



Haberdashers'
ABRAHAM DARBY
Confident - Calm - Caring

Geography Department

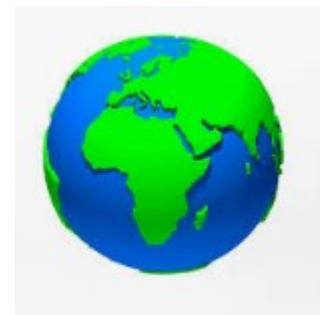
OCR GCSE Geography B [9-1]

**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 ✓



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1.	A community of plants and animals, and the environment in which they live ECOSYSTEM
2.	Large scale/global ecosystem eg desert BIOME
3.	Economic, social and environmental development to meet people's needs now without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
4.	This 'S. M.' means using our resources carefully so that future generations will also be able to use them to meet their needs SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT
5.	Plants: the first layer in a food chain - 'P' (PRIMARY) PRODUCERS
6.	Water and nutrients are either 's' or 'f' through an ecosystem STORED FLOW
7.	The mass or weight, of living material [amount of green stuff to me and you] BIO-MASS
8.	A layer of rotting leaves on the ground LEAF LITTER
9.	A mixture of weathered rock and organic matter (decomposed plants) SOIL
10.	Nutrients washed out of the soil, espec in a TRF LEACHING
11.	The way that green plants make their food using sunlight. PHOTOSYNTHESIS
12.	Animals that eat plants and each other CONSUMERS (allow OMNIVORES)
13.	Producers and consumers linked within an ecosystem FOOD CHAIN
14.	Interconnected food chains that make up a large ecosystem FOOD WEB
15.	Plant life 'F' FLORA
16.	Animal life 'F' FAUNA
17.	Woodland type found in the temperate zone like UK TEMPERATE
18.	Trees that grow in the summer and shed their leaves in the winter DECIDUOUS
19.	Large expanses of lush forest growing in the tropics; have 24/7/365 growing season TROPICAL RAINFOREST
20.	Areas in the polar regions with cold winters , cool summers and low rainfall TUNDRA
21.	Which 'c' describes an attempt to protect habitats and ecosystems CONSERVATION
22.	This 'b' refers to the variety of plant and animal species in an area BIODIVERSITY
23.	This 'i' word describes the population/species who naturally inhabit an area INDIGENOUS
24.	A sustainable way for farming in a (rain) forest by moving from one area to another SHIFTING CULTIVATION

25. An area, such as rainforest, that uses up/stores carbon dioxide in the atmosphere CARBON SINK
26. Make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource). EXPLOIT
27. Arctic plants adapt to their climate by x 2 examples SMALL LEAVES to cut moisture loss; GROW CLOSE TO GROUND (warmer & less wind)
28. T or F - TRF soils are very fertile FALSE
29. Most nutrients in the TRF are found in the soil? Litter? Biomass? BIOMASS
30. Bananas, rubber, beans and timber are examples of 'G' provided by TRF biomes GOODS
31. A national park is a large area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals, and which the public can usually visit. T or F?
32. Medicines, energy, water purification and climate control are e.g.s of 'S' provided by TRFs SERVICES
33. An area of land that is protected and managed in order to preserve a particular type of habitat and its flora and fauna which are often rare or endangered NATURE RESERVE
34. Growing trees and crops together in a TRF is called AGRO-FORESTRY
35. Trees are chopped down only when they reach a certain height to ensure the height of the canopy is maintained is an example of ? SELECTIVE LOGGING
36. When trees are planted to replace the original primary forest that has been lost = A AFFORESTATION
37. Satellite technology and photos are used to ensure that no illegal logging is taking place = which 'M'? MONITORING
38. Type of sustainable development [tourism] that aims to create employment while conserving the natural environment ECO-TOURISM
39. When ice reflects the Sun's energy back into space ALBEDO EFFECT
40. Part of the ground that remains frozen all year in the Arctic PERMA FROST
41. The upper layer of Arctic soils that thaws in the summer. This layer becomes deeper the further from the north pole it is located ACTIVE LAYER
42. The indigenous people (The people who originated in a particular place) of the Arctic INUIT
43. A wild natural area in which few (if any) people live WILDERNESS
44. An environment that can be easily damaged by human activities such as oil exploration or burning fossil fuels is said to be 'f'. 'F' = ? FRAGILE

45. Formed in 1996 by eight governments and six indigenous communities living in the Arctic in order to protect the fragile environment ARCTIC COUNCIL
46. An international treaty signed by 195 countries in 2015 which set out a global action plan to limit global warming by 2 degrees Celsius PARIS AGREEMENT
47. This 'b' refers to living elements of an ecosystem BIOTIC
48. This 'a' refers to non-living elements of an ecosystem ABIOTIC
49. This 'i' describes how the components of an ecosystem are reliant upon one another INTERDEPENDENT
50. This 'S' powers the entire ecosystem SUN
51. Refers to how much living/organic material an ecosystem produces. PRODUCTIVITY
52. TRF trees have above ground roots - supports the tree like a tripod BUTTRESS
53. Adaptation: DT's - help get rid of excess water to avoid leaves snapping DRIP TIPS
54. Adaptation: TRF leaves are this to help water slide off and reduces transpiration WAXY
55. List 4 uses of a TRF, which results in tree removal LOGGING; CATTLE RANCHING; MINING; TOURISM
56. This country is our case study example of TRFs COSTA RICA
57. Between 1970-90 Costa Rica was chopping down ? hectares of forest per year 32000
58. What % of Costa Rica's land area is now protected against deforestation? 24
59. SNR - case study (Costa Rica) where ecotourism happens SAMASATI NATURE RETREAT
60. Sustainable should be 'SEE'. 'SEE' = ? SOCIALLY, ECONOMICALLY; ENVIRONMENTALLY
61. The Arctic is mainly continent or ocean? OCEAN
62. Antarctica is mainly continent or ocean? CONTINENT
63. The name of the producers in the ocean in the polar biome PHYTO PLANKTON
64. Arctic homes are on stilts so that they don't ? MELT THE PERMAFROST
65. 5 human threats to the Arctic are? FISHING; SHIPPING; TOURISM; MINERAL, GAS/OIL EXPLORATION/EXPLOITATION
66. In 19?? commercial whaling was banned 1986
67. Set up in 2008 on the river Clyde on the coast of Baffin island - an example of small scale sustainable management in an ecosystem MARINE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

68. Baffin Island marine wildlife sanctuary has a good supply of what for the whales and sea life to feed off? **ZOOPLANKTON & KRILL**
69. Which 'G' is a charity trying to set up an Arctic Treaty? **GREENPEACE**
70. Which 'EP' was set up to protect Antarctica? **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTOCOL**
71. Weapons can be tested on Antarctica - T or F? **FALSE**
72. The Arctic holds ??% of the World's untapped gas & ??% of the untapped oil. **30%; 13%**

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 4: sustaining ecosystems
- B) SENECA learning
- C) Knowledge Organisers
- D) BBC Bitesize OCR B Geography