

**Year 9 Geography Knowledge Questions and Answers**

<b><u>Questions</u></b>	<b><u>Answers</u></b>
1. The point under the Earth where an earthquake starts is called (epicentre or focus)?	focus
2. What does the Richter scale measure?	energy or magnitude/size
3. Name 3 ways of monitoring a tectonic hazard. (3)	Seismometers Escaping gas monitoring Tiltmeters/monitoring of the shape of the volcano Laser of earth movements Early warning systems
4. Name a HIC that has suffered from an earthquake. Give the date and the magnitude of this earthquake. (3)	Kashmir, Pakistan – 8 <sup>th</sup> October, 2005 and 7.2 Italy L'Aquila – 6 <sup>th</sup> April, 2009 and 6.3
5. Name the 4 types of erosion? (4)	Hydraulic Action Attrition Abrasion Solution
6. List the 4 types of transportation? (1)	Traction; Saltation; Suspension and Solution
7. What is the difference between a slide and a slump? (1)	Slide happen in a straight line, slumps happen with rotation Slide have high liquid contents than slumps Slides happen on a lower gradient than slumps
8. What does the term FETCH mean? (1)	The distance of which a wave travels to gain energy
9. What does the term discharge mean? (1)	The amount of water travelling past a particular point in a river measured in cumecs
10. Name one human and one physical reason that rivers flood. (2)	prolonged rainfall; heavy rainfall; geology; relief; deforestation; urbanisation; increased drainage_
10. What is the difference between hard and soft engineering?	hard are man-made structures that reduce flow; soft use knowledge of the river to reduce effects
11. What is urbanisation?(1)	Is the growth in the proportion od a countries population living in urban areas
12. Define the term megacity. (1)	A city with a population of over 10 million people

13. What does Natural increase mean? (1)	The difference between the birth rate and death rate that increases a locations population
14. Name a city in an LIC that have studied, list 2 opportunities and 2 challenges of living in this city? (5)	Mumbai – better opportunities for people; better health care; better education; better access to resources; more jobs; increased wages Shanty towns –overcrowded; lack of basic services; lack of medical care; informal work; low pay; lack of safe clean drinking water; air pollution; lack of waste collection; traffic congestion
15 What does deindustrialisation mean? (1)	The removal of heavy industry from a location that cause high levels of unemployment and urban deprivation
16. Give 2 pieces of evidence that London is suffering from Urban Deprivation? (2)	low incomes; high unemployment in some areas; high %of school leavers without qualifications; redevelopment of areas; derelict buildings; low quality housing
17. Give two ways that a city can become more sustainable? (2)	Water conservation schemes; energy conservation schemes; creating green space; waste recycling; integrated transport networks
18. What problem does traffic congestion cause in an urban area? (1)	Air pollution; delay of deliveries; lack of work hours; reduced pay for some people; higher rates of accidents; delay to emergency services
19. Name a city that has developed a sustainable transport system (1)	Curitiba or London
20. For an urban area in a HIC, name it and give one way they have regenerated the area to improve the quality of life for its residents (2)	Stratford in London - Olympic stadium; new housing; Westfield shopping centre; green space; new transport network; new housing; new facilities