|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| migration | urbanisation | urban sprawl |
| Level 1 | | |
| The following paragraph describes how coastal processes are linked. Complete the paragraph.  Erosion and ……………………………………. break down rocks in coastal areas. Sediment is ……………………………………. by the action of waves and tides. Once the waves and tides have lost energy……………………………………. takes place. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how soft engineering is used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment using a case study of a major city in the UK. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| natural hazard | plate margin | atmospheric circulation |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe the location of tropical rainforests and hot deserts | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain 2 reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Sort the effects of your tropical strom case study into social, economic and environmental effects | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| prediction | preparation | planning |
| Level 1 | | |
| Identify two sources of greenhouse gases | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the role of atmospheric circulation in the distribution of tropical rainforests and hot deserts | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise the immediate and long term response to the tropical storm case study | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| extreme weather | climate change | global warming |
| Level 1 | | |
| Suggest two reasons why the rate of deforestation varies between different countries | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain why the effects of a tectonic hazard  vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the  effects of tropical storms. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| mitigation | adaptation | Quaternary period |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe the role of producers in an ecosystem. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| explain the difference between constructive, destructive and conservative plate margins | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise the effects of your tectonic hazard case study, categorise into social, economic and environmental | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| producers | consumers | decomposers |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one strategy which aims to reduce the rate of climate change (mitigation). | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| ‘Hard engineering strategies are effective in protecting the coastline.’  Do you agree with this statement?  Explain your answer. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise the response to your tectonic hazard case study, categorise into immediate-short term and long term responses | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| biotic | abiotic | biodiversity |
| Level 1 | | |
| Give one reason why energy is lost at each level in a food chain. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how soft engineering is used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| For a hot desert environment or cold environment you have studied, to what extent is your chosen environment at risk from human activity? | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| deforestation | soil erosion | nutrient leaching |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe the movement of tectonic plates at a constructive plate margin | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the conditions required for the formation of a tropical storm | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise your coastal case study. Include the following:  •• its major landforms of erosion and deposition.  •• the reasons for management  •• the management strategy | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| weathering | erosion | deposition |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe the movement of tectonic plates at a destructive plate margin | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the formation of a spit. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise your case study of a major city in a LIC/NEE. Include the following:  •• causes of growth  •• the SEE opportunities  •• the SEE challenges | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| longshore drift | hard engineering | soft engineering |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one possible environmental impact of deforestation. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the formation of a volcanoes at destructive plate margins | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise your case study of a major city in the UK. Include the following:  •• impacts of national and international migration on growth and character  •• the SEE opportunities  •• the SEE challenges | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| managed retreat (coasts) | abrasion | attrition |
| Level 1 | | |
| The following paragraph describes how sediment is transported by a river.Complete the paragraph.  Sediment is moved downstream by rivers in a number of ways. Small sediments are carried in …………………………………. while larger pebbles are moved along the river bed in small ‘hops’. This movement is called………………………………… . Larger material is pushed along the river bed by …………………………………….. . | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how deforestation can have  economic impacts. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| For a hot desert environment or a cold environment you have studied, assess the  importance of management strategies used to reduce the risk of environmental  damage. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| hydraulic action | solution | abrasion |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe the movement of tectonic plates at a conservative plate margin | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how tectonic acticvity can be monitored | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise your river case study. Include the following:  •• its major landforms of erosion and deposition.  •• the reasons for management  •• the management strategy and the social, economic and environmental issues. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| precipitation | land use | geology |
| Level 1 | | |
| Give one condition that is needed for a tropical storm to form. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how different landforms may be created by the transport and deposition of sediment along the coast | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Using a case study of a city in a LIC/NEE to assess the challenge of providing services to the city’s population. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| Newly emerging economy | urbanisation | migration |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline the likely effects on the ecosystem of a reduction in the number of insects. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the processes involved in the formation of a waterfall | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise a recent extreme weather event in the UK. Include the following:  •• causes  •• social, economic and environmental impacts  •• how management strategies can reduce risk. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| population | natural increase | fertility rate |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one reason why the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has changed over time | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the processes involved in the formation of a spit | | |
| Level 3 | | |
|  | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| megacity | squatter settlements | quality of life |
| Level 1 | | |
| Give two reasons why tropical storms eventually lose their energy. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how the following natural factors can lead to climate change– orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Using examples explain how an area can be regenerated | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| urban planning | urban greening | regeneration |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe the climate of a tropical rainforest | | |
| Level 2 | | |
|  | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Choose either an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. Assess the extent to which primary effects are more significant than secondary effects. Use an example you have studied. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| cultural mix | urban deprivation | inequalities |
| Level 1 | | |
| Suggest one way that international co-operation can help make tropical rainforests more sustainable. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Describe and explain the features of the vegetation in a tropical rainforest | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Using an example of a small scale UK ecosystem illustrate the ecological interdependence. | | |

Geog Your Memory

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| deindustrialisation | dereliction | inner city |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe 2 effects of climate change on people | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the impact that developments in IT have had on the UK’s economy. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise your case study on deforestation in a tropical rainforest. Include the following:  •• causes of deforestation  •• impacts of deforestation | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| brownfield site | greenfield site | suburbs |
| Level 1 | | |
| Suggest two ways that the level of economic development of a country might affect  the quality of life of its people. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how the groynes help to protect the coastline. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the  quality of life for the urban poor.  Use an example of a city in a lower income country (LIC) or newly emerging economy  (NEE). | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| economic development | NEE | HIC |
| Level 1 | | |
| State one reason why the size of sediment carried by the river decreases downstream. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how urban regeneration projects can  reduce levels of urban deprivation. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| ‘The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.’ Use evidence to support this statement. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| gross national income | infant mortality | life expectancy |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one disadvantage of using a single measure of development such as income. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| explain how modern industrial developments can be made  more environmentally sustainable. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| For a hot desert environment or cold environment you have studied, to what extent does that environment provide both opportunities and challenges for development? | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| development indicator | literacy rate | human development index |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one reason for the high levels of biodiversity in tropical rainforests | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how the sea walls help to protect the coastline. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summartise how monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the  effects of tropical storms. | | |

Geog Your Memory

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| demographic transition model | population pyramid | natural increase |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe 2 effects of climate change on the environment | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain why an increasing number of megacities are located in lower income  countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs). | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Using a named example, evaluate the immediate and long-term responses to tropical  storms. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| international migration | internal migration | net migration |
| Level 1 | | |
| Suggest two reasons for the slow rate of urban growth in many higher income countries (HICs). | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| explain how physical and human factors can increase the risk of river flooding. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| To what extent do urban areas in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs) provide social and economic opportunities for people? | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| development gap | aid | debt relief |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline how international agreements can help to manage climate change | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how volcanic activity and orbital changes may cause long-term climate change. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Summarise your case study of a cold environment. Include the following:  •• development opportunities  •• challenges to development | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| intermediate technology | fairtrade | microfinance loans |
| Level 1 | | |
| Describe the role of trees in the nutrient cycle. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain how tourism can help to reduce the development gap | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| To what extent is it preferable to source food locally in the UK rather than import from  abroad? | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| industrial structure | transnational companies | international aid |
| Level 1 | | |
| Suggest one way microfinance loans can help to reduce the development gap. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Using your own knowledge, explain how inequalities in the supply of resources influence social well-being. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Evaluate the effectiveness of tourism in reducing the development gap. | | |

Geog Your Memory

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| deindustrialisation | globalisation | post-industrial economy |
| Level 1 | | |
| Give two reasons why there has been a growth in the number of science parks in the UK | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain one economic problem caused by traffic congestion. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Using a case study of a city in the UK, discuss the effects of urban sprawl on people and the environment | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| service industries | counter-urbanisation | north-south divide |
| Level 1 | | |
| How does increasing food miles lead to a larger carbon footprint? | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Outline one way the political or trading relationship of a named LIC/NEE country with  the wider world has changed. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Using a case study of a LIC/NEE country, explain how manufacturing industry can  encourage economic development. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| economic wellbeing | social wellbeing | quality of life |
| Level 1 | | |
| Give one disadvantage of using a social measure of development such as life satisfaction. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Using your own understanding, explain the link between the DTM and a country’s level of development. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| ‘Transnational corporations (TNCs) only bring advantages to the host country.’  Do you agree with this statement? Justify your decision. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| resource consumption | export | import |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one reason why some cities have seen a fall in population | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain why economic factors may be more important than physical factors when explaining migration to cities in LICs or NEEs. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Suggest how one or more strategies might reduce regional differences in the UK. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| carbon footprint | food miles | agribuisness |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one way that Fairtrade helps to deal with the problems of unequal development | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Outline one way that international migration has led to change in the character of a  named UK city. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied. | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| surplus | deficit | consumption |
| Level 1 | | |
| Suggest one reason why Fairtrade schemes are not always successful | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the likely economic effects of river flooding | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| Using the example of a LIC or NEE city you have studied discuss the city’s national and international importance | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| energy mix | fossil fuel | renewable energy |
| Level 1 | | |
| Outline one opportunity created by the changing demand for food in the UK. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| suggest why there are inequalities in  health in urban areas. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| To what extent has urban change created opportunities in a UK city you have studied? | | |

Geog Your Memory

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| domestic energy supply | resource exploitation | resource security |
| Level 1 | | |
| Using your own understanding, suggest how water  transfer schemes may help meet the changing demand for water in the UK. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain the formation of a floodplain. | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| ‘The causes of river flooding are usually the result of human factors.’  Do you agree with this statement?  Explain your answer. | | |

Geog Your Memory

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Define the following key terms | | |
| organic farming | intensive farming | subsistence farming |
| Level 1 | | |
| Explain the advantages and disadvantages of organic farming. | | |
| Level 2 | | |
| Explain 2 reasons why the demand for water in the UK is increasing | | |
| Level 3 | | |
| To what extent does the UK’s changing energy demand create challenges for the country? | | |

Geog Your Memory