

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. | | |

