

# GCSE GEOGRAPHY

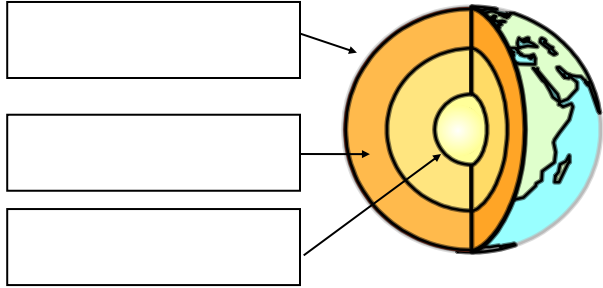
## PHYSICAL REVISION BOOKLETS



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

TEACHER: \_\_\_\_\_

Structure of the Earth



# Tectonic Hazards

## What causes earthquakes and volcanoes?

The earth's crust is divided into \_\_\_\_\_. These jig-saw like pieces move due to \_\_\_\_\_ currents in the mantle. Earthquakes and volcanoes occur at plate \_\_\_\_\_.

### Destructive plate margins

Can cause earthquakes and volcanoes

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_ &  
\_\_\_\_\_ plates

Explain what happens at a Destructive plate boundary:

### Conservative plate margins

Can cause earthquakes e.g. \_\_\_\_\_ &

\_\_\_\_\_ plates

Explain what happens at a Conservative plate boundary:

### Constructive plate margins

Can cause volcanic eruptions e.g.

\_\_\_\_\_ &  
\_\_\_\_\_ plates

Explain what happens at a Constructive plate boundary:

# Earthquakes

## Earthquake Key Terms

Epicentre:

Focus:

Shock waves:

## Measuring Earthquakes

### Richter Scale:

Measures the \_\_\_\_\_ of the earthquake

Measured on a scale of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument used to measure is...

Any other information \_\_\_\_\_

### Mercalli Scale:

Measures the \_\_\_\_\_ of the earthquake

Measured on a scale of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Instrument used to measure is...

Any other information \_\_\_\_\_

## Earthquakes Case Studies

HIC- \_\_\_\_\_

Date- \_\_\_\_\_

Causes - \_\_\_\_\_

### Effects-Primary (Caused by the ground shaking)

- 
- 
- 
- 

### Effects-Secondary (knock-on effects)

- 
- 
- 
- 

### Responses-Immediate (Within hours/days/weeks)

- 
- 
- 
- 

### Responses-Long-term (months/years)

- 
- 
- 

LIC - \_\_\_\_\_

Date- \_\_\_\_\_

Causes - \_\_\_\_\_

### Effects-Primary (Caused by the ground shaking)

- 
- 
- 
- 

### Effects-Secondary (knock-on effects)

- 
- 
- 
- 

### Responses-Immediate (Within hours/days/weeks)

- 
- 
- 
- 

### Responses-Long-term (months/years)

- 
- 
-

# Climate Change

<b>3 Greenhouse Gases are:</b>	<b><u>Human</u> causes of climate change</b>
1. 2. 3.	• • •
<b><u>Natural</u> causes of climate change</b>	
• • •	
<b><u>Effects</u> of climate change - UK &amp; Rest of the World</b>	

## Managing Climate Change

There are 2 ways in which to manage Climate Change. To **MITIGATE** (reduce the causes) or **ADAPT** (respond to the change).

⇒ Explain in ONE sentence how the following strategies will manage climate change



Alternative energy production



Reduce the risk from rising sea levels



Afforestation (planting trees)

# Extreme Weather

What is EXTREME WEATHER?	<i>Examples of extreme weather in the UK</i>
	• • • • •

**Complete the following sentences using the words below:**

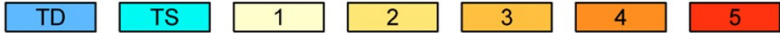
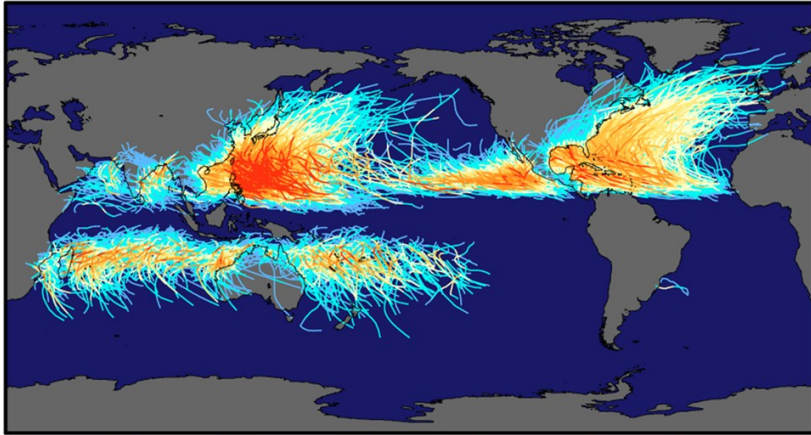
The weather in the UK is getting \_\_\_\_\_ extreme than ever before. Evidence for this includes extreme weather events happening more \_\_\_\_\_. There are also many weather records being broken in recent times, such as 2012 being the wettest \_\_\_\_\_ on record, or the Beast from the East being the \_\_\_\_\_ Feb/March on record. There has also been many more floods due to heavy rainfall, such as the 2015 flooding in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Word Box:** Cumbria      more      summer      often      coldest

<b><u>Social</u> effects of extreme weather</b>
• • •
<b><u>Environmental</u> effects of extreme weather</b>
• • •
<b><u>Economic</u> effects of extreme weather</b>
• • •

# Tropical Storms

## Location



The majority of the most intense tropical storms are found in \_\_\_\_\_ Asia. They form in the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.

## Conditions of Formation

Tropical storms need the following to form:

- 
- 
- 
- 

## Why tropical storms lose their energy

- 
- 
- 

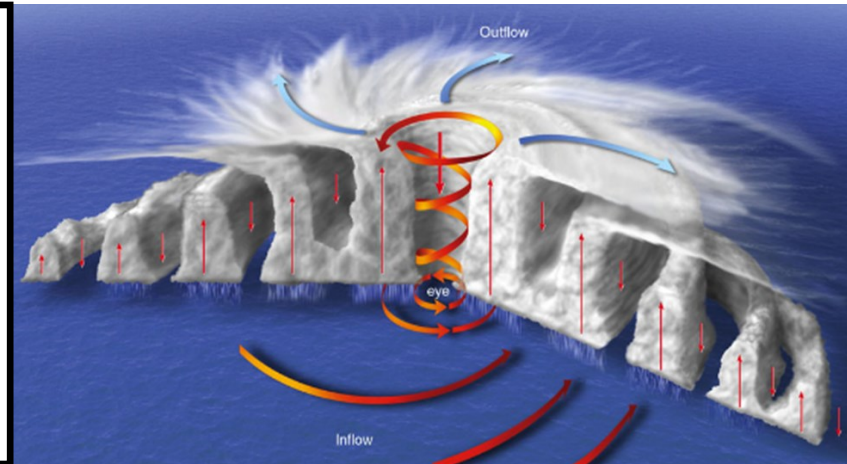
As you move from the outside of the tropical storm to the eye wall the rain and wind \_\_\_\_\_.

The weather in the eye of the storm is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Case Study: Hurricane Katrina, USA (2005)

Effects - Categorise them as EN (environmental), EC (economic) or S (social)

## Immediate Responses

## Long-term Responses