



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

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| 1. | The GCS is divided into ? cells per hemisphere THREE |
| 2. | Magnitude of the earthquake in Nepal 7.8 |
| 3. | Consequences of Haiyan: The UN gave £??? million for emergency aid 190 |
| 4. | There has been an increase in the frequency of tropical storms since 19?? 1991 |
| 5. | Ec Impacts (consequences) of storm Haiyan - cost of damage caused? \$2.86 BILL |
| 6. | List 4 causes of the 2012 UK weather hazard event <AVE RAIN; WARMER TEMPS; DRY SOIL; HIGH WATER USAGE |
| 7. | Nepal earthquake - depth of the focus? 15KM SHALLOW |
| 8. | Tropical storms need the ocean to be - 2 facts 26.5 DEGREES CELSIUS AND AT LEAST 60/70M DEEP |
| 9. | Tropical storms only happen between ? and ? Degrees 5 AND 15 |
| 10. | Soc Impacts (consequences) of Storm Haiyan - how many dead? homeless? 6300; >0.5 million |
| 11. | What latitude did Tropical Storm Haiyan begin at? 7 NORTH |
| 12. | A deep focus earthquake starts between ? and ? km of the Earth's surface 70-700km |
| 13. | How many islands is this country made up of? 7107 OR OVER 7000 |
| 14. | A volcano that is currently erupting is described as this ACTIVE |
| 15. | This 'a' means to change something (to make it hazard proof) ADAPT |
| 16. | How much a surface reflects or absorbs the sun's rays ALBEDO |
| 17. | This 'a' is about height of the land and affects the 't' of places ALTITUDE TEMP |
| 18. | Measures wind speed and direction ANEMOMETER |
| 19. | Coldest place on Earth [continent] ANTARCTICA |
| 20. | El Nino = brings drought to Australia or South America. Which? AUSTRALIA |
| 21. | AC's like A sent medical staff, shelters, water containers etc to the Philippines. A = ? AUSTRALIA |
| 22. | The 0-12 scale used to measure winds on BEAUFORT SCALE |
| 23. | Another word for margin in terms of plates? BOUNDARY |
| 24. | Averaged out weather conditions of a place over at least 30 years CLIMATE |
| 25. | Two continental plates meet at a ? Plate boundary COLLISION |
| 26. | A volcano that is made up of layers; COMPOSITE |
| 27. | The sun's heat is more 'c' @ the Equator CONCENTRATED |

28. A plate boundary where land is neither made or destroyed **CONSERVATIVE**
29. A plate boundary where two plates diverge **CONSTRUCTIVE**
30. Found in the mantle, contribute to plate movement **CONVECTION CURRENTS**
31. Rainfall caused by heating of the ground/Earth's surface **CONVECTION**
32. A plate boundary where two plates meet aka destructive **CONVERGING**
33. Where Hadley meets Ferrel the air is 'c' and it 's' **COOL SINKS**
34. The inner most layer of the Earth **CORE (INNER)**
35. The C.E. effect starts the storm spinning **CORIOLIS EFFECT**
36. The 'hole' at the top of the volcano **CRATER**
37. Outer layer of earth, divided up into plates **CRUST**
38. Where Hadley meets Ferrel you find 'd' (biome type) **DESERTS**
39. Two plates that converge, do so at a ? plate boundary **DESTRUCTIVE**
40. The sun's heat is more 'd' @ the Poles **DILUTED**
41. This 'd' describes plates that are moving apart **DIVERGING**
42. A 'sleeping' volcano; not currently active but could be in the future **DORMANT**
43. A period of time with below average/significantly less rainfall for a place **DROUGHT**
44. In 20?? the UK suffered a weather hazard event. When & What was it? **2012 DROUGHT**
45. When two locked plates release, we experience this on the surface **EARTHQUAKE**
46. Point on the earth's surface directly above the focus **EPICENTRE**
47. A volcano that will never erupt again **EXTINCT**
48. List 3 consequences of the 2012 UK weather hazard event farming - **CROPS; WILD FIRE; HOSE PIPE BANS;**
49. Small cracks on the surface through which steam and gas escape **FISSURES**
50. The point beneath the surface where an earthquake starts **FOCUS**
51. When two continental plates collide they make these **FOLD MOUNTAINS**
52. Rainfall caused when warm air meets cool air **FRONTAL**

53. GCS - Earth's giant air con system. GCS stands for ? **GLOBAL CIRCULATION SYSTEM**
54. Between the Equator and 30 degrees the ? Cell operates **HADLEY**
55. Descending air masses cause ? Pressure **HIGH**
56. D - C - HO = drop, cover and ? ? **HOLD ON**
57. Magma plumes create these. These volcanoes are not found along p.b's **HOT SPOTS PLATE BOUNDARIES**
58. A powerful, rotating storm? **HURRICANE; CYCLONE; TYPHOON; WILLY WILLY**
59. Names of the two plates that caused the Nepal earthquake **INDIAN EURASIAN**
60. Damaged 'i' made it difficult to get help where it was needed **INFRASTRUCTURE**
61. The sun's rays (solar radiation or energy) that reach the Earth **INSOLATION**
62. What does ITCZ stand for? Does it's position change? **INTER TROPICAL CONVERGENCE ZONE YES**
63. Winds high up in the atmosphere **JET STREAMS**
64. This K describes winds blowing downhill **KATABATIC**
65. What is the 'geo-lingo' for 'hit' in terms of a storm? **(MAKE) LANDFALL**
66. Word for molten rock that has been erupted from a volcano **LAVA**
67. The very top player of the mantle and the crust = this 'L' **LITHOSPHERE**
68. Air masses that ascend create ? Pressure **LOW**
69. Tropical storms - high OR low pressure weather systems? **LOW**
70. Word for molten rock beneath the crust and before it is erupted **MAGMA**
71. Strength or power of a hazard event, especially earthquakes **MAGNITUDE**
72. The tube up the centre of a volcano along which magma travels **MAIN VENT**
73. The middle layer of the earth; convection currents operate here **MANTLE**
74. Another word for a plate boundary **PLATE MARGIN**
75. This 'm' means to take action to reduce death, damage and destruction **MITIGATION**
76. Happened on 25/04/15 **NEPAL EARTHQUAKE**
77. Organisations that provide emergency aid after a natural hazard e.g. Red Cross and Oxfam **NGO Non Government Organisation**

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