



Haberdashers'
ABRAHAM DARBY
Confident - Calm - Caring

Geography Department

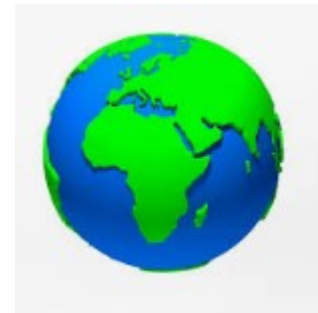
OCR GCSE Geography B [9-1]

**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 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**

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