

HERBERT HURD PRIMARY SCHOOL

GRADE 7

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

JUNE 2017

TIME: 1.5 HOURS

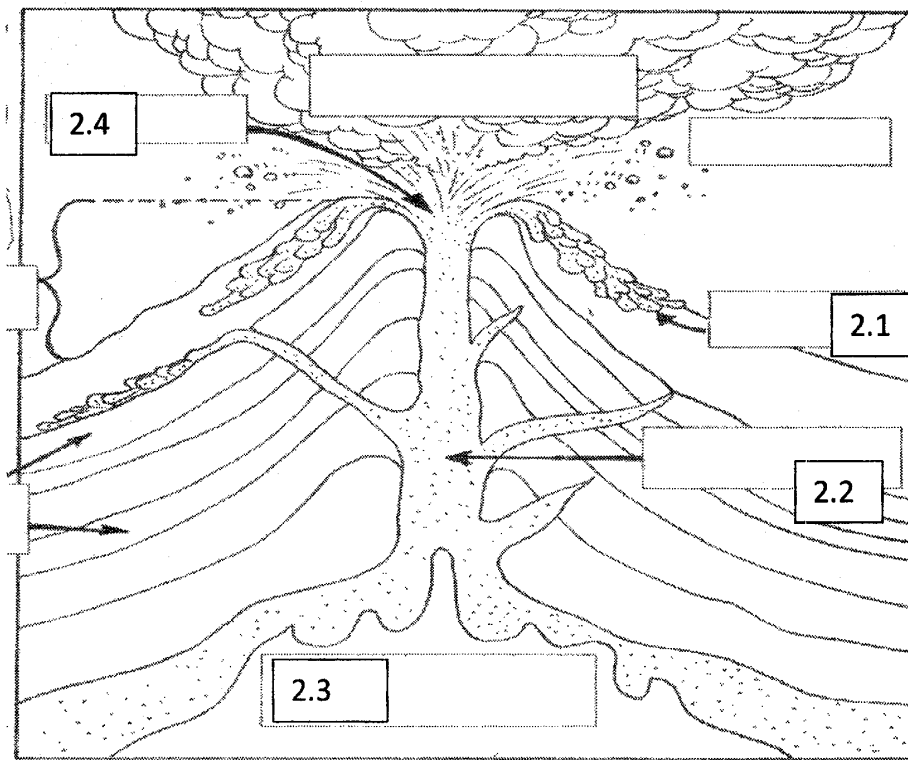
GEOGRAPHY

TOTAL: 40

Question 1- Look at the table below and choose the correct option from Crust, Mantle or Core. E.g. 1.1-Core

- 1.1 Earth's outer layer
- 1.2 Highest temperatures found here
- 1.3 Thickest layer
- 1.4 2900 km thick
- 1.5 Convection currents cause rocks to move here
- 1.6 Moho separates these two layers (two answers)

QUESTION 2: Write down the correct labels for the volcano.



(4)

Question 3

Match the number with the correct letter.

3.1 Volcanic Island	A) New Zealand
3.2 Tsunami	B) Portugal
3.3 Divergent	C) Energy wave releases from the pressure of the plates
	D) Harbour wave
	E) Plates moving towards one another
	F) Plates moving apart from one another

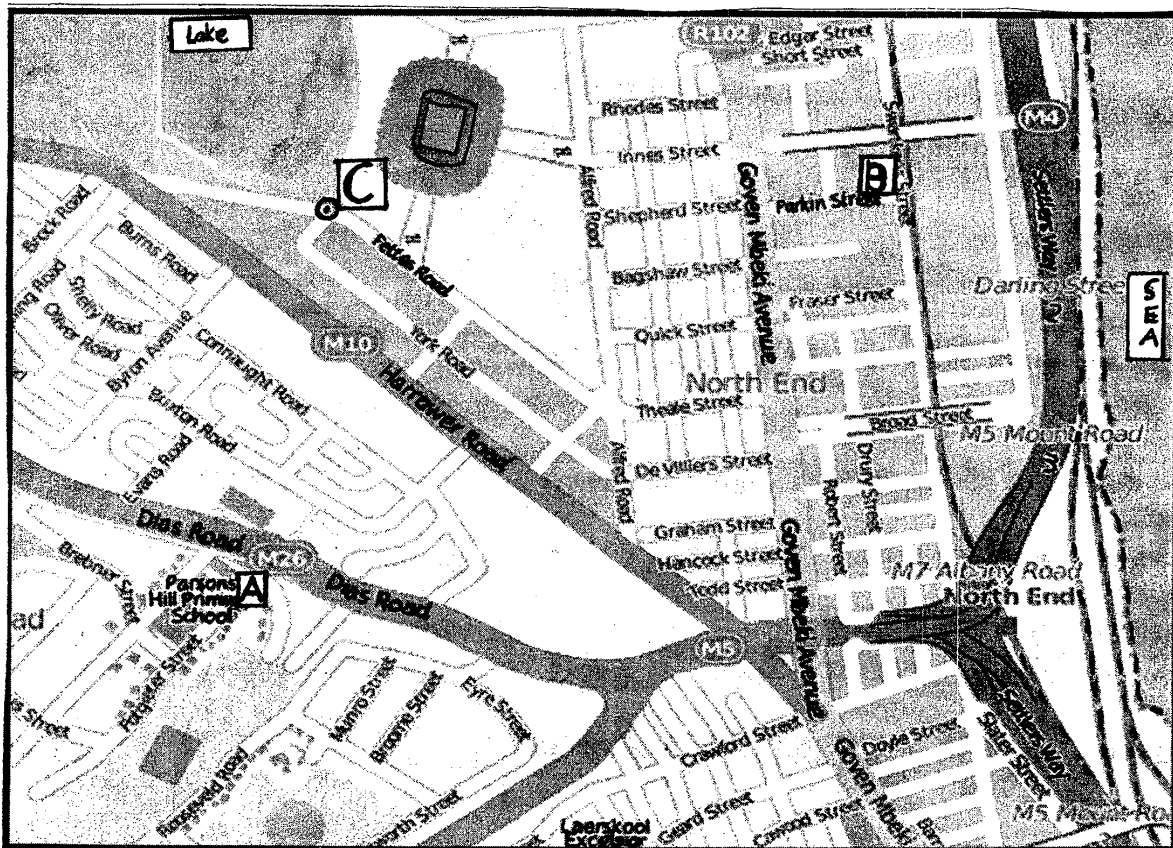
(3)

Question 4- Tectonic plates

4. Discuss the Earth's plates and describe how they move.

(2)

Question 5- Mapwork



- 5.1 If Laerskool Excelsior is south on the map, in which direction will you travel from the M26 on Dias Road to Parkin Street (B). (1)
- 5.2 What is the name of the structure to the east of North End Lake? (1)
- 5.3 Give clear directions from Parsons Hill Primary School (A) to the corner of Parkin Street and Swartkops Street (B). (4)
- 5.4 There are three dotted lines running between the sea and Settlers Way. What are they? (1)
- 5.5 Name two different types of scales used on maps. (2)
- 5.6 Draw the symbol for a place of worship. (1)

Question 6: Case study

Read through the following report of an Earthquake in China and answer the following questions in full sentences. No one-word answers will be accepted.

- 6.1 Name two possible reasons why there were fewer deaths and less destruction in the 2013 earthquake as compared to the earthquake in the same area in 2008. (2)
 - 6.2 Give two quotes describing what it was like for the people who experienced this earthquake. (2)
 - 6.3 What would have helped the buildings and houses in *Resource 1* from also avoiding flood damage and soil erosion? (1)
 - 6.4 What four reasons would have made rescue efforts more difficult after the earthquake? (4)
 - 6.5 What do they mean by “the quake’s shallow depth”? (1)
 - 6.6 Give two reasons why the survivors did not want to re-enter their homes and preferred to stay in a tent or car after the initial quake. (2)
 - 6.7 Give three examples of the kind of work soldiers would have done in the disaster area. (3)
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Report on Earthquake in China

At least 156 dead and 6 000 injured after 6.6-magnitude earthquake in same Chinese region where huge tremor killed 90 000 five years ago

- **Warnings death toll could rise with more than 5,500 left injured**
- **Quake hit shortly after 8am local time in Lushan county in the city of Ya'an**
- **Images show buildings in Sichuan province flattened by powerful tremors**

At least 156 people have been killed and thousands more left injured after a powerful earthquake jolted China's Sichuan province near the same area where a devastating quake struck five years ago.

More than 5,500 people are reported to have been injured in the earthquake which struck mountainous Lushan county shortly after 8am this morning local time, and 19 people have been reported missing in the wake of the tremor.

The earthquake, while not as destructive as the one in 2008, toppled buildings, triggered landslides and disrupted phone and power connections in the region.



Resource 1

The village of Longmen was hit particularly hard, with authorities saying nearly all the buildings there had been destroyed by the terrifying minute-long tremor.

The China Earthquake Administration said at least 156 people had died, including 96 in Lushan.

'It was such a big quake that everyone was scared,' said a woman who answered the phone at a kindergarten hours later and declined to give her name. 'We all fled for our lives.'

Emergency workers turned the square outside the Lushan County Hospital into a triage center, where medical personnel bandaged bleeding victims. Rescuers used dynamite to clear boulders that had fallen across roads to reach Longmen and other damaged areas lying farther up the mountain valleys.

The quake - measured by the earthquake administration at magnitude-7.0 -struck the steep hills of Lushan county shortly after 8 a.m., when many people were at home, sleeping or having breakfast.

The quake's shallow depth, less than 8 miles, is likely to have magnified its impact. Lushan reported the most deaths, but there was concern that casualties in neighboring Baoxing county might have been under-reported because of inaccessibility after roads were blocked and power and phone services cut off.

As the region went into the first night after the quake, rain started to fall, slowing rescue work. Forecasts are pointing to more rain over the coming days. Tens of thousands of people moved into tents or cars, unable to return home or too afraid to go back as aftershocks continued to jolt the region.

Lushan, where the quake struck, lies where the fertile Sichuan plain meets foothills that eventually rise to the Tibetan plateau.

It was along that fault line that a devastating magnitude-7.9 quake struck on May 12, 2008, leaving more than 90,000 people dead or missing and presumed dead in one of the worst natural disasters to strike China in recent decades.

'It was just like May 12,' Liu Xi, a writer in Ya'an city, who was jolted awake by today's quake, said. As in most natural disasters, the government mobilized thousands of soldiers and others - 7,000 people by this afternoon - sending excavators and other heavy machinery as well as tents, blankets and other emergency supplies.

The Chinese Red Cross said it had deployed relief teams with supplies of food, water, medicine and rescue equipment to the disaster areas.

With roads blocked for several hours after the quake, the military surveyed the disaster area by air.

'It's too dangerous,' said a person with the Weibo account Chengduxinglin and with a Lushan geotag. 'Even the aftershocks are scary.'
