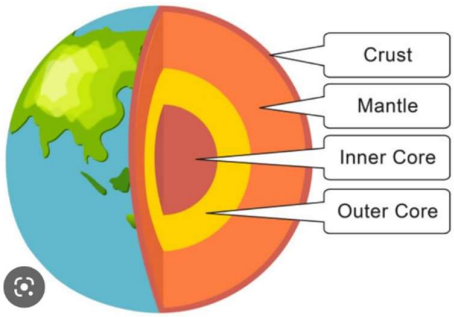
Year 9 Assessment 2

Geography – Revision

Key words- Learn the word and the *definition.*

- **Birth Rate** = *The number of babies born per thousand people per year*
- **Death rate** = *The number of deaths per thousand people per year*
- **Rural to Urban Migration** = *The movement of people from areas of the countryside to the town or city.*
- **International Migration** = *The movement of people from one country to another*
- **Life expectancy** = *The average number of years a person is expected to live at birth.*
- **Infant Mortality** = *The number of babies who die in the first year of their life per 1000 live births.*
- **Tectonic Plates** = *Pieces of the Earth's solid crust that move gradually over time.*
- **Plate Boundaries** = *The areas where tectonic plates meet where the majority of earthquakes and volcanoes occur.*
- **Epicentre** = *The exact point on the surface of the earth where an earthquake is first detected.*
- **Pyroclastic Flow** = *This is released from a volcano and contains super-heated air, ash and debris.*

Structure of the Earth



Push and Pull factors

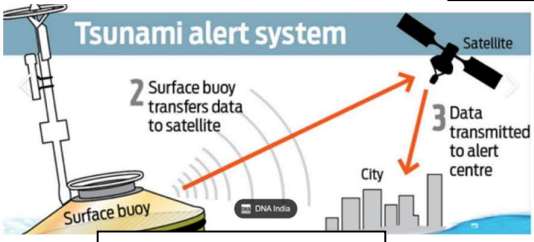
Push Factors	Pull Factors
few services	access to services
lack of job opportunities	better job opportunities
unhappy life	more entertainment facilities
poor transport links	better transport links
natural disasters	improved living conditions
wars	hope for a better way of life
shortage of food	family links

Reducing the Risks of Tsunamis

Explain HOW each of the following can reduce the risks/effects of tsunamis:

Tsunami Wall/Dam

Signs/Warnings



Early Warning System

Emergency Kit/Rescue Kit

Evacuation Drills/Practice

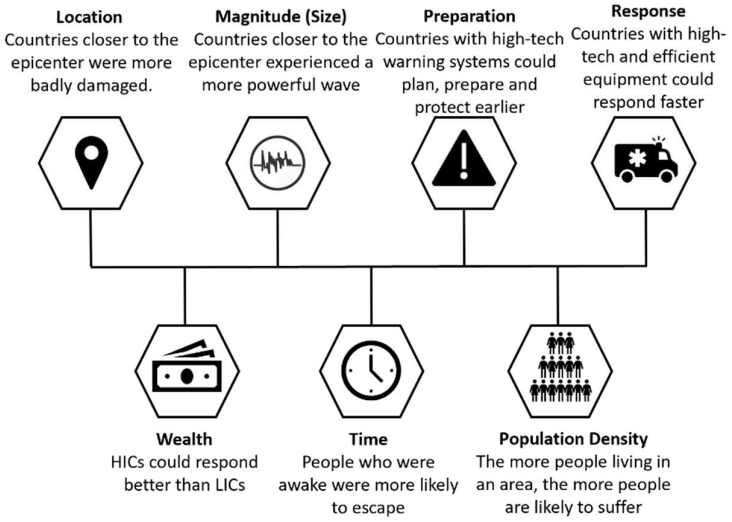
Challenges and Solutions in Slums - Kibera

In Kibera, a slum in Nairobi, Kenya, there are many problems for the one million people who live there. There are also some sustainable solutions that could reduce these problems in the future.

Challenges	Sustainable Solutions
• Water supply polluted by open sewers – death from Cholera and Typhoid • Litter everywhere due to lack of rubbish collection – rats, mosquitoes = disease • High unemployment – lack of industry or skilled workers • Basic, poorly constructed housing • Cramped and overcrowded conditions • Poor school attendance • Orphans • Alcohol/drug/glue addiction • Lack of electricity/infrastructure	**Peepoo Bags**- Biodegradable toilet bags with chemicals to remove harmful bacteria. Solves the problem of flying toilets, water contamination, violence at night, unemployment and lack of toilets. Also, bags can be used as safe fertiliser. Cheap and easy to use (2p each) – sustainable. **Kiblight** – Cheap solar light designed by Kiberan students from old phones and calculators. Cost £3 each, provide renewable electricity and free light at night. Solve the problems of crime, night time work and education, pollution from kerosene lamps and illness from fumes – also employment in the new company

Comparing Tsunami Effects – Indian Ocean 2004 v Japan 2011

Why did the Boxing Day Tsunami affect some countries more than others?



2004 – 5 000 000 homes destroyed. 300 000 dead. £15 billion damage.	**2011 - 120 000 homes destroyed. 30 000 dead. £199 billion damage.**
Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, South Africa	Japan
9.1	9.0
07.58	14.46
Last minute seismometer readings. 7-hour warning on the radio.	24-hour warning Earthquake proof buildings
$6.5 million in aid 1 000 000 bottles of clean water	$8 billion given by the government 1 000 000 bottles of clean water
Mostly LICs or NEE Sri Lanka: HDI – 0.740	HIC Japan: HDI – 0.892
Sri Lanka: 295 per sq km South Africa: 39 per sq km	City: 343 per sq km Coast: 500 per sq km