1.5 Earthquake Case Study in a Poorer Country: Nepal, 2015: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculators not allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 State one well-known cultural or heritage site in Kathmandu that was damaged in the 2015 Nepal earthquake.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give the date, the nearest named location and the magnitude of the mainshock for the Gorkha earthquake in Nepal.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Give TWO ways international aid helped Nepal in the weeks after the earthquake. One mark for each correct way.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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4 Distinguish between a primary effect and a secondary effect of an earthquake, using the Nepal 2015 case study in your answer.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 Suggest THREE reasons why rebuilding in Nepal after the 2015 earthquake was slower than in some wealthier countries. Give one mark for each valid reason.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.5 Earthquake Case Study in a Poorer Country: Nepal, 2015: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Kathmandu Durbar Square (or reference to specific temples or heritage sites in Durbar Square), oe **B1**

Answer: Kathmandu Durbar Square.

Question 2

date: 25 April 2015, oe **B1**

location: Gorkha district (epicentre near Gorkha) or reference to central Nepal/Kathmandu region, oe **B1**

Answer: 25 April 2015; epicentre near Gorkha (central Nepal), magnitude 7.8.

Question 3

provided search-and-rescue teams and specialised equipment, oe **B1**

supplied emergency food, water, medical aid and temporary shelter, oe **B1**

Answer: By sending search-and-rescue teams and specialised equipment; and by supplying emergency food, water, medical aid and temporary shelters.

Question 4

primary effect defined as an immediate result of the earthquake itself, with example such as collapsed buildings or deaths in Nepal, oe **B1**

secondary effect defined as a later consequence caused by primary damage, with example such as landslides, avalanches or disrupted agriculture/economy in Nepal, oe **B1**

Answer: A primary effect is an immediate result of the quake, for example collapsed buildings and the nearly 8,964 deaths. A secondary effect is a later consequence caused by that damage, for example landslides and avalanches, disease risk and disruption to farming and the economy.

Question 5

limited government funds and reliance on international aid, oe **B1**

poor accessibility to remote mountain villages, slowing delivery of materials and labour, oe **B1**

weak insurance uptake among homeowners, meaning less private funding for rebuilding, oe **B1**

Answer: Limited government funds and heavy reliance on international aid; difficulty accessing remote mountain villages that slowed delivery of materials and labour; and low levels of insurance among homeowners so less private rebuilding finance.

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