



Haberdashers'
ABRAHAM DARBY
Confident - Calm - Caring

Geography Department

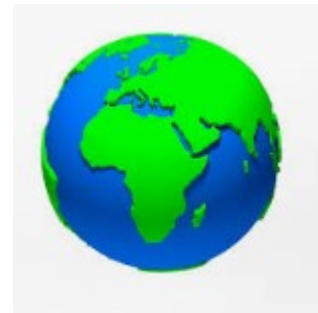
OCR GCSE Geography B [9-1]

**Get your facts straight with
this Memory Geogger!!!**

Component 1: Our Natural World

Test your knowledge of the following units

1. Global hazards ✓
2. Changing Climate
3. Distinctive Landscapes
4. Sustaining Ecosystems



adageogjoe December 2018

1. The GCS is divided into ? cells per hemisphere
2. Magnitude of the earthquake in Nepal
3. Consequences of Haiyan: The UN gave £??? million for emergency aid
4. There has been an increase in the frequency of tropical storms since 19??
5. Ec Impacts (consequences) of storm Haiyan - cost of damage caused?
6. List 4 causes of the 2012 UK weather hazard event
7. Nepal earthquake - depth of the focus?
8. Tropical storms need the ocean to be - 2 facts
9. Tropical storms only happen between ? and ? degrees
10. Soc Impacts (consequences) of Storm Haiyan - how many dead? homeless?
11. What latitude did Tropical Storm Haiyan begin at?
12. A deep focus earthquake starts between ? and ? km of the Earth's surface
13. How many islands is this country made up of?
14. A volcano that is currently erupting is described as this
15. This 'a' means to change something (to make it hazard proof)
16. How much a surface reflects or absorbs the sun's rays
17. This 'a' is about height of the land and affects the 't' of places
18. Measures wind speed and direction
19. Coldest place on Earth [continent]
20. El Nino = brings drought to Australia or South America. Which?
21. AC's like A sent medical staff, shelters, water containers etc to the Philippines. A = ?
22. The 0-12 scale used to measure winds on
23. Another word for margin in terms of plates?
24. Averaged out weather conditions of a place over at least 30 years
25. Two continental plates meet at a ? Plate boundary
26. A volcano that is made up of layers; often found on destructive plate boundaries
27. The sun's heat is more 'c' @ the Equator

28. A plate boundary where land is neither made or destroyed

29. A plate boundary where two plates diverge

30. Found in the mantle, contribute to plate movement

31. Rainfall caused by heating of the ground/Earth's surface

32. A plate boundary where two plates meet aka destructive

33. Where Hadley meets Ferrel the air is 'c' and it 's'

34. The inner most layer of the Earth

35. The C.E. effect starts the storm spinning

36. The 'hole' at the top of the volcano

37. Outer layer of earth, divided up into plates

38. Where Hadley meets Ferrel you find 'd' (biome type)

39. Two plates that converge, do so at a ? plate boundary

40. The sun's heat is more 'd' @ the Poles

41. This 'd' describes plates that are moving apart

42. A 'sleeping' volcano; not currently active but could be in the future

43. A period of time with below average/significantly less rainfall for a place

44. In 20?? the UK suffered a weather hazard event. When & What was it?

45. When two locked plates release, we experience this on the surface

46. Point on the earth's surface directly above the focus

47. A volcano that will never erupt again

48. List 3 consequences of the 2012 UK weather hazard event

49. Small cracks on the surface through which steam and gas escape

50. The point beneath the surface where an earthquake starts

51. When two continental plates collide they make these

52. Rainfall caused when warm air meets cool air

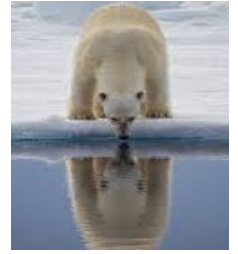
53. GCS - Earth's giant air con system. GCS stands for ?
54. Between the Equator and 30 degrees the ? Cell operates
55. Descending air masses cause ? pressure
56. D - C - HO = drop, cover and ? ?
57. Magma plumes create these. These volcanoes are not found along p.b's
58. A powerful, rotating storm? 4 answers
59. Names of the two plates that caused the Nepal earthquake
60. Damaged 'i' made it difficult to get help where it was needed
61. The sun's rays (solar radiation or energy) that reach the Earth
62. What does ITCZ stand for? Does it's position change?
63. Winds high up in the atmosphere
64. This K describes winds blowing downhill
65. What is the 'geo-lingo' for 'hit' in terms of a storm?
66. Word for molten rock that has been erupted from a volcano
67. The very top layer of the mantle and the crust = this 'L'
68. Air masses that ascend create ? pressure
69. Tropical storms - high OR low pressure weather systems?
70. Word for molten rock beneath the crust and before it is erupted
71. Strength or power of a hazard event, especially earthquakes
72. The tube up the centre of a volcano along which magma travels
73. The middle layer of the earth; convection currents operate here
74. Another word for a plate boundary
75. This 'm' means to take action to reduce death, damage and destruction
76. Happened on 25/04/15
77. Organisations that provide emergency aid after a natural hazard e.g. Red Cross and Oxfam

78. Ocean currents: the west coast of the UK is warmed by the NAD. NAD = ?
79. Found on the sea floor, happens/made when two plates converge
80. Found on the sea floor, happens/made when two plates diverge
81. Which ocean did Haiyan begin in?
82. Responses to the 2012 UK weather hazard event
83. Which country did Tropical Storm Haiyan affect?
84. This word describes rain, hail, sleet, snow etc that falls
85. To look at past patterns/data to make a guess or judgement about the future
86. This 'p' is what we should do so that people are ready for a hazard event
87. This 'p' describes the most common wind direction of a place
88. To take action before a hazard event starts so as to minimise disruption and damage
89. Oh dear there's been a hazard, what can we do?' describes what sort of response?
90. Clouds 'r' heat or 't' heat which either lowers or increases temp
91. Rainfall caused by mountains forcing air to rise
92. A La Nina year is like a 'normal' year and is the 'r' of El Nino
93. 10 point scale that earthquake magnitude is measured on
94. Found in Africa; forms when continental plates pull apart
95. Data Rep: technique used to show wind speed & direction
96. The 1-5 scale used to measure tropical storm strength on
97. An earthquake that starts within 70 km of Earth's surface
98. A gently sloping volcano formed by runny lava, usually at a constructive plate
99. Emergency aid is called ? term aid
100. Tropical storms bring SS; TR and SW. These 3 - ???
101. When one plate passes beneath another, this happens a bit like melting
102. ACs suffer more £ loss and LIDCs more demographic impacts T or F?
103. What 't' is the UK's climate?
104. Equipment used to measure temperature
105. A strong rotating wind that forms on land
106. Name of winds blowing outwards from the Equator
107. A strong rotating wind that forms over the sea
108. Contrasting weather extremes - name two countries and give an example of a contrasting weather extreme
109. An erupting 'mountain' formed along plate boundaries or hot spots
110. The day to day conditions of the atmosphere
111. A movement of air from high to low pressure
112. The severity of droughts are getting worse - true or false
113. Tropical storms only form if winds blow at constant speeds at ground level
114. Earthquakes usually cause more deaths and injuries in LIDCs>ACs - T or F?

We do not learn from
experience... we learn
from reflecting on
experience.

- John Dewey

Reflection



Topics I found easy:

Topics that need work:

Questions for my teacher:

My action points:

Resources to help me:

- A) adageogjoe website Unit 1: global hazards
- B) SENECA learning
- C) Knowledge Organisers
- D) BBC Bitesize OCR B Geography