

**River Landscapes**

**Multiple choice knowledge checker**

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| 1. | Where does a river start? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Mouth |
| ⭘ | B. | Source |
| ⭘ | C. | Confluence |
| ⭘ | D. | Tributary |

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| 2. | What is a long profile? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A line representing the river from its source to its mouth. |
| ⭘ | B. | A line from one river bank to another. |
| ⭘ | C. | The point where a river starts. |
| ⭘ | D. | An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. |

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| 3. | The long profile of a river is typically… | |
| ⭘ | A. | convex |
| ⭘ | B. | concave |

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| 4. | What are the characteristics of the upper course of a river? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Wide, deep channel |
| ⭘ | B. | Shallow, narrow channel |
| ⭘ | C. | Widest, deepest channel |
| ⭘ | D. | They all are |

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| 5. | What are the characteristics of the lower course of a river? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Wide, deep channel |
| ⭘ | B. | Shallow, narrow channel |
| ⭘ | C. | Widest, deepest channel |
| ⭘ | D. | They all are |

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| 6. | Which of the following are fluvial processes? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Erosion |
| ⭘ | B. | Transportation |
| ⭘ | C. | Deposition |
| ⭘ | D. | They all are |

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| 7. | What is a river channel? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The journey a river takes from its source to mouth. |
| ⭘ | B. | An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. |
| ⭘ | C. | The groove through which a river flows, made up of its banks and bed. |
| ⭘ | D. | The point where two rivers meet. |

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| 8. | What is a drainage basin? | |
| ⭘ | A. | An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. |
| ⭘ | B. | The journey a river takes from source to mouth. |
| ⭘ | C. | ﻿The point where a river begins. |
| ⭘ | D. | The point where a small river joins a large one. |

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| 9. | What is a tributary? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The point where a small river joins a large one. |
| ⭘ | B. | A small river that joins a larger river. |
| ⭘ | C. | An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries. |
| ⭘ | D. | The cross section of a river. |

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| 10. | True or false? The discharge of a river increases along its course as tributaries join it adding more water. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 11. | True or false? Velocity also increases along the course of a river. Even though the descent in the upper courses is steeper the lower course has the greatest velocity. The reason for this is because velocity is affected by how much water is in contact with the bed and banks. The small channel in the upper course of the river means there is more friction which means the velocity slows. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 12. | Which of the following are types of fluvial erosion? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Hydraulic action, abrasion, solution and longshore drift. |
| ⭘ | B. | Hydraulic action, abrasion, solution and suspension. |
| ⭘ | C. | ﻿Hydraulic action, abrasion, solution and attrition. |
| ⭘ | D. | Hydraulic action, abrasion, solution and traction. |

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| 13. | What is hydraulic action? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Boulders and stones wearing away the river banks and bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Sediment particles knock against the bed or each other and become smaller and more rounded. |
| ⭘ | C. | Fast-flowing water hits the bed and banks and forces water and air into cracks in the bedrock. The repeated changes in air pressure cause the river bed to weaken. |
| ⭘ | D. | Acidic water dissolves rocks such as chalk or limestone. |

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| 14. | What is solution? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Boulders and stones wearing away the river banks and bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Sediment particles knock against the bed or each other and become smaller and more rounded. |
| ⭘ | C. | Fast-flowing water hits the bed and banks and forces water and air into cracks in the bedrock. The repeated changes in air pressure cause the river bed to weaken. |
| ⭘ | D. | Acidic water dissolves rocks such as chalk or limestone. |

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| 15. | What is attrition? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Boulders and stones wearing away the river banks and bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Sediment particles knock against the bed or each other and become smaller and more rounded. |
| ⭘ | C. | Fast-flowing water hits the bed and banks and forces water and air into cracks in the bedrock. The repeated changes in air pressure cause the river bed to weaken. |
| ⭘ | D. | Acidic water dissolves rocks such as chalk or limestone. |

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| 16. | What is abrasion? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Boulders and stones wearing away the river banks and bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Sediment particles knock against the bed or each other and become smaller and more rounded. |
| ⭘ | C. | Fast-flowing water hits the bed and banks and forces water and air into cracks in the bedrock. The repeated changes in air pressure cause the river bed to weaken. |
| ⭘ | D. | Acidic water dissolves rocks such as chalk or limestone. |

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| 17. | What is vertical erosion? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The deepening of the river bed, mainly by hydraulic action. |
| ⭘ | B. | Sideward erosion widening the river. |

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| 18. | Where is lateral erosion the greatest? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Upper course |
| ⭘ | B. | Middle course |
| ⭘ | C. | Lower course |

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| 19. | True or false? Material becomes smaller and more rounded along the course of a river. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 20. | Which of the following are types of fluvial transportation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Traction, saltation, suspension and hydraulic action. |
| ⭘ | B. | Traction, saltation, suspension and solution. |
| ⭘ | C. | Traction, saltation, suspension and saltation. |
| ⭘ | D. | Traction, saltation, suspension and suspension. |

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| 21. | Which of these describes traction transportation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pebbles rolling along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Pebbles bouncing along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | C. | Sediment carried within the river. |
| ⭘ | D. | Dissolved minerals within the water. |

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| 22. | Which of these describes solution transportation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pebbles rolling along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Pebbles bouncing along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | C. | Sediment carried within the river. |
| ⭘ | D. | Dissolved minerals within the water. |

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| 23. | Which of these describes saltation transportation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pebbles rolling along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Pebbles bouncing along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | C. | Sediment carried within the river. |
| ⭘ | D. | Dissolved minerals within the water. |

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| 24. | Which of these describes suspension transportation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Pebbles rolling along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | B. | Pebbles bouncing along the river bed. |
| ⭘ | C. | Sediment carried within the river. |
| ⭘ | D. | Dissolved minerals within the water. |

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| 25. | What is deposition? | |
| ⭘ | A. | When material is carried by a river. |
| ⭘ | B. | When material is eroded by a river. |
| ⭘ | C. | When material is dropped by river. |
| ⭘ | D. | When material is removed from the bed and banks. |

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| 26. | Which of the following are reasons for rivers depositing material? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The river becomes shallow. |
| ⭘ | B. | When the volume of water decreases. |
| ⭘ | C. | At the mouth of a river where energy reduces when it flows into the sea. |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above. |

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| 27. | Which of the following landforms are found in the upper course of a river? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Waterfalls, gorges and meanders. |
| ⭘ | B. | Waterfalls, gorges and floodplain. |
| ⭘ | C. | Waterfalls, gorges and u-shaped valleys. |
| ⭘ | D. | Waterfalls, gorges and interlocking spurs. |

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| 28. | True or false? Waterfalls usually form in the upper course of a river where water flows over a band of soft rock that overlies a band of hard rock. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 29. | Which processes of erosion form plunge pools at the foot of waterfalls? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Solution and hydraulic action |
| ⭘ | B. | Abrasion and hydraulic action |
| ⭘ | C. | Attrition and hydraulic action |
| ⭘ | D. | Attrition and abrasion |

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| 30. | Identify the landform created as waterfalls retreat? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Interlocking spurs |
| ⭘ | B. | Levee |
| ⭘ | C. | Floodplain |
| ⭘ | D. | Gorge |

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| 31. | What are interlocking spurs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A pronounced bend in a river. |
| ⭘ | B. | An embankment of sediment along the bank of river. |
| ⭘ | C. | A series of ridges projecting out on alternate sides of a valley and around which a river winds its course. |
| ⭘ | D. | A narrow, steep sided valley often formed when waterfalls retreat. |

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| 32. | What do interlocking spurs look like on an OS map? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The contours are far apart and show land projecting in to a valley. |
| ⭘ | B. | The contours are close together and show land projecting in to a valley. |
| ⭘ | C. | The contours are close together and show land projecting out of a valley. |

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| 33. | What are rapids? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A pronounced bend in a river. |
| ⭘ | B. | An embankment of sediment along the bank of river. |
| ⭘ | C. | A series of ridges projecting out on alternate sides of a valley and around which a river winds its course. |
| ⭘ | D. | Fast-flowing, turbulent sections of a river where the bed has a steep gradient. |

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| 34. | What is a meander? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A bend in a river. |
| ⭘ | B. | A bank of a river. |
| ⭘ | C. | A lake formed next to a river. |
| ⭘ | D. | A steep river channel. |

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| 35. | Which of the following are characteristics of a meander? (You can select more than one) | |
| ⭘ | A. | Slip-off slope |
| ⭘ | B. | River cliff |
| ⭘ | C. | A lake formed next to a river. |
| ⭘ | D. | A steep-sided gorge. |

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| 36. | Identify the cork-screw motion of water that shapes a meander through erosion and deposition. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Hepithoidal flow |
| ⭘ | B. | Hokiecokie flow |
| ⭘ | C. | Helicoidal flow |
| ⭘ | D. | Helicopter flow |

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| 37. | ﻿What is a small, horseshoe-shaped lake that is located several metres from a fairly straight stretch of river in its middle and lower courses. | |
| ⭘ | A. | Reservoir |
| ⭘ | B. | Flood plain |
| ⭘ | C. | Oxbow lake |
| ⭘ | D. | River channel |

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| 38. | ﻿Where are slip-off slopes found on a meander? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Inside bend |
| ⭘ | B. | Outside bend |
| ⭘ | C. | They are not found on meanders |
| ⭘ | D. | At the source of a river |

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| 39. | ﻿True or false? An oxbow lake forms when the neck of a meander is eroded, and sediment is deposited on the new river bank. | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 40. | ﻿What is the name of a naturally raised river bank found on either or both sides of a river that is prone to flooding? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Chevy |
| ⭘ | B. | Levee |
| ⭘ | C. | Flood plain |
| ⭘ | D. | Delta |

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| 41. | ﻿Levees form when a river floods and friction with the land reduces velocity and causes deposition. True or false? | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 42. | ﻿ What happens to the size of sediment with distance from a levee? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It becomes larger |
| ⭘ | B. | It becomes smaller |
| ⭘ | C. | It becomes more angular |
| ⭘ | D. | It becomes larger and more angular |

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| 43. | ﻿ What is a flood plain? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A narrow gorge formed along a river prone to flooding. |
| ⭘ | B. | A large mound of material on the banks of a river that is prone to flooding. |
| ⭘ | C. | A large are of flat land either side of a river prone to flooding. |
| ⭘ | D. | A bend in a river prone to flooding. |

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| 44. | ﻿ How is a flood plain formed? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Vertical erosion |
| ⭘ | B. | Deposition |
| ⭘ | C. | Flooding |
| ⭘ | D. | Meander migration |

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| 45. | ﻿ Which of the following increases the risk of river flooding? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Continuous heavy rainfall over saturated land. |
| ⭘ | B. | A sudden burst of rainfall in an area where infiltration rates are too slow to cope. |
| ⭘ | C. | Sudden snow melt. |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above. |

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| 46. | ﻿ How can geology and relief increase flood risk? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Impermeable bedrock, such as slate, in upland areas does not allow water to flow over it. |
| ⭘ | B. | Low lying land, made up of impermeable clay, makes it difficult for infiltration to occur. |
| ⭘ | C. | Steep slopes lead to increased surface run-off increasing the risk of flooding. |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above. |

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| 47. | ﻿ Urban sprawl is increasing flood risk in the UK. True or false? | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 48. | ﻿ How does new infrastructure increase the risk of flooding? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A greater area of land is covered by roads and buildings. These permeable surfaces increase the risk of flooding. |
| ⭘ | B. | A greater area of land is covered by roads and buildings. These impermeable surfaces increase the risk of flooding. |
| ⭘ | C. | A greater area of land is covered by roads and buildings. These porous surfaces increase the risk of flooding. |

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| 49. | ﻿ Disappearing gardens is decreasing the risk of flooding of in urban areas. True or false? | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 50. | ﻿ Which of the following increases the risk of flooding in rural areas? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Deforestation |
| ⭘ | B. | Farming practices such as hedgerow removal |
| ⭘ | C. | Contour ploughing |
| ⭘ | D. | All of the above |

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| 51. | ﻿ What is a hydrograph? | |
| ⭘ | A. | A graph that shows how a river’s discharge responds to a precipitation event. |
| ⭘ | B. | A graph that shows how a precipitation responds to a river’s discharge. |
| ⭘ | C. | A graph that shows rainfall and flooding. |
| ⭘ | D. | A graph that shows river velocity and rainfall. |

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| 52. | How is data presented on a hydrograph? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The bars represent rainfall and the line shows discharge |
| ⭘ | B. | The line represents rainfall and the bars shows discharge |
| ⭘ | C. | The bars represent rainfall and the line shows velocity |
| ⭘ | D. | The line represents rainfall and the bars shows velocity |

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| 53. | What is the highest amount of rainfall per time unit on a hydrograph? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Peak discharge |
| ⭘ | B. | Peak rainfall |
| ⭘ | C. | Rising limb |
| ⭘ | D. | Falling limb |
| ⭘ | E. | Base flow |
| ⭘ | F. | Lag time |

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| 54. | What is the time difference between peak rainfall and peak discharge? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Peak discharge |
| ⭘ | B. | Peak rainfall |
| ⭘ | C. | Rising limb |
| ⭘ | D. | Falling limb |
| ⭘ | E. | Base flow |
| ⭘ | F. | Lag time |

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| 55. | What is the normal flow of a river when its water level is sustained by groundwater? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Peak discharge |
| ⭘ | B. | Peak rainfall |
| ⭘ | C. | Rising limb |
| ⭘ | D. | Falling limb |
| ⭘ | E. | Base flow |
| ⭘ | F. | Lag time |

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| 56. | What is a horizontal line, marking the level of discharge above which flooding will occur? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Peak discharge |
| ⭘ | B. | Peak rainfall |
| ⭘ | C. | Rising limb |
| ⭘ | D. | Falling limb |
| ⭘ | E. | Base flow |
| ⭘ | F. | None of the above |

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| 57. | On a hydrograph what illustrates the increase in discharge of a river following a rainfall event? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Peak discharge |
| ⭘ | B. | Peak rainfall |
| ⭘ | C. | Rising limb |
| ⭘ | D. | Falling limb |
| ⭘ | E. | Base flow |
| ⭘ | F. | None of the above |

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| 58. | On a hydrograph the rising limb will always be steeper than its falling limb due to surface run-off. True or false? | |
| ⭘ | A. | True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |
| ⭘ | C. | Neither true or false |

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| 59. | What term is used to describe a hydrograph that has a very steep rising limb, and is usually associated with flash floods? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Flashy |
| ⭘ | B. | Flushy |
| ⭘ | C. | Slow response |
| ⭘ | D. | Slack response |

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| 60. | Compared to a flashy hydrograph what does a slow response hydrograph show? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Gentle rising limb, lower peak discharge and a shorter lag time. |
| ⭘ | B. | Steep rising limb, lower peak discharge and a longer lag time. |
| ⭘ | C. | Gentle rising limb, lower peak discharge and a longer lag time. |

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| 61. | True or false? Hard engineering uses heavy machinery to build artificial structures which work against nature to reduce the risk of flooding. | |
| ⭘ | A. | ﻿True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 62. | Which of the following are examples of hard engineering solutions to flooding? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Dams and reservoirs, channel straightening, embankments and river restoration. |
| ⭘ | B. | Dams and reservoirs, channel straightening, embankments and flood plain zoning. |
| ⭘ | C. | Dams and reservoirs, channel straightening, embankments and afforestation. |
| ⭘ | D. | Dams and reservoirs, channel straightening, embankments and flood relief channels. |

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| 63. | Which hard engineering strategy involves constructing a concrete barrier to restrict the flow of water? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Dams and reservoirs |
| ⭘ | B. | Embankments |
| ⭘ | C. | Straightening |
| ⭘ | D. | Flood relief channels |

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| 64. | Which hard engineering strategy involves creating artificial channels where water flows if water levels are too high? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Dams and reservoirs |
| ⭘ | B. | Embankments |
| ⭘ | C. | Straightening |
| ⭘ | D. | Flood relief channels |

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| 65. | Which hard engineering strategy involves artificially raising river banks to increase channel capacity? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Dams and reservoirs |
| ⭘ | B. | Embankments |
| ⭘ | C. | Straightening |
| ⭘ | D. | Flood relief channels |

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| 66. | Which hard engineering strategy involves removing meanders? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Dams and reservoirs |
| ⭘ | B. | Embankments |
| ⭘ | C. | Straightening |
| ⭘ | D. | Flood relief channels |

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| 67. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of channel straightening? | |
| ⭘ | A. | They can cause farmland downstream to become less fertile as sediment is trapped. |
| ⭘ | B. | It can cause flooding further downstream due to the faster flowing channel. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can cause flooding further downstream. |
| ⭘ | D. | They can be eroded over time. |

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| 68. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of dams and reservoirs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | They can cause farmland downstream to become less fertile as sediment is trapped. |
| ⭘ | B. | It can cause flooding further downstream due to the faster flowing channel. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can cause flooding further downstream. |
| ⭘ | D. | They can be eroded over time. |

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| 69. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of embankments? | |
| ⭘ | A. | They can cause farmland downstream to become less fertile as sediment is trapped. |
| ⭘ | B. | It can cause flooding further downstream due to the faster flowing channel. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can cause flooding further downstream. |
| ⭘ | D. | They can be eroded over time. |

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| 70. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of flood relief channels? | |
| ⭘ | A. | They can cause farmland downstream to become less fertile as sediment is trapped. |
| ⭘ | B. | It can cause flooding further downstream due to the faster flowing channel. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can cause flooding further downstream. |
| ⭘ | D. | They can be eroded over time. |

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| 71. | Which of the following is an advantage of dams and reservoirs? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It allows water to flow faster which can reduce the risk of flooding. |
| ⭘ | B. | It is possible to direct excess water to an area less densely populated. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can be used as a source of hydroelectric power. |
| ⭘ | D. | The increase channel capacity, reducing potential flooding. |

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| 72. | Which of the following is an advantage of embankments? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It allows water to flow faster which can reduce the risk of flooding. |
| ⭘ | B. | It is possible to direct excess water to an area less densely populated. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can be used as a source of hydroelectric power. |
| ⭘ | D. | The increase channel capacity, reducing potential flooding. |

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| 73. | Which of the following is an advantage of straightening? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It allows water to flow faster which can reduce the risk of flooding. |
| ⭘ | B. | It is possible to direct excess water to an area less densely populated. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can be used as a source of hydroelectric power. |
| ⭘ | D. | The increase channel capacity, reducing potential flooding. |

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| 74. | Which of the following is an advantage of flood relief channels? | |
| ⭘ | A. | It allows water to flow faster which can reduce the risk of flooding. |
| ⭘ | B. | It is possible to direct excess water to an area less densely populated. |
| ⭘ | C. | They can be used as a source of hydroelectric power. |
| ⭘ | D. | The increase channel capacity, reducing potential flooding. |

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| 75. | True or false? Soft engineering involves working with the natural environment to reduce the risk of flooding. | |
| ⭘ | A. | ﻿True |
| ⭘ | B. | False |

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| 76. | Which of the following are examples of hard engineering solutions to flooding? | |
| ⭘ | A. | River restoration, flood warning and preparation, flood plain zoning and embankments |
| ⭘ | B. | River restoration, flood warning and preparation, flood plain zoning and deforestation |
| ⭘ | C. | River restoration, flood warning and preparation, flood plain zoning and straightening |
| ⭘ | D. | River restoration, flood warning and preparation, flood plain zoning and afforestation |

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| 77. | Which soft engineering strategy involves removing hard engineering strategies and returning a river back to its original course? | |
| ⭘ | A. | River restoration |
| ⭘ | B. | Flood warning and preparation |
| ⭘ | C. | Flood plain zoning |
| ⭘ | D. | Afforestation |

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| 78. | Which soft engineering strategy involves controlling how land is used on or near flood plains? | |
| ⭘ | A. | River restoration |
| ⭘ | B. | Flood warning and preparation |
| ⭘ | C. | Flood plain zoning |
| ⭘ | D. | Afforestation |

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| 79. | Which soft engineering strategy involves providing people with advance information and notification about possible floods? | |
| ⭘ | A. | River restoration |
| ⭘ | B. | Flood warning and preparation |
| ⭘ | C. | Flood plain zoning |
| ⭘ | D. | Afforestation |

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| 80. | Which soft engineering strategy involves planting trees near a river channel? | |
| ⭘ | A. | River restoration, |
| ⭘ | B. | Flood warning and preparation, |
| ⭘ | C. | Flood plain zoning |
| ⭘ | D. | Afforestation |

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| 81. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of flood plain zoning? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The value of land can decrease. |
| ⭘ | B. | It takes time for the vegetation to grow and become established. |
| ⭘ | C. | Some people may not receive the warning. |
| ⭘ | D. | On its own, the approach doesn’t usually reduce the risk of flooding. |

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| 82. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of flood warnings and preparation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The value of land can decrease. |
| ⭘ | B. | It takes time for the vegetation to grow and become established. |
| ⭘ | C. | Some people may not receive the warning. |
| ⭘ | D. | On its own, the approach doesn’t usually reduce the risk of flooding. |

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| 83. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of river restoration? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The value of land can decrease. |
| ⭘ | B. | It takes time for the vegetation to grow and become established. |
| ⭘ | C. | Some people may not receive the warning. |
| ⭘ | D. | On its own, the approach doesn’t usually reduce the risk of flooding. |

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| 84. | Which of the following is a disadvantage of afforestation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | The value of land can decrease. |
| ⭘ | B. | It takes time for the vegetation to grow and become established. |
| ⭘ | C. | Some people may not receive the warning. |
| ⭘ | D. | On its own, the approach doesn’t usually reduce the risk of flooding. |

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| 85. | Which of the following is an advantage of flood plain zoning? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There are no ongoing maintenance costs. |
| ⭘ | B. | It gives people time to move assets and take measures to protect their homes. |
| ⭘ | C. | It can provide land for other uses such as farming and parkland. |
| ⭘ | D. | It increases interception, infiltration and reduces surface run-off. |

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| 86. | Which of the following is an advantage of river restoration? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There are no ongoing maintenance costs. |
| ⭘ | B. | It gives people time to move assets and take measures to protect their homes. |
| ⭘ | C. | It can provide land for other uses such as farming and parkland. |
| ⭘ | D. | It increases interception, infiltration and reduces surface run-off. |

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| 87. | Which of the following is an advantage of flood warnings and preparation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There are no ongoing maintenance costs. |
| ⭘ | B. | It gives people time to move assets and take measures to protect their homes. |
| ⭘ | C. | It can provide land for other uses such as farming and parkland. |
| ⭘ | D. | It increases interception, infiltration and reduces surface run-off. |

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| 88. | Which of the following is an advantage of afforestation? | |
| ⭘ | A. | There are no ongoing maintenance costs. |
| ⭘ | B. | It gives people time to move assets and take measures to protect their homes. |
| ⭘ | C. | It can provide land for other uses such as farming and parkland. |
| ⭘ | D. | It increases interception, infiltration and reduces surface run-off. |

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| 89. | Which of the following is a social issue associated with flood management schemes? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Flood management schemes can be expensive. |
| ⭘ | B. | People can lose land and properties close to a river. |
| ⭘ | C. | Wildlife habitats can be destroyed. |

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| 90. | Which of the following is an economic issue associated with flood management schemes? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Flood management schemes can be expensive. |
| ⭘ | B. | People can lose land and properties close to a river. |
| ⭘ | C. | Wildlife habitats can be destroyed. |

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| 91. | Which of the following is an environmental issue associated with flood management schemes? | |
| ⭘ | A. | Flood management schemes can be expensive. |
| ⭘ | B. | People can lose land and properties close to a river. |
| ⭘ | C. | Wildlife habitats can be destroyed. |

**Answers**

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. A
11. A
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. B
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. A
20. B
21. A
22. D
23. B
24. C
25. C
26. D
27. D
28. B
29. B
30. D
31. C
32. B
33. D
34. A
35. A & B
36. C
37. C
38. A
39. A
40. B
41. A
42. B
43. C
44. D
45. D
46. D
47. A
48. B
49. B
50. A & B
51. A
52. A
53. B
54. F
55. E
56. F
57. C
58. A
59. A
60. C
61. A
62. D
63. A
64. D
65. B
66. C
67. B
68. A
69. D
70. C
71. C
72. D
73. A
74. B
75. A
76. D
77. A
78. C
79. B
80. D
81. A
82. C
83. D
84. B
85. C
86. A
87. B
88. D
89. B
90. A
91. C