



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

25. An area, such as rainforest, that uses up/stores carbon dioxide in the atmosphere <b>CARBON SINK</b>
26. Make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource). <b>EXPLOIT</b>
27. Arctic plants adapt to their climate by ..... x 2 examples <b>SMALL LEAVES to cut moisture loss; GROW CLOSE TO GROUND (warmer &amp; less wind)</b>
28. T or F - TRF soils are very fertile <b>FALSE</b>
29. Most nutrients in the TRF are found in the soil? Litter? Biomass? <b>BIOMASS</b>
30. Bananas, rubber, beans and timber are examples of 'G' provided by TRF biomes <b>GOODS</b>
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 <b>SERVICES</b>
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 <b>NATURE RESERVE</b>
34. Growing trees and crops together in a TRF is called <b>AGRO-FORESTRY</b>
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 ? <b>SELECTIVE LOGGING</b>
36. When trees are planted to replace the original primary forest that has been lost = A <b>AFFORESTATION</b>
37. Satellite technology and photos are used to ensure that no illegal logging is taking place = which 'M'? <b>MONITORING</b>
38. Type of sustainable development [tourism] that aims to create employment while conserving the natural environment <b>ECO-TOURISM</b>
39. When ice reflects the Sun's energy back into space <b>ALBEDO EFFECT</b>
40. Part of the ground that remains frozen all year in the Arctic <b>PERMA FROST</b>
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 <b>ACTIVE LAYER</b>
42. The indigenous people (The people who originated in a particular place) of the Arctic <b>INUIT</b>
43. A wild natural area in which few (if any) people live <b>WILDERNESS</b>
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' = ? <b>FRAGILE</b>

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

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