Figure 4 shows some information about earthquakes.

Strength of earthquake on the Richter Scale	Example	Death toll	Description	Average number of earthquakes per year
0 - 1.9			Minor	700,000
2 - 2.9			Minor	300,000
3 - 3.9			Minor	40,000
4 - 4.9			Light	6,200
5 - 5.9	1960, Morocco	14,000	Moderate	800
6 - 6.9	1988, Armenia	25,000	Strong	120
7 - 7.9	1995, Japan	5,500	Major	18
8 - 8.9	1964, Alaska	131	Great	1 every 10-20 years

Figure 4

(a) (i) Figure 4 shows that the earthquake in Japan in 1995 measured between 7 and 7.9 on the Richter Scale.

How should it be described?
Tick one box.

Strong ☐

Major ☐

Great ☐

(1 mark)

(ii) What happens to the number of earthquakes per year as the strength increases?

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(1 mark)

(iii) Using Figure 4, give the location of the earthquake that caused the least loss of life.

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(1 mark)

(iv) Using Figure 4, what was the strength of the earthquake that caused the greatest loss of life?

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(1 mark)

(v) Why do some earthquakes cause more deaths than others?

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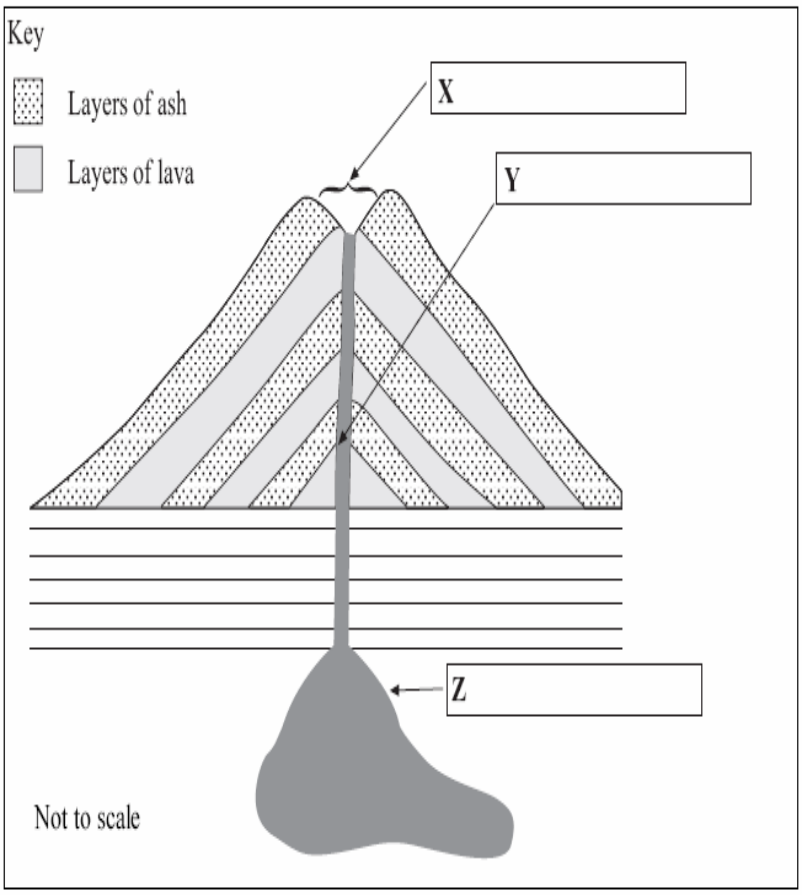
(3 marks)

(b) Study **Figure 5**, which shows a cross section through Mount Vesuvius, a composite volcano.



(i) On Figure 5, label features X, Y and Z.
(3 marks)

(ii) Tick the correct box below to show the type of plate boundary where a composite volcano is formed.

Tensional boundary ☐

Compressional boundary ☐

(1 mark)

(iii) Using one or more examples of a volcanic eruption, describe the effects on the
environment and people.

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(4 marks)