

Sangam S.K.M College-Nadi

Year 12

Geography

Worksheet 1 - Solution

1. Definition

- a.) **Seismic waves**- a wave of energy that is generated by an earthquake or other earth vibration and that travels within the earth or along its surface.
- b.) **Tephra**-rock fragments and particles ejected by a volcanic eruption.
- c.) **Storm surge** -A storm surge is a coastal flood or tsunami-like phenomenon of rising water commonly associated with low pressure weather systems (such as tropical cyclones and strong tropical cyclones), the severity of which is affected by the shallowness and orientation of the water body relative to storm path, and the timing of tides.
- d.) **Jet stream**- are fast flowing, narrow air currents found in the atmosphere of some planets, including Earth.
- e.) **Subduction zone**-area where the oceanic plate is pushed beneath the continental plate
- f.) **Aftershocks** - A quake of lesser magnitude, usually one of a series, is following a large earthquake in the same area.
- g.) **Coastal erosion**- is the process of wearing away of materials along the coastlines due to the action of waves.

2. Explain the difference between tectonic and atmospheric hazard.

Tectonic hazards- are events caused by the Tectonic plates below the Earth's crust while atmospheric hazard- hazards that occur above the earth's surface, e.g. Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, High Winds.

3. Describe why Bangladesh is prone to natural hazards.

- Bangladesh lies on the Ganges Brahmatputra river deltas.
- It is flood prone because it is almost entirely low lying (80% of the country is less than 6 metres above sea-level).
- It lies towards the apex of the Bay of Bengal where Monsoon winds funnel, bringing intense rain. The country also lies in the path typhoons.

4. Briefly discuss why bush fire is a critical issue for the people.

Personal loss of property/ home/ crops/ life/ damage to forests/ affects economic growth/ income/ fast spreading

5. State three economic effects of Tsunami.

- Damage to hotels and resort along coastal areas.
- Damage to infrastructure eg. Roads, bridges, ports, power and communication network.
- Damage to farms leading to loss in agricultural exports.

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Activity question answers

1.
 - a.) **Green house farming**- is the unique **farm** practice of growing crops within sheltered structures covered by a transparent, or partially transparent, material. The main purpose of **greenhouses** is to provide favorable growing conditions and to protect crops from unfavorable weather and various pests.
 - b.) **Fallowing**- is a farming technique in which arable land is left without sowing for one or more vegetative cycles
 - c.) **Poly-culture** - is a form of agriculture in which more than one species is grown at the same time and place in imitation of the diversity of natural ecosystems.
Poly-culture is advantageous because of its ability to control pests, weeds, and disease without major chemical inputs.
 - d.) **Silvo-pasture**- is the practice of integrating trees, forage, and the grazing of domesticated animals in a mutually beneficial way.
 - e.) **Crop rotation** - is the practice of planting different crops sequentially on the same plot of land to improve soil health, optimize nutrients in the soil, and combat pest and weed pressure
 - f.) **Mulching**- is a method of soil conservation in which the bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture.
2. **Subsistence farming** is mainly for family consumption and not for sale while **commercial farming** is large scale, mainly for export and revenue generation.
3. Environmental impacts of modern agricultural practices.
 - Limits or destroys the natural habitat of most wild creatures.
 - Use of fertilizers can alter the biology of rivers and lakes.
 - Pesticides generally kill useful insects as well as those destroy crops.