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Friend, Philosopher, Guide

IBMYP Geography Sample Paper 1

Group 3: Geography
On-Screen Examination

Total Marks: 110

Instructions

- The on-screen examination has not yet started.
- Your time will begin once you have clicked the Start button below. Do not click Start until instructed to do so.
- Before the examination begins you are given 5 minutes to become familiar with its structure. Please navigate around the examination, taking note of the length of each task and question. You have 2 hours to complete the examination.
- There are 10 separate questions in this examination. Each question may have sub-parts. Answer all the questions in the response boxes provided. The maximum mark for this examination is 100 marks.
- As you progress through the questions, your answers are automatically saved.
- When 2 hours has ended. you will no longer be able to answer any questions.

Q1) Identify the type of volcano based on the distinguishing features (2 marks)
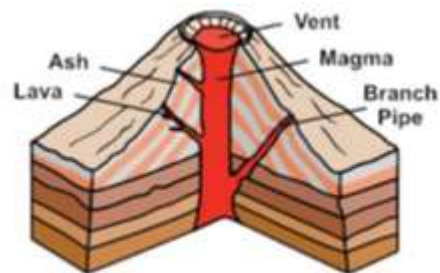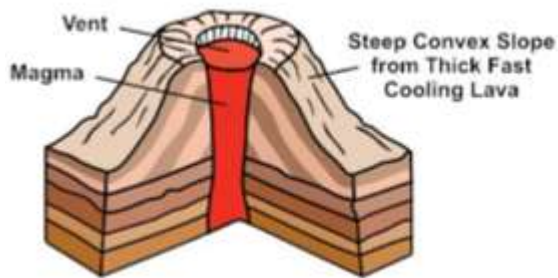
Answer:
1) Dome Volcano.
2) Ash cinder Volcano.

Q2 a) What are some primary and secondary effects of volcanoes (2 marks)

Answer:

- *Lava flows: Molten rock (lava) can flow down the slopes of a volcano, damaging or destroying anything in its path.*

- *Volcanic gases: Eruptions release gases such as sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide, which can have harmful effects on the environment and*

human health

b) Can technological innovations help predict tectonic events? If so mention 2 methods (6 marks)

Answer:

1) **Seismic monitoring networks** *consist of a series of seismometers strategically placed around tectonically active regions. These seismometers measure and record ground motion caused by seismic activity, such as earthquakes. By analysing the data collected from these seismometers, scientists can identify patterns and characteristics of seismic events, including their magnitude, location, and depth. This information helps in understanding the behaviour of tectonic plates and can provide valuable insights into the likelihood of future earthquakes.*

2) **The use of satellite imagery and aerial photographs** *to monitor and analyse changes on the Earth's surface. In the context of tectonic events, remote sensing can be used to identify and monitor geological features associated with potential seismic activity.*

   For example, scientists can use remote sensing data to detect ground deformation caused by the movement of tectonic plates. By comparing images taken at different times, they can identify areas where the Earth's surface has shifted or changed,indicating potential stress accumulation and increased risk of earthquakes.

   Additionally, remote sensing can help identify geological features such as faults, fractures, and volcanic activity

Q3)

More than 150 injured people – with burns, respiratory problems, broken bones and cuts – waited to be treated at the tiny Sardjito hospital, where bodies piled up in the morgue, and two other hospitals. "We're totally overwhelmed here," said Heru Nogroho, a spokesman at Sardjito.

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