

# Year 7 Geography Homework: Term 3.

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Tutor:</b>	
<b>Geography Class:</b>	
<b>Geography Teacher:</b>	

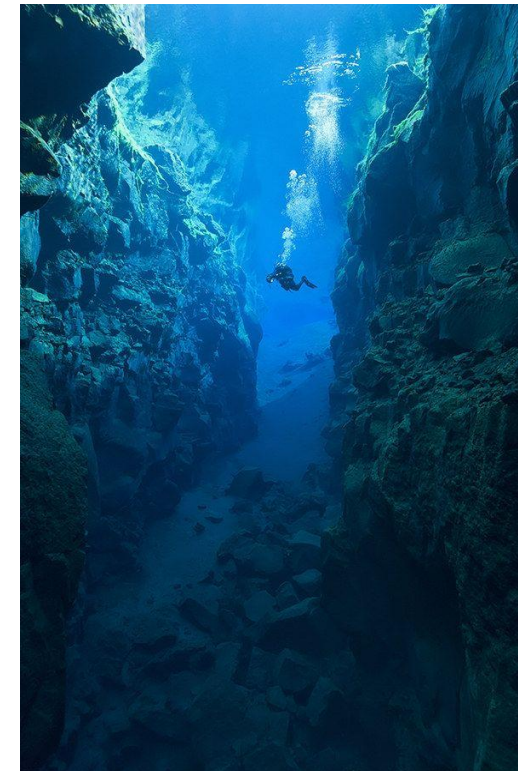
## Term 3 Homework Guidance:

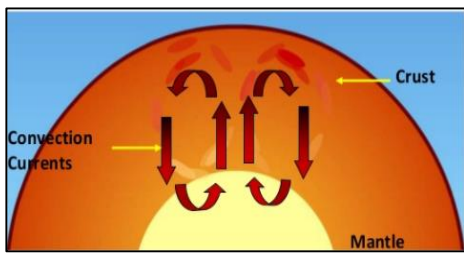
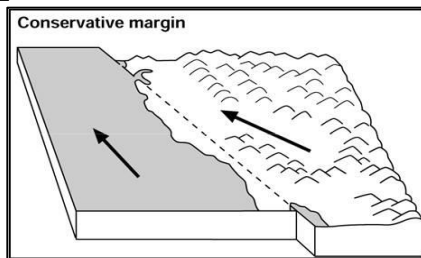
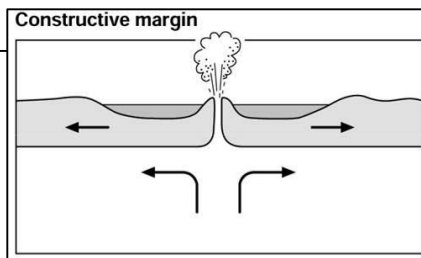
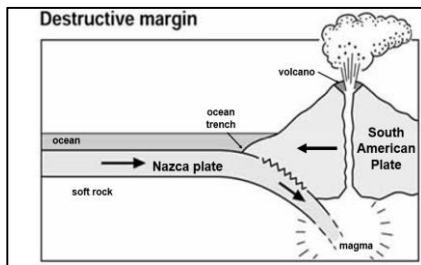
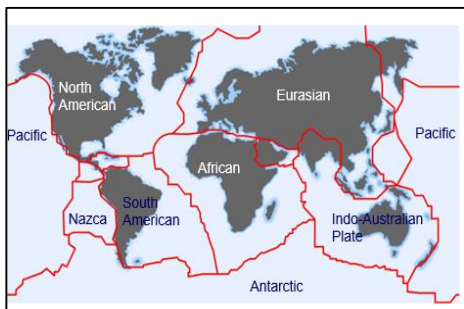
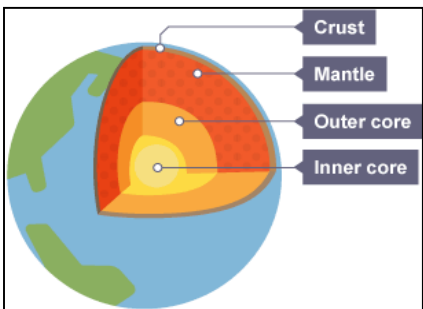
Your homework is to revise the key knowledge for this unit.

- You will have a banded assessment.
- Your grade will reflect how well you have revised during the term.
- This booklet contains fortnightly revision activities that you must complete to prepare.
- This booklet must be brought in for your teacher to see on the homework due date.
- All answers are on the knowledge organiser.
- The activities will be marked in class on the homework due date.

HWK	Completed:	Score:
1		/29
2		/23
3		/28

Overall Score:	/80
Overall Percentage:	





**Crust** – Solid thin layer of the earth's surface on which the continents and oceans sit. Made up of tectonic plates

**Mantle** – Thick layer made of hot, slightly runny magma. Causes the tectonic plates to move

**Outer core** – Hot liquid metal layer. 5000°C

**Inner core** – Hot solid metal centre of the earth



The earth's continents are carried on slowly moving **tectonic plates**. They have changed position over millions of years. This is called **continental drift**.

The earth's crust is cracked into large **tectonic plates**. Most earthquakes and volcanoes occur along the **margins or boundaries** (edges) of these plates. The plates move on the **mantle** because of **convection currents**.

**Convection currents** cause the Earth's plates to move together, apart or side to side. The **hot core** heats the **mantle** which causes **magma to rise** and push against the underside of the plates, moving them. Cooler magma sinks back to the core.

#### Haiti (LIC) earthquake facts

- January 2010
- Destructive margin
- Caribbean and South American plates
- Magnitude 7
- 230 000 killed
- 3 million homeless
- Port au Prince destroyed
- 7000 died of cholera

Earthquakes are measured on the **Richter scale** using a **seismometer**. The size is called its **magnitude**

**Primary effects of earthquakes** - caused directly by the shaking ground. Examples include **collapsed buildings, crushed people, destroyed roads and bridges, split gas and water pipes**.

**Secondary effects of earthquakes** - caused because of the primary effects. Examples include **homelessness, fires, tsunami's, landslides and spread of disease**.

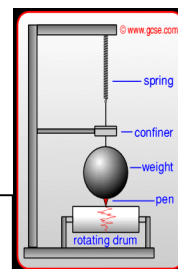
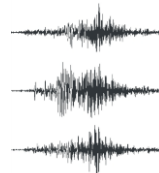
**Primary effects** are **more significant than secondary effects** - They usually kill more people and create more damage and cost. (apart from tsunamis)

**Destructive margins** - two **plates collide**. The oceanic crust slides under the continental crust. The **crust is destroyed**. This causes **violent earthquakes** when the plates slip past each other and **violent volcanoes** as the plate melts and magma escapes to the surface. Example - The **Pacific ring of fire** along the Western coastline of N and S America

**Constructive margins** - two **plates split apart**. A crack or **fissure** is formed and magma escapes to create a line of **volcanoes** and **new crust is created**. Example – **The Mid Atlantic Ridge**. Iceland and Surtsey are Islands created from volcanoes along the Mid Atlantic ridge.

**Conservative margins** - two plates slide past each other. **No crust is created or destroyed** but **violent earthquakes** occur.

**Earthquakes** occur because **friction** causes the plates to **stick**, **pressure builds up**, then the **plates slip** violently along a **fault** causing the ground to ripple and shake. (**seismic waves**)  
Example – **San Andreas fault, Western USA**

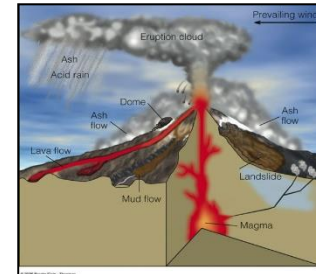


Earthquakes **kill more people in LIC countries** because **poor quality buildings collapse** on people. They **cost more in HIC countries** because expensive buildings are damaged.

#### Hazard prediction

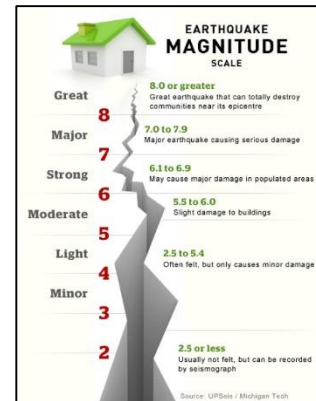
**Volcanoes** are easier to **predict** than **earthquakes** because they give off obvious signs.

- Sulphur dioxide gas given off
- The volcano swells and bulges
- Earthquakes inside volcano
- The ground heats up



#### Volcanic Hazards

- Lava
- Mud flows (Lahars)
- Pyroclastic flows
- Ash clouds
- Acid rain

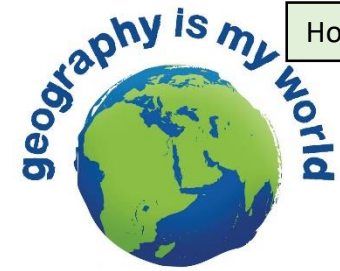


#### Preparing for earthquakes

- Public information
- Earthquake drills
- Emergency supplies
- Earthquake plans

Protection from earthquakes

- Earthquake resistant buildings and bridges
- Tsunami defences

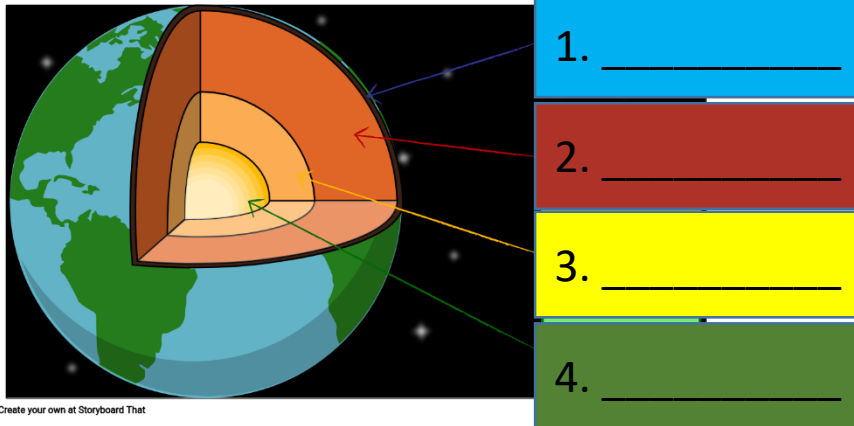
**1. Fill the gaps: The Structure of the Earth.**

The \_\_\_\_\_ is a solid, thin layer of the Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ on which the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sit. The crust is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is a thick layer made up of hot, slightly runny \_\_\_\_\_. This layer causes the \_\_\_\_\_ to move.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is a hot \_\_\_\_\_ metal layer that reaches temperatures of \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is the hot solid \_\_\_\_\_ centre of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Label: The Structure of the Earth.**

Create your own at Storyboard That

**3. Fill the gaps: Tectonic Plates.**

The Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ is cracked into large \_\_\_\_\_.

Most \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ occur along the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ (edges) of these plates.

The plates move on the \_\_\_\_\_ because of \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. True or False - decide if the statement is True or False****– Convection Currents.**

**a. Convection currents cause the Earth's plates to move together, apart or side to side.**

TRUE

FALSE

**b. The hot core heats the mantle which causes the mantle to sink.**

TRUE

FALSE

**c. When magma rises it pushes against the underside of the plates which moves them.**

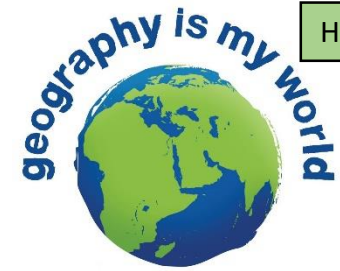
TRUE

FALSE

*The answers for all these questions are found on the knowledge organiser.*





**1. Fill the gaps: Continental Drift.**

The Earth's continents are carried on slowly moving

\_\_\_\_\_.  
They have changed position over millions of years. This is called

**2. Fill the gaps: Destructive margins.**

Two plates \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ crust slides under the  
continental crust. The crust is \_\_\_\_\_.

This causes \_\_\_\_\_ earthquakes when the  
plates \_\_\_\_\_ past each other and violent

\_\_\_\_\_ as the plates melts and  
magma escapes to the surface. For example, The

\_\_\_\_\_ of Fire along  
the western coastline of \_\_\_\_\_ and

**3. Fill the gaps: Constructive margins.**

Two plates \_\_\_\_\_. A crack or  
\_\_\_\_\_ is formed and magma escapes to

create a line of \_\_\_\_\_ and  
new \_\_\_\_\_ is created. For example, The

\_\_\_\_\_.  
Iceland and Surtsey are \_\_\_\_\_ created  
from volcanoes along the Mid Atlantic Ridge.

**4. True or False - decide if the statement is True or False –  
Conservative Margins.**

a. Two tectonic plates slide past each other.

TRUE

FALSE

b. Crust is created and destroyed at Conservative Margins.

TRUE

FALSE

c. Violent volcanic eruptions occur at Conservative Margins.

TRUE

FALSE

d. Earthquakes occur because of friction, the build up of  
pressure and then the plates slipping violently.

TRUE

FALSE

e. The rippling and shaking through the ground are known as  
seismic waves.

TRUE

FALSE

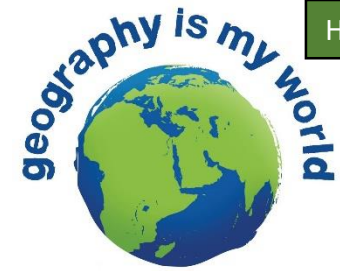
f. An example of a Conservative Margin is along the San  
Andreas Fault, Western USA.

TRUE

FALSE

*The answers for all these questions are found on the knowledge organiser.*



**1. Fill the gaps: Earthquakes.**

Earthquakes are measured on the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ using a  
\_\_\_\_\_. The size  
is called it's \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Multiple Choice Quiz – circle the correct answer(s) –  
Effects of Earthquakes.****2.1 How are primary effects caused?**

- a) They're caused by the shaking ground.
- b) Primary school children jump up and down too much.

**2.2 An example of primary effects are?**

- a) Tsunami.
- b) Crushed people as a result of collapsing buildings.

**2.3 How are secondary effects caused?**

- a) They're caused because of the primary effects.
- b) They're caused by two people.

**2.4 Examples of secondary effects are?**

- a) Landslides and homelessness.
- b) Destroyed roads and bridges.

**True or False - decide if the statement is True or False:****Haiti Earthquake.****3. The Haiti earthquake occurred in January 2010.**

TRUE

FALSE

**4. The Haiti earthquake was caused by a constructive plate boundary.**

TRUE

FALSE

**5. The Haiti earthquake happened as a result of the Caribbean and South American plates.**

TRUE

FALSE

**6. The magnitude of the earthquake was measured at 8.**

TRUE

FALSE

**7. The earthquake killed 23,000 people.**

TRUE

FALSE

**8. 7,000 people died of cholera and 3 million people were made homeless.**

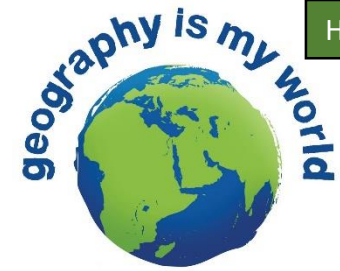
TRUE

FALSE

*Please continue on to the next page to complete Homework Task 3.*

*The answers for all these questions are on the knowledge organiser.*



**1. Fill the gaps: Earthquakes.**

Earthquakes kill more people in \_\_\_\_\_ countries because poor \_\_\_\_\_ buildings \_\_\_\_\_ on people. They cost more in \_\_\_\_\_ countries because expensive buildings are damaged.

**Multiple Choice Quiz – circle the correct answer/(s)****2. Which hazard is easier to predict?**

- a) Earthquakes.
- b) All hazards are really simple to predict.
- c) Volcanic eruptions.

**3. What signs do volcanic eruptions give off?**

- a) The volcano swells and bulges.
- b) The ground cools down.
- c) Sulphur dioxide gas is given off.

**4. Which hazards are caused by volcanic eruptions?**

- a) Mudflows (Lahars).
- b) Pyroclastic flows.
- c) Ash clouds.
- d) Lava
- e) Lots of rain.

**5. How do people prepare for earthquakes?**

- a) By carrying out a fire drill.
- b) Having suitable emergency supplies.

**6. How do people protect themselves from earthquakes?**

- a) Designing earthquake resistant buildings and bridges.
- b) Earthquake walls to absorb the seismic waves.

**True or False - decide if the statement is True or False:****Earthquake magnitude scale.**

**7. 8 or over are 'Great' earthquakes that can destroy communities near its epicentre.**

TRUE

FALSE

**8. 7 on the richter scale is a 'minor' earthquake.**

TRUE

FALSE

**9. 5.5 to 6 on the richter scale causes slight damage to buildings.**

TRUE

FALSE

**10. 6.1 to 6.9 may cause major damage in populated areas.**

TRUE

FALSE

**11. 5 on the richter scale is a 'major' earthquake.**

TRUE

FALSE

**12. 2.5 or less on the richter scale are earthquakes that are not usually felt but can be recorded by a seismograph.**

TRUE

FALSE

*The answers for all these questions are on the knowledge organiser.*

