development |
| ⭘ | C. | Geographical location |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above |

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| 4. | What is a tectonic hazard? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A hazard that occurs as the result of extreme weather conditions. |
| ⭘ | B. | A hazard that occurs when the climate becomes too hot and causes drought. |
| ⭘ | C. | A hazard that occurs because of a movement of the Earth’s crust. |
| ⭘ | D. | A hazard that occurs as the result of human actions. |

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| 5. | Which of the following is an example of a tectonic hazard? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Volcanic eruption |
| ⭘ | B. | Flooding |
| ⭘ | C. | Landslide |
| ⭘ | D. | Drought |

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| 6. | What is a climatic hazard? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A hazard caused by the movement of the Earth’s crust. |
| ⭘ | B. | A hazard caused by human activity. |
| ⭘ | C. | A hazard that occurs when it becomes too hot. |
| ⭘ | D. | A hazard that occurs as the result of certain weather conditions. |

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| 7. | Which hazard is caused by rising temperature? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Volcanoes |
| ⭘ | B. | Earthquakes |
| ⭘ | C. | Tsunamis |
| ⭘ | D. | Droughts |

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| 8. | What type of hazard is a tsunami? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Tectonic |
| ⭘ | B. | Climatic |
| ⭘ | C. | Both geomorphological and tectonic |
| ⭘ | D. | Neither climatic nor tectonic |

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| 9. | True or false? Volcanoes only happen in places where the climate is warm. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 10. | Countries around the Pacific Ring of Fire are more at risk of what types of natural hazard? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. |
| ⭘ | B. | Earthquakes and flooding. |
| ⭘ | C. | Volcanic eruptions and drought. |
| ⭘ | D. | Volcanoes and forest fires. |

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| 11. | What would the likely short-term impacts of a climatic hazard be on a developed country? | |
| ⭘ | A. | High death toll and high economic cost |
| ⭘ | B. | Low death toll and low economic cost |
| ⭘ | C. | High death toll and low economic cost |
| ⭘ | D. | Low death toll and high economic cost |

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| 12. | Which type of event is likely to occur more often due to climate change? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Volcanic eruptions |
| ⭘ | B. | Earthquakes |
| ⭘ | C. | Tropical Storms |
| ⭘ | D. | Landslides |

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| 13. | Which of the following is not an example of a classification of natural hazards? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Tectonic hazards |
| ⭘ | B. | Atmospheric hazards |
| ⭘ | C. | Geomorphological Hazards |
| ⭘ | D. | Human hazards |

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| 14. | Why do people live in areas vulnerable to natural hazards? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Can’t move |
| ⭘ | B. | Don’t want to move |
| ⭘ | C. | Can’t predict when a hazard will occur |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above |

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| 15. | What layer of the earth is found beneath the crust? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Inner core |
| ⭘ | B. | Outer core |
| ⭘ | C. | Mantle |
| ⭘ | D. | Plate |

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| 16. | True or false? The inner core is solid, whereas the outer core is liquid. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 17. | What is the upper section of the mantle called? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Crust |
| ⭘ | B. | Asthenosphere |
| ⭘ | C. | Inner Core |
| ⭘ | D. | Convection current |

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| 18. | Identify the two types of tectonic crust. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Continental and tectonic |
| ⭘ | B. | Continental and oceanic |
| ⭘ | C. | Continental and asthenosphere |
| ⭘ | D. | Oceanic and tectonic |

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| 19. | Which type of crust is heaviest? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Oceanic |
| ⭘ | B. | Continental |
| ⭘ | C. | Tectonic |
| ⭘ | D. | Asthenosphere |

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| 20. | Which type of crust is the thickest? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Oceanic |
| ⭘ | B. | Continental |
| ⭘ | C. | Tectonic |
| ⭘ | D. | Asthenosphere |

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| 21. | What is the top layer of the mantle and the Earth’s crusts known as? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Continental drift |
| ⭘ | B. | Plate tectonics |
| ⭘ | C. | Asthenosphere |
| ⭘ | D. | Lithosphere |

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| 22. | The lithosphere is broken into several large fragments. What are these known as? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Continental drift |
| ⭘ | B. | Dinner plates |
| ⭘ | C. | Tectonic plates |
| ⭘ | D. | Asthenosphere |

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| 23. | How is movement of the Earth’s crust currently tracked? | |
| ⭘ | A. | GPS |
| ⭘ | B. | ABS |
| ⭘ | C. | BBC |
| ⭘ | D. | RPG |

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| 24. | What is molten liquid rock above the Earth’s surface known as? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Asthenosphere |
| ⭘ | B. | Hot spot |
| ⭘ | C. | Magma |
| ⭘ | D. | Lava |

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| 25. | If lava is thick and stick it is said to be… | |
| ⭘ | A. | Viscous |
| ⭘ | B. | Non-viscous |

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| 26. | What is a plate margin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The point where all volcanoes occur. |
| ⭘ | B. | Where two tectonic plates meet each other. |
| ⭘ | C. | A convection current in the Earth’s mantle. |
| ⭘ | D. | The point where the crust and the mantle meet. |

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| 27. | Which of the following are examples of plate margins | |
| ⭘ | A. | Conductive, destructive and conservative. |
| ⭘ | B. | Constructive, destructive and democratic. |
| ⭘ | C. | Constructive, destructive and conservative. |
| ⭘ | D. | Conductive, destructive and democratic. |

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| 28. | Identify the two reasons why plates are thought to move. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Convection currents and ridge push & slab pull. |
| ⭘ | B. | Convection currents and ridge pull & slab push. |
| ⭘ | C. | Conservative currents and ridge push & slab pull. |
| ⭘ | D. | Convection currents and convection push & slab pull. |

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| 29. | How does the theory of convection suggest plates move? | |
| ⭘ | A. | ﻿Hot currents in the mantle flow beneath the lithosphere, building up lateral pressure and carry the plates with them. |
| ⭘ | B. | Hot currents in the outer core flow beneath the lithosphere, building up lateral pressure and carry the plates with them. |
| ⭘ | C. | The weight of a subducting plate causes it to move. |
| ⭘ | D. | Fossils found on opposite continents. |

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| 30. | What is ridge push? | |
| ⭘ | A. | When gravity causes the ridge to push on the lithosphere and move tectonic plates. |
| ⭘ | B. | When the weight of a dense tectonic plate is subducted into the mantle. |
| ⭘ | C. | When convectional currents cause plates to move due to friction. |
| ⭘ | D. | A feature formed due to fold mountains. |

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| 31. | What is slab pull? | |
| ⭘ | A. | When gravity causes the ridge to push on the lithosphere and move tectonic plates. |
| ⭘ | B. | When the weight of a dense tectonic plate is subducted into the mantle. |
| ⭘ | C. | When convectional currents cause plates to move due to friction. |
| ⭘ | D. | A feature formed due to fold mountains. |

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| 32. | Where are ocean ridges often found? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Destructive plate margin |
| ⭘ | B. | Conservative plate margin |
| ⭘ | C. | Passive plate margin |
| ⭘ | D. | Constructive plate margin |

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| 33. | Where do volcanoes and earthquakes occur? You can select more than one answer. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The are randomly distributed. |
| ⭘ | B. | There is a chain of volcanoes and earthquakes that occur around the edge of the Pacific Ocean. |
| ⭘ | C. | They are found at volcanic hot spots such as Hawaii. |
| ⭘ | D. | They occur along destructive and constructive plate margins. |

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| 34. | How far do most tectonic plates move each year? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A few millimetres |
| ⭘ | B. | A few centimetres |
| ⭘ | C. | A few metres |
| ⭘ | D. | A few kilometres |

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| 35. | What type of margin do the North American and Eurasian plate form? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Constructive |
| ⭘ | B. | Destructive |
| ⭘ | C. | Passive |
| ⭘ | D. | Conservative |

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| 36. | What happens at a conservative plate margin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | An oceanic plate subducts a continental plate. |
| ⭘ | B. | Two plates slide past each other. |
| ⭘ | C. | Two plates move away from each other. |
| ⭘ | D. | Two continental plates move towards each other. |

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| 37. | What happens at a destructive plate margin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | An oceanic plate subducts a continental plate. |
| ⭘ | B. | Two plates slide past each other. |
| ⭘ | C. | Two plates move away from each other. |
| ⭘ | D. | Two continental plates move towards each other. |

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| 38. | What happens at a constructive plate margin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | An oceanic plate subducts a continental plate. |
| ⭘ | B. | Two plates slide past each other. |
| ⭘ | C. | Two plates move away from each other. |
| ⭘ | D. | Two continental plates move towards each other. |

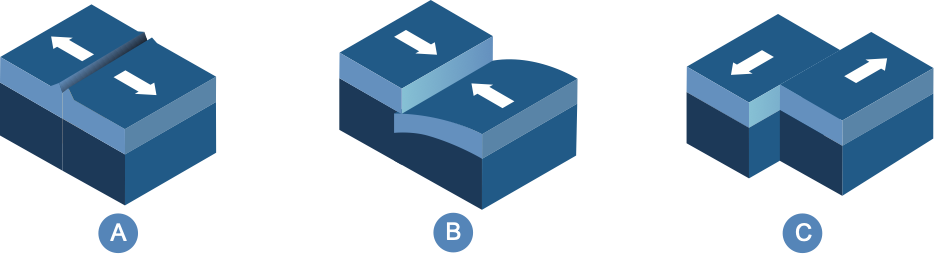
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| 39. | Rift valleys are associated with which type of plate margin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Destructive |
| ⭘ | B. | Constructive |
| ⭘ | C. | Conservative |

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| 40. | Identify two examples of rift valleys. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The Great Rift Valley in south-eastern Africa |
| ⭘ | B. | Thingvellir, south-western Iceland |
| ⭘ | C. | Lightwater Valley, England |
| ⭘ | D. | The Valley of the Kings, Egypt |

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| 41. | A subduction zone is associated with which type of plate margin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Destructive |
| ⭘ | B. | Constructive |
| ⭘ | C. | Conservative |

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| 42. | Shield volcanoes are associated with which type of plate margin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Destructive |
| ⭘ | B. | Constructive |
| ⭘ | C. | Conservative |

Figure 1 – Plate Margins



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| 43. | Identify the destructive margin in figure 1. | |
| ⭘ | A. |  |
| ⭘ | B. |  |
| ⭘ | C. |  |

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| 44. | Identify the constructive margin in figure 1. | |
| ⭘ | A. |  |
| ⭘ | B. |  |
| ⭘ | C. |  |

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| 45. | Identify the conservative margin in the figure 1. | |
| ⭘ | A. |  |
| ⭘ | B. |  |
| ⭘ | C. |  |

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| 46. | Fold mountains occur when two continental plates collide. Identify the type of margin where this occurs. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Destructive |
| ⭘ | B. | Constructive |
| ⭘ | C. | Conservative |
| ⭘ | D. | Passive |

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| 47. | What is a subduction zone? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The area where an oceanic plate is pushed under a continental plate. |
| ⭘ | B. | The area where two plates are passing each other and get stuck due to friction. |
| ⭘ | C. | The area where two plates separate creating new land. |
| ⭘ | D. | Another name for a volcanic hot spot. |

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| 48. | True or false? Fold mountains occur at both conservative and destructive plate margins. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 49. | True or false? Volcanoes and earthquakes occur at destructive plate margins. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 50. | What type of volcano is typically found along destructive plate margins? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Shield |
| ⭘ | B. | Composite |
| ⭘ | C. | Extinct |
| ⭘ | D. | Dormant |

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| 51. | True or false? Volcanoes occur along conservative plate margins. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 52. | What causes plates forming a conservative margin to get stuck as they pass each other? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Friction |
| ⭘ | B. | Subduction |
| ⭘ | C. | Liquefaction |
| ⭘ | D. | Meditation |

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| 53. | Why do earthquakes occur at conservative plate margins? | |
| ⭘ | A. | ﻿As the plates move past each other, friction causes them to become stuck. Pressure builds up until eventually the rock fractures causing an earthquake. |
| ⭘ | B. | As the oceanic plate subducts the continental plate, frication causes them to become stuck. Pressure builds up until eventually the rock fractures causing an earthquake. |
| ⭘ | C. | As two continental plates collide earthquakes occur as the land folds. |
| ⭘ | D. | As two plates move apart magma rises causing earthquakes. |

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| 54. | True or false? The San Andreas fault has formed along a conservative plate margin. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

Earthquake Case Study in an MIC – L’Aquila, Italy (2009)

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| 55. | What magnitude was the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 5.3 |
| ⭘ | B. | 6.3 |
| ⭘ | C. | 7.3 |
| ⭘ | D. | 8.3 |

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| 56. | Which fault did the earthquake occur on? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pacific / Australian |
| ⭘ | B. | Paganica |
| ⭘ | C. | Itsyourown |
| ⭘ | D. | North American / Eurasian |

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| 57. | How many buildings were damaged? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 3000 – 11000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 100 000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 200 000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 300 000 |

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| 58. | How many people died in the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 95 |
| ⭘ | B. | 185 |
| ⭘ | C. | 309 |
| ⭘ | D. | 407 |

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| 59. | How many people were injured? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 750 |
| ⭘ | B. | 1500 |
| ⭘ | C. | 2560 |
| ⭘ | D. | 3129 |

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| 60. | Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 185 people were killed, 3129 were injured and 2200 people had to live in temporary accommodation. |
| ⭘ | B. | The cathedral spire collapsed. |
| ⭘ | C. | Aftershocks triggered landslides and rockfalls. |
| ⭘ | D. | 10 000 affordable homes were built. |

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| 61. | What was the estimated cost of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | $6.5 billion |
| ⭘ | B. | $11.4 billion |
| ⭘ | C. | $24.3 billion |
| ⭘ | D. | $28 billion |

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| 62. | Identify one impact of the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | 5 rugby world cup matches were cancelled. |
| ⭘ | B. | 10 000 aftershocks caused landslides and rock falls. |
| ⭘ | C. | The collapse of national pizza chain Mama Mia. |
| ⭘ | D. | The filming of Lord of the Rings was cancelled for 30 weeks. |

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| 63. | Identify one way the government responded to the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Each family in the affected area were given food vouchers. |
| ⭘ | B. | 10 000 affordable homes were built. |
| ⭘ | C. | Families affected were given $15000 to help rebuild their lives. |
| ⭘ | D. | The following year taxes were cancelled for local residents. |

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| 64. | Identify one international response to the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | 300 Australian police were sworn in to provide support. |
| ⭘ | B. | 300 French police were sworn in to provide support. |
| ⭘ | C. | The EU provided $667 million from the Solidarity Fund. |
| ⭘ | D. | The Red Cross provided $4 billion in donations. |

Earthquake Case Study in an MIC – Christchurch, New Zealand (2011)

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| 55. | What magnitude was the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 5.3 |
| ⭘ | B. | 6.3 |
| ⭘ | C. | 7.3 |
| ⭘ | D. | 8.3 |

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| 56. | Which fault did the earthquake occur on? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pacific / Australian |
| ⭘ | B. | Paganica |
| ⭘ | C. | Itsyourown |
| ⭘ | D. | North American / Eurasian |

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| 57. | How many buildings were damaged? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 10 000 – 15000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 100 000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 200 000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 300 000 |

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| 58. | How many people died in the earthquake? | |
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| ⭘ | B. | 1500 |
| ⭘ | C. | 2560 |
| ⭘ | D. | 3129 |

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| 60. | Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 308 people were killed, 1500 were injured and 67,500 were made homeless. |
| ⭘ | B. | Many medieval buildings and monuments with considerable cultural value were destroyed. |
| ⭘ | C. | Aftershocks triggered landslides and rockfalls. |
| ⭘ | D. | The number of students at L’Aquila University has decreased. |

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| 61. | What was the estimated cost of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | $6.5 billion |
| ⭘ | B. | $11.4 billion |
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| ⭘ | D. | $28 billion |

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| 62. | Identify one impact of the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | 5 rugby world cup matches were cancelled. |
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| ⭘ | C. | The collapse of national pizza chain Mama Mia. |
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| ⭘ | B. | 300 French police were sworn in to provide support. |
| ⭘ | C. | The EU provided $667 million from the Solidarity Fund. |
| ⭘ | D. | The Red Cross provided $4 billion in donations. |

Earthquake Case Study in an LIC – Nepal (2015)

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| 65. | What magnitude was the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 5.6 |
| ⭘ | B. | 6.6 |
| ⭘ | C. | 7.6 |
| ⭘ | D. | 8.6 |

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| 66. | Which fault did the earthquake occur on? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pacific / Australian |
| ⭘ | B. | Paganica |
| ⭘ | C. | Itsyourown |
| ⭘ | D. | Indian / Eurasian |

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| 67. | How many buildings were damaged? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 500 000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 600 000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 700 000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 800 000 |

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| 68. | How many people died in the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 6893 |
| ⭘ | B. | 7450 |
| ⭘ | C. | 8632 |
| ⭘ | D. | 9345 |

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| 69. | How many people were injured? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 19009 |
| ⭘ | B. | 20009 |
| ⭘ | C. | 21009 |
| ⭘ | D. | 22009 |

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| 70. | Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 8632 people died, 19009 were injured and 3.5m were made homeless |
| ⭘ | B. | 2.8m people were displaced |
| ⭘ | C. | ﻿Historic buildings and temples in Kathmandu, including the iconic Dharahara Tower were destroyed. |
| ⭘ | D. | An avalanche on Mount Everest killed 19 people. |

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| 71. | What was the estimated cost of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | $6.5 billion |
| ⭘ | B. | $10 billion |
| ⭘ | C. | $24.3 billion |
| ⭘ | D. | $28 billion |

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| 72. | Identify one impact of the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | 5 rugby world cup matches were cancelled. |
| ⭘ | B. | Tourist numbers have significantly declined. |
| ⭘ | C. | The collapse of national pizza chain Mama Mia. |
| ⭘ | D. | The filming of Lord of the Rings was cancelled for 30 weeks. |

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| 73. | Identify one way the government responded to the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Each family in the affected area were given food vouchers. |
| ⭘ | B. | 10 000 affordable homes were built. |
| ⭘ | C. | Families affected were given $15000 to help rebuild their lives. |
| ⭘ | D. | The response was limited due to the country being an LIC. |

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| 74. | Identify one international response to the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | 300 Australian police were sworn in to provide support. |
| ⭘ | B. | 300 French police were sworn in to provide support. |
| ⭘ | C. | The EU provided $667 million from the Solidarity Fund. |
| ⭘ | D. | £73m was donated by the UK |

Earthquake Case Study in an LIC – Haiti (2010)

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| 65. | What magnitude was the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 6.0 |
| ⭘ | B. | 7.0 |
| ⭘ | C. | 8.0 |
| ⭘ | D. | 9.0 |

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| 66. | Which fault did the earthquake occur on? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pacific / Australian |
| ⭘ | B. | Paganica |
| ⭘ | C. | Itsyourown |
| ⭘ | D. | North American / Caribbean |

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| 67. | How many buildings were destroyed? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 95 000 |
| ⭘ | B. | 100 000 |
| ⭘ | C. | 105 000 |
| ⭘ | D. | 120 000 |

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| 68. | How many people died in the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 316 |
| ⭘ | B. | 3160 |
| ⭘ | C. | 31600 |
| ⭘ | D. | 316 000 |

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| 69. | How many people were injured? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 300+ |
| ⭘ | B. | 3000+ |
| ⭘ | C. | 30000+ |
| ⭘ | D. | 300000+ |

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| 70. | Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | 316k people died, 300k+ were injured and 1.5m were made homeless. |
| ⭘ | B. | The EU provided $330m in aid. |
| ⭘ | C. | ﻿4000 schools were damaged or destroyed. |
| ⭘ | D. | 4 years after the earthquake 230 000 people were living in tents. |

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| 71. | What was the estimated cost of the earthquake? | |
| ⭘ | A. | $6.9 billion |
| ⭘ | B. | $7.9 billion |
| ⭘ | C. | $8.9 billion |
| ⭘ | D. | $9.9 billion |

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| 72. | Identify two impacts of the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | The port at Port au Prince was severely damaged. |
| ⭘ | B. | Charitable donations of $1.1 billion were made. |
| ⭘ | C. | Many countries sent search and rescue teams. |
| ⭘ | D. | The mental health of over 3 million people was negatively affected. |

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| 73. | Identify one way the government responded to the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Each family in the affected area were given food vouchers. |
| ⭘ | B. | 10 000 affordable homes were built. |
| ⭘ | C. | Families affected were given $15000 to help rebuild their lives. |
| ⭘ | D. | The response was limited due to the country being an LIC. |

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| 74. | Identify one international response to the earthquake. | |
| ⭘ | A. | 300 Australian police were sworn in to provide support. |
| ⭘ | B. | 300 French police were sworn in to provide support. |
| ⭘ | C. | The World Bank waived debt repayments for 5 years |
| ⭘ | D. | £73m was donated by the UK |

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| 75. | Which of the following statements affect the impact and responses to an earthquake (you can select more than one)? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Building density – the more buildings, the greater the likelihood some will collapse. |
| ⭘ | B. | The higher the population density, the greater the risk of injuries and fatalities. |
| ⭘ | C. | The closer to the epicentre the greater the magnitude will be. |
| ⭘ | D. | The more resources and money available the quicker it is to rebuild homes and businesses. |

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| 76. | Why do people live in hazardous areas (you can select more than one) | |
| ⭘ | A. | Geothermal energy |
| ⭘ | B. | Mining |
| ⭘ | C. | Farming |
| ⭘ | D. | Warm temperatures |

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| 77. | Which of the following are ways risks of earthquakes can be reduced? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction, protection, prevention and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Production, protection, planning and monitoring |
| ⭘ | C. | Prediction, protection, planning and monitoring |
| ⭘ | D. | Preparation, protection, planning and monitoring |

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| 78. | Which type of earthquake risk management involves using radon detection devices to measure radon gas in the soil and groundwater which escapes from cracks in the Earth’s surface? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 79. | Which type of earthquake risk management involves designing buildings to withstand earthquakes? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 80. | Which type of earthquake risk management involves residents learning how to turn off the main gas, electricity and water supplies to their property? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 81. | Which type of earthquake risk management involves using seismometers to measure tremors or foreshocks before major earthquake events? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 82. | Which type of earthquake risk management involves using GPS to detect movements in the ground? These are analysed for patterns and used to warn people further away from the epicentre. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 83. | Which type of earthquake risk management involves practising an annual earthquake drill? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 84. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves using GPS and tiltmeters to investigate ground deformation (changes to the volcano’s surface)? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 85. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves authorities evacuating people from their homes to a location that is a safe distance from the volcano? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 86. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves using seismometers to measure earth tremors and small earthquakes? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 87. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves authorities developing evacuation plans? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 88. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves thermal heat sensors to identify temperature changes on the surface of volcanoes? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 89. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves the preparation of emergency shelters and food supplies by authorities and emergency services? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 90. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves designating potential exclusion zones in advance of eruptions? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

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| 91. | Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves educating people about avoiding injury and loss of life? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Prediction and monitoring |
| ⭘ | B. | Protection |
| ⭘ | C. | Planning |

**Answers**

1 - B

2 - A

3 - D

4 - C

5 - A

6 - D

7 - D

8 - C

9 - B

10 - A

11 - D

12 - C

13 - D

14 - D

15 - C

16 - A

17 - B

18 - B

19 - A

20 - B

21 - C

22 - C

23 - A

24 - D

25 - A

26 - B

27 - C

28 - A

29 - A

30 - A

31 - B

32 - D

33 – B, C and D

34 - B

35 - A

36 - B

37 - A

38 - C

39 - B

40 - A & B

41 - A

42 - B

43 - B

44 - A

45 - C

46 - A

47 - A

48 - B

49 - A

50 - B

51 - B

52 - A

53 - A

54 - A

Earthquake Case Study in an MIC – L’Aquila, Italy (2009)

55 - B

56 - B

57 - A

58 - C

59 - B

60 - A

61 - B

62 - B

63 - D

64 - C

Earthquake Case Study in an MIC – Christchurch, New Zealand (2011)

55 - B

56 - A

57 - B

58 - B

59 - D

60 - A

61 - D

62 - A

63 - B

64 - A

Earthquake Case Study in an LIC – Nepal (2015)

65 - C

66 - D

67 - B

68 - C

69 - A

70 - A

71 - B

72 - B

73 - D

74 - D

Earthquake Case Study in an LIC – Haiti (2010)

65 - B

66 - D

67 - C

68 - D

69 - D

70 - A & C

71 - B

72 - A & D

73 - D

74 - C

75 - A, B, C & D

76 – A, B & C

77 - C

78 - A

79 - B

80 - C

81 - A

82 - A

83 - C

84 - A

85 - B

86 - A

87 - C

88 - A

89 - C

90 - C

91 – C