

1. Which type of biome is typical of a climate like Kinshasa's? (max 1 mark)

- A) desert
- B) savannah
- C) temperate woodland
- D) tropical rainforest
- E) tundra

2. The process shown in Figure 1 is described as: (max 1 mark)

- A) counter urbanisation
- B) gentrification
- C) rural to urban migration
- D) urban renewal
- E) urban sprawl



Figure 1. Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo

3. People move to urban centers as a result of : (max 1 mark)

- A) availability of affordable housing
- B) better access to open space
- C) high population density in rural areas
- D) improved employment opportunities
- E) less polluted environment

4. From Figure 2, approximately how many tonnes of plastic were estimated to be floating on the world's oceans? (max 1 mark)

- A) 101,000
- B) 206,000
- C) 252,000
- D) 269,000
- E) 304,000

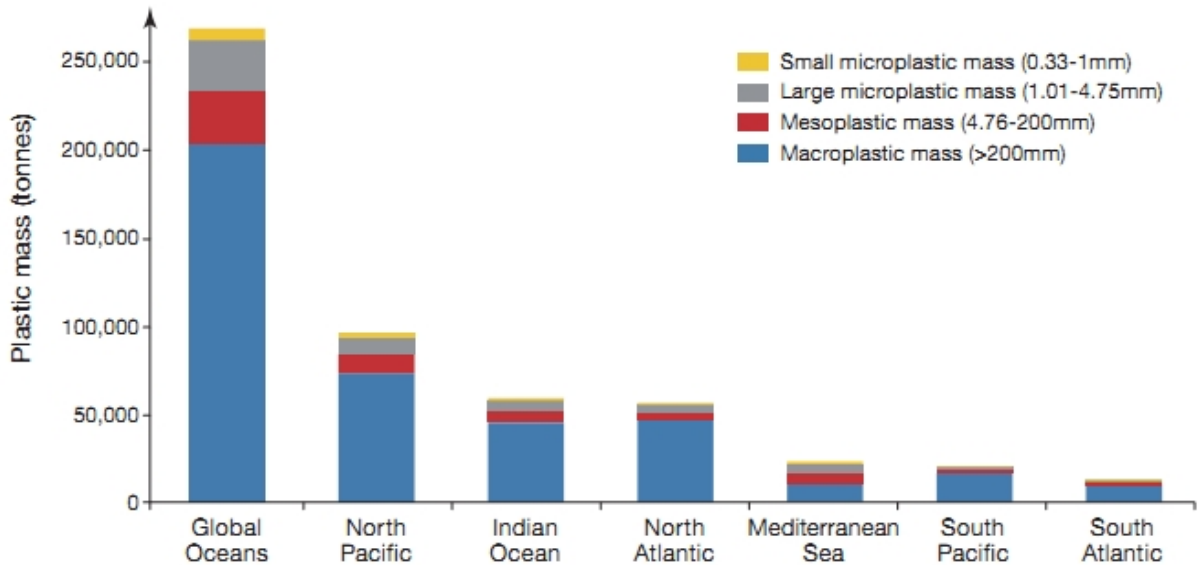


Figure 2. Weight of plastic floating in the world's oceans, estimated from 24 survey expeditions (2007-2013)

5. From Figure 2, which type of plastic contributed most to the weight of floating plastics? (max 1 mark)

- A) large microplastics
- B) macroplastics
- C) mesoplastics
- D) microplastics
- E) small microplastics

6. Using Figure 2, which ocean accounted for the highest weight of floating plastic? (max 1 mark)

- A) Atlantic
- B) Indian
- C) Mediterranean
- D) Pacific
- E) Southern Ocean

7. According to the World Economic Forum, by 2050 the plastic found in the ocean will outweigh fish. Which statement best aligns with the prediction?

(max 1 mark)

- A) Fish species are not breeding at sustainable levels resulting in decreasing volumes of fish.
- B) Increasing demand for fish is causing more pollution of the oceans.
- C) Mismanagement of plastic waste and overfishing have reached unsustainable levels.
- D) Plastics are being produced and disposed of at a rate higher than the ocean can absorb.
- E) Plastic consumption is decreasing but is still causing the death of marine species.

8. Using Figure 3, calculate the average annual rate of erosion (in metres) between 2008 and 2018 (max 3 mark)

Your answer 1,65 m

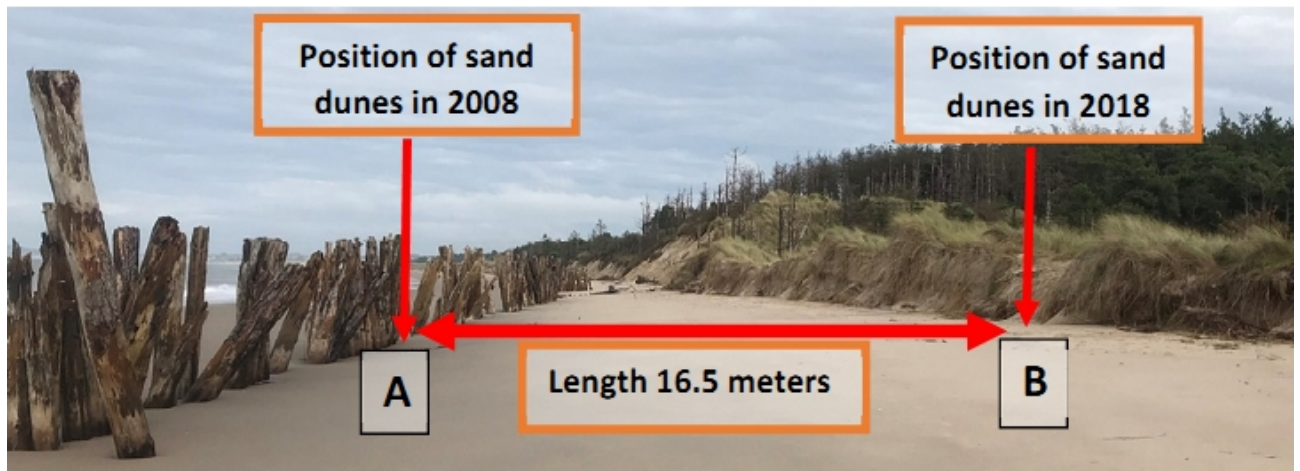


Figure 3. Erosion of a coastline from 2008 to 2018

Examine the diagram of the structure of a volcano at Figure 4 and answer questions 9 and 10.

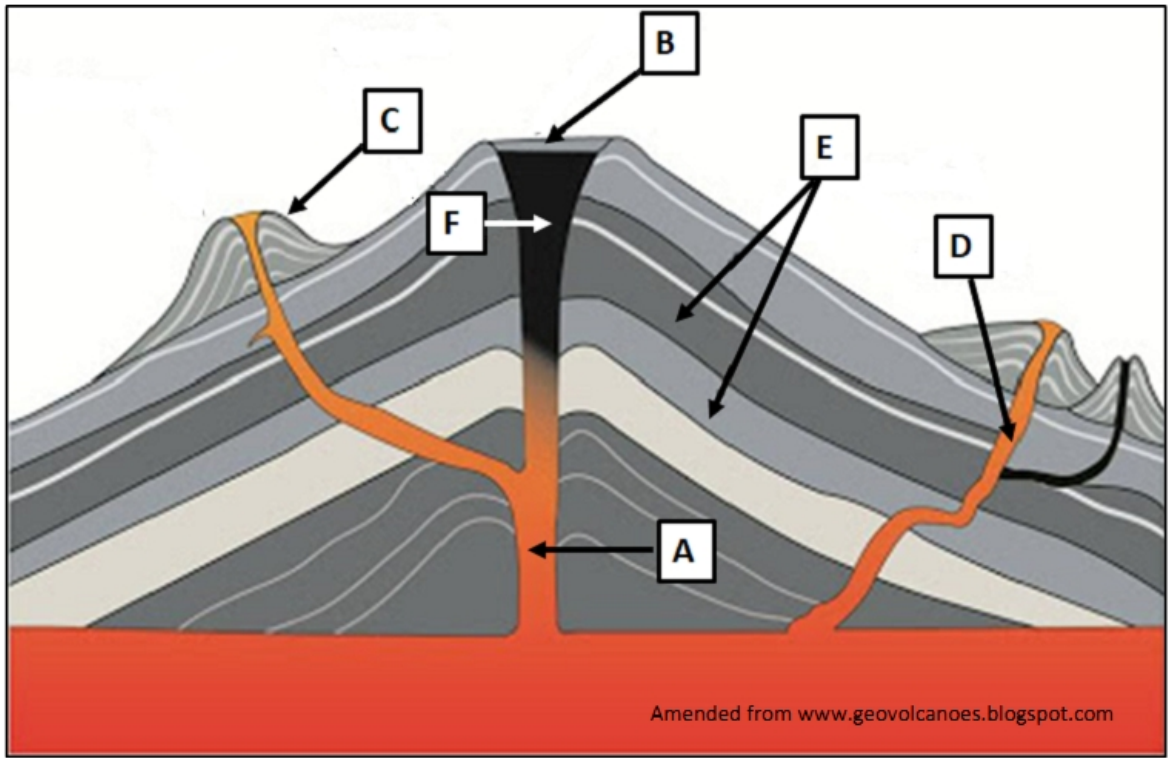


Figure 4. Structure of volcano

9. Match each of the letters A, B, C, D, E and F on the diagram, with the feature that best matches it in the table below (max 3 mark)

Feature	Letter	Feature	Letter
Layers of lava and volcanic ash		E	
Parasitic cone		C	
Vent		A	
Crater		B	
Subsidiary vent		D	
Volcanic plug		F	

10. State whether the following statement is true or false.

A shield volcano is formed by lava flows of low viscosity. (max 1 mark)

Your answer True

Examine the Figure 5 and answer questions 11 - 12.

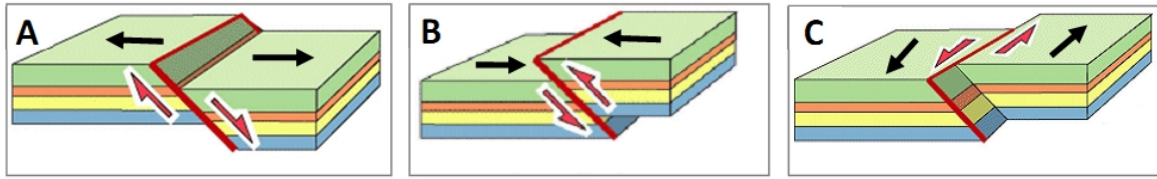


Figure 5. Faulting

11. Match each of the images A, B, and C with the type of fault in the table below that best matches it. Indicate, by ticking the correct box, whether each of the types of fault named in the table below is most associated with compression, tension or shearing (*max 3 marks*)

Letter	Type of Fault	Compression	Tension	Shearing
B	Reverse fault	✓		
C	Transform fault			✓
A	Normal fault		✓	

12. State whether the following statement is true or false and explain why (*max 3 marks*)

Horsts and grabens are features associated with faulting.

Your Answer True

Horst and graben, elongate fault blocks of the Earth's crust that have been raised and lowered, respectively, relative to their surrounding areas as a direct effect of faulting. Horsts and grabens may range in size from blocks a few centimetres wide to tens of kilometres wide; the vertical movement may be up to several thousand feet. They are bounded on both sides by steeply dipping normal faults, along which movement has been essentially equal, resulting in blocks that are scarcely tilted. The faults forming horsts generally dip away from each other: those forming grabens generally dip toward each other. Two or more horsts and grabens may occur adjacently. They are thought to be due to lateral tension possibly produced by regional uplift or salt dome formation; they often occur on the crests of domes or anticlines. Valleys formed in grabens are commonly called rift valleys and may exhibit features of vulcanism often associated with graben formation. Examples of grabens are the Jordan–Dead Sea depression and Death Valley. The Vosges Mountains of France and the Palestine Plateau are typical horsts.