

Year 10 : Cycle 1: Geography 100% sheet

Section 1: Earthquakes key words		Section 2: Earthquake case studies – contrasting areas of wealth		
Tectonic hazard	A volcano or earthquake.	Italy	Amatrice, Italy / HIC / 24 th August 2016 / 6.2 magnitude / 299 deaths / 400 injured / cost of damage \$19.7billion / 1 hospital damaged / 4454 homeless / tourism decreased / arrests for looting / 10,000 tents needed / \$1.3billion in European aid / earthquake proof building created.	
Primary effects	What happens straight away for example buildings collapse.			
Secondary effects	What happens later, after an earthquake, for example broken gas pipes may cause fires.	Nepal	Gorkha, Nepal / LIC / 25 th April 2015 / 7.8 Richter scale / 8841 deaths / 16,800 injured / cost of damage \$5.15billion / 26 hospitals damaged / 1 million homeless / 50% schools damaged / 19 people died / rice crops lost / tents needed for 250,000 / \$274 million aid from the European Union / 23 areas needed rebuilding.	
Immediate response	How people help straight away for example providing shelter and first aid.			
Long term response	How people help later on, for example in the years and months that follow building schools and hospitals.			
Section 3: Why do people live in risky areas?		Section 4: Managing risk from hazards		
Family and friends	People may not want to move away from family and friends / cultural attachments / may be cheaper to live.		Earthquakes	Volcanoes
Tourism	+100 million people visit volcanic locations each year / provides income for people / tour guides and hotel jobs created.	Monitoring/prediction	Difficult for earthquakes / seismographs used to record shocks / radon gas detectors used / earthquakes are mapped.	Easier for volcanoes / tiltmeters can be used to record changes in the shape of the volcano / heat sensors can be used.
Farming	Land is often fertile as volcanoes release nutrients into the soil / provides and income for farmers.	Protection	Earthquake proof buildings / nuclear power stations closed down / people can hide under tables.	Impossible to build homes to survive earthquakes / can divert lava / closing windows can stop ash getting in homes.
Mining	Mining of sulphur creates jobs for people. Sulphur used in matches and fertilisers.	Planning	Earthquake drills so people know what to do / emergency survival kits / attach lose objects to walls.	Warning system to alert people / emergency survival equipment check lists can be created / volcano drills so people know where to go.
Geothermal energy	Water heated by magma / turns into steam / creates electricity / renewable energy source / Iceland 30% energy from geothermal.			
Section 5: Economic development keywords		Section 6: Nigeria – importance and context		
Industrial structure	The percentage of people in each of the four sectors of the economy.	Location	North of the Equator in West Africa (It has a coastline with the Atlantic Ocean.	
Manufacturing	Making products in factories.	Global and regional importance	It is an NEE / largest economy in Africa / one of the fastest growing economies in the world / Population of over 201 million people / largest population in Africa / Youthful population.	
Transnational Corporation (TNC)	A company that has operations (e.g., factories, offices, shops) in more than one country, e.g., Coca-Cola.	Political context	1901 – Nigeria became part of the British Empire / 1960 – independence / 1967-70 civil war / 1998 end of military dictatorship / Today – democracy.	
Trade	The buying and selling of raw materials, manufactured products and services.	Social and cultural context	More than 500 ethnic groups and languages spoken. Christianity and Islam are the most common religions / low incomes – less than \$1.25 a day / Lagos = wealthy / poverty in the north.	
International aid	Money, goods and services given by one country to help another country.	Environmental context	North – low precipitation and high temperatures (Savanna). South – high precipitation and high temperatures (Tropical rainforest).	

Section 7: Transnational corporations in Nigeria		Section 8: Aid and its impact in Nigeria	
TNC example	TNC – Royal Dutch Shell – oil company from the Netherlands. Nigeria is a host country for the company.	Multilateral	Aid (money. resources) given by an organisation (e.g., The World Bank)
Advantages for Nigeria as the host country	Training and development – 65,000 jobs often higher paid / Royal Dutch Shell pay tax to Nigerian government / improved local infrastructure e.g., roads and pipelines.	Bilateral	Aid given by one country to another.
		Short-term	Aid for emergency relief e.g. after a natural disaster (tents / water / medicines).
Disadvantages for Nigeria the host country	Oil spills can damage farmland, less crop yields and lost livelihoods / 2008/9 Bodo oil spill – 11 million gallons spilt over 20km2 / Most profits leave Nigeria.	Long-term	Aid to increase levels of development e.g. for education or healthcare projects.
		Why is aid needed?	100 million people in Nigeria live on less than \$1 a day.
Section 9: Tropical rainforests keywords		Section 10: Characteristics of tropical rainforest ecosystems	
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of today without harming the planet for the future.	Case study	The Amazon Rainforest, Brazil, South America.
Biodiversity	The range of plants and animals in an ecosystem.	Climate	High temperatures above 25C. High precipitation over 2000mm per year.
Deforestation	Chopping down and removal of trees to clear an area of forest.	Biodiversity	Rainforests only cover 7% of the planet but are home to over 50% of the Earth’s plants and animals. High rainfall and high precipitation help the plants to grow for consumers to eat. High biodiversity in rainforests.
Interdependence	When the components of an ecosystem rely on each other to survive.	Soil	Soil is not very fertile. Rain washes the nutrients away. Very fast nutrient recycling.
Debt	When money has been borrowed and it must be paid back.	Interdependence	Humid climate helps producers grow, provide food and shelter for animals/insects. Animals support pollination. Trees help evaporation.
Section 11: Rainforest adaptations		Section 12: Causes of tropical rainforest deforestation	
Emergent trees	They have thick buttress roots that support the trees so they do not fall over. Drip tip leaves to shed water.	Subsistence farming	Trees are cut down to make space for farming land for small family farms. This farming only provides enough for the family/tribe to survive.
Epiphytes	These are plants that grow on other plants. They absorb nutrients and water from moist air.	Commercial farming	Trees are cut down over large areas to create large scale farms run by large companies. These produce food and livestock to make profits. 80% of deforestation in Brazil is for cattle farming.
Poison dart frogs	They have a very brightly coloured toxic skin. This warns of predators.	Logging	There are many valuable hard woods in the rainforest like mahogany that is used to make high quality furniture.
Glass wing butterflies	They have wings that help them camouflage against the forest.	Road building	Roads are built in the rainforest to allow for farm produce, timber and mined minerals to be transported out of the rainforest. An example is the Trans-Amazonian Highway. It is 4000km long.
		Mineral extraction	There are many valuable minerals underneath the rainforest, and these are mined to make profit. Gold is mined in the rainforest and the miners use toxic minerals in the extraction like mercury.
Section 13: Strategies to manage the Amazon rainforest sustainably			
Selective logging	Only chopping down the mature fully grown trees and allowing the younger ones to grow.		
Replanting	Replanting trees in areas of deforestation.		
Conservation/education	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO’s)e.g., World Wildlife Fund promote conservation in schools, train conservation workers and purchase threatened areas.		
Ecotourism	Small groups pay to visit the rainforest. Locals are encouraged to protect the local area; local people are employed, and communities are protected / supported.		
International agreements	E.g. International Tropical Timber Agreement – legally felled trees are marked with a code, and this discourages illegal logging of trees.		

