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# (Section A: The challenge of natural hazards)

## Challenge 1.2 Tectonic Hazards

### Question Paper

These practice questions can be used by students and teachers and is  
Suitable for GCSE AQA Geography Topic Questions 8035

Course	AQA GCSE Geography
Section	1. The Challenge of Natural Hazards
Topic	1.2 Tectonic Hazards
Difficulty	Medium

**Level: GCSE AQA 8035**

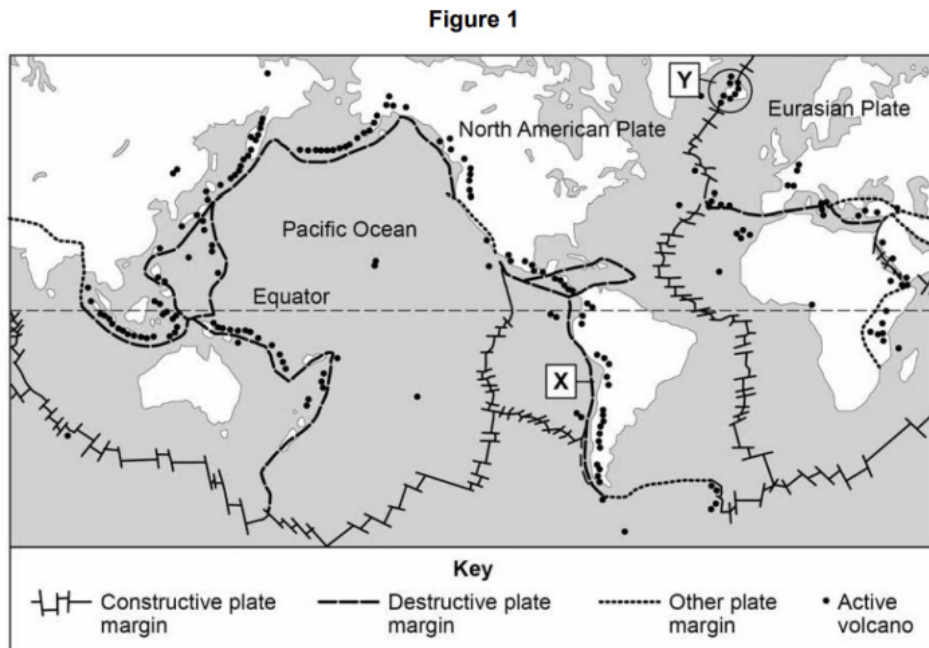
**Subject: Geography Exam**

**Board: GCSE AQA**

**Topic: Challenge of Tectonic hazards**

### Question 1a

Study Figure 1, a world map showing plate margins and active volcanoes.



(a)

**Using Figure 1,**

which one of the following statements is true?

- A. All active volcanoes occur in lines along plate margins.
- B. There are more active volcanoes along constructive margins than destructive margins.
- C. There are many active volcanoes around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.
- D. Active volcanoes are found along the eastern side of North and South America.

[1 mark]

### Question 1b

(b)

Describe the movement of plates along plate margin X.

[1 mark]

## Question 2

Study **Figure 5**, photographs showing different types of response to a tectonic hazard.

**Figure 5**



Immediate response to a tectonic hazard in Haiti



Long-term response to a tectonic hazard in Haiti

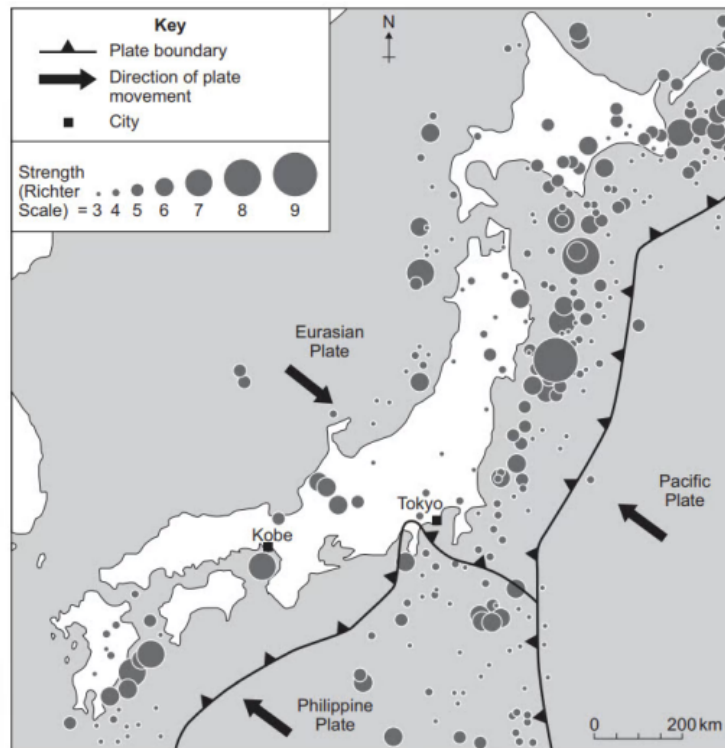
'Long-term responses to a tectonic hazard are more important than immediate responses.' Do you agree? Using **Figure 5** and **one or more** examples, explain your answer.

[9 mark]

### Question 3a

Study Figure 4, a map showing the distribution of earthquakes in and around Japan.

Figure 4



(a)

Using **Figure 4**, which **one** of the following statements is true? Shade **one** circle only.

- A. Most of the stronger earthquakes happened on land.
- B. Most earthquakes happened to the east and south east of Japan.
- C. Most earthquakes around Japan were over 7 on the Richter Scale.
- D. No earthquakes greater than 5 on the Richter Scale happened to the west of Japan.

[1 mark]

### Question 3b

(b)

Using **Figure 4**, name the type of plate margin between the Pacific and Eurasian plates.

[1 mark]

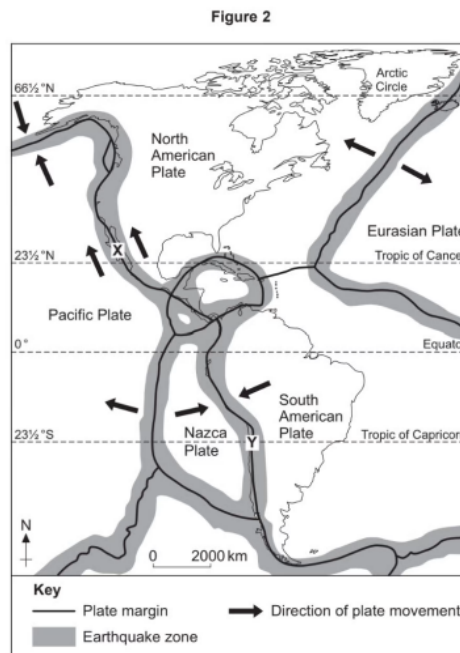
### Question 3c

(c)  
Suggest **one other** tectonic hazard likely to occur near to the plate margins shown in **Figure 4**.

[1 mark]

### Question 4a

Study **Figure 2**, a map showing the tectonic plates in and around North America and South America.



(a)  
Using **Figure 2**, which one of the following statements is true? Shade one circle only.

- A. The Nazca Plate is moving towards the Pacific Plate.
- B. Earthquakes are found in long narrow zones along plate margins.
- C. Earthquakes are mainly found along the eastern sides of continents.
- D. The North American Plate is moving away from the Pacific Plate.

[1 mark]

### Question 4b

(b)

Using **Figure 2**, name the type of plate margin at X.

[1 mark]

### Question 4c

(c)

Suggest why earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen close to the plate margin at Y. Use **Figure 2** and your own understanding.

[4 mark]

### Question 5

Explain how living in areas that are at risk from a tectonic hazard(s) may have both advantages and disadvantages.

[6 mark]

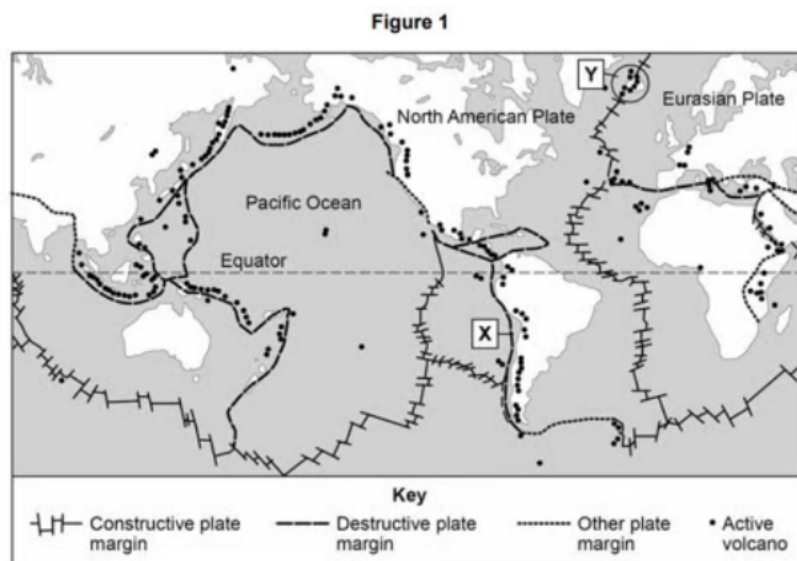
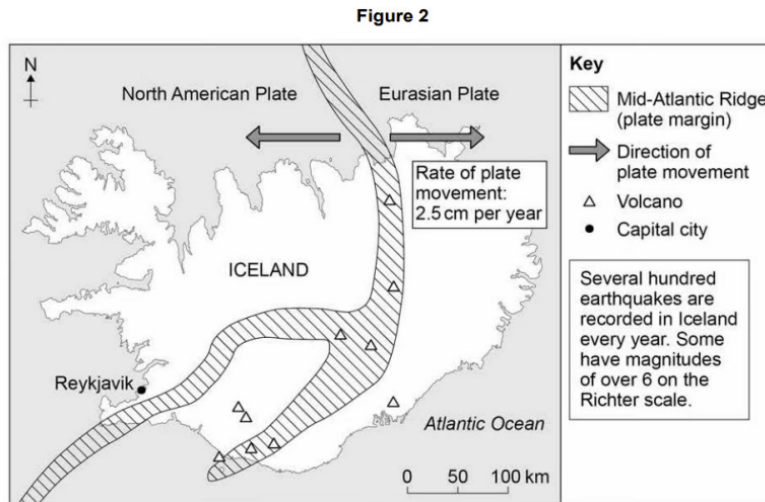
### Question 6

State two ways that planning might help to reduce the damaging effects of an earthquake or a volcanic eruption.

[2 mark]

### Question 7a

Study **Figure 2**, a map of Iceland showing the tectonic plates. The area is labelled **Y** on **Figure 1**.



a) Using **Figure 2**, how long will it take for the plates to move 100 metres? Shade one circle only.

- A. 80 years
- B. 250 years
- C. 1200 years
- D. 4000 years

**[2 mark]**

### Question 7b

(b)

Using **Figure 2** and your own understanding, suggest how plate movements cause box tectonic hazards in Iceland.

**[6 mark]**

### Question 8

Explain how the risks of a tectonic hazard can be reduced.

**[9 mark]**