

# Revision Checklist: **Tectonic Hazards**

Definition of natural event, natural hazard, natural disaster.	
Types of natural hazard.	
Factors affecting hazard risk.	
Structure of Earth. Convection currents. (Slab pull and ridge push.)	
Distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.	
Processes at plate margins: constructive, destructive, conservative.	
Primary and secondary effects of tectonic hazards.	
Immediate and long-term responses of tectonic hazards.	
Effects of and responses to a tectonic hazard in a HIC: Chile.	
Effects of and responses to a tectonic hazard in a LIC: Nepal.	
Reasons for living in areas at risk from tectonic hazards.	
Reducing the risks of tectonic hazards: monitoring, prediction, planning, protection.	

# Revision Checklist: Weather Hazards

Global atmospheric circulation model.	
Distribution of tropical storms.	
Causes, formation, and structure of tropical storms.	
Effects of climate change on tropical storms: distribution, frequency, intensity.	
Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.	
Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.	
Effects of and responses to a tropical storm: Typhoon Haiyan.	
Reducing the risks of tropical storms: monitoring, prediction, planning, protection.	
Definition of extreme weather.	
Evidence that UK weather is becoming more extreme.	
Causes, impacts, management of UK extreme weather: Somerset Floods	

# Revision Checklist: **Climate Change**

Evidence for past and present climate change.	
Natural causes of past climate change: orbit changes, volcanic eruptions, sunspots.	
Natural and enhanced greenhouse effect.	
Human causes of present climate change: burning fossil fuels, agriculture, deforestation.	
Effects of climate change on people and the environment.	
Definition of mitigation and adaptation.	
Mitigation: alternative energy, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements.	
Adaptation: changing agriculture, managing water supply, coastal protection.	

# Revision Checklist: Living World

<b>Biomes and Small Scale Ecosystems</b>	
Definition of ecosystem and biome.	
Connections in ecosystems: food chains and webs, pyramids of biomass, nutrient cycle.	
Distribution and characteristics of biomes.	

<b>Tropical Rainforests</b>	
Location, climate, and structure of tropical rainforests.	
Nutrient cycle in tropical rainforests.	
Adaptations of plants and animals in tropical rainforests.	
Causes of deforestation: subsistence farming, commercial farming, logging, mining.	
Causes of deforestation: energy, building roads and settlements, population growth.	
Example of the causes of deforestation: Malaysia.	
Impacts of deforestation: economic development, soil erosion, climate change.	
Example of the impacts of deforestation: Carajás Mine.	
Value of tropical rainforests.	
Definition of sustainability.	
Sustainably managing tropical rainforests: selective logging, conservation, education.	
Sustainably managing tropical rainforests: ecotourism, debt reduction.	
Sustainably managing tropical rainforests: international agreements about hardwoods.	

<b>Hot Deserts</b>	
Location and climate of hot deserts.	
Nutrient cycle in hot deserts.	
Adaptations of plants and animals in hot deserts.	
Example of development opportunities: mining, energy, farming, tourism: Thar Desert.	
Example of development challenges: heat, water supply, inaccessibility: Thar Desert.	
Definition of desertification.	
Causes of desertification: population growth, overgrazing, overcultivation, climate change.	
Reducing the risk of desertification: storing water, planting trees.	
Example of reducing the risk of desertification: Great Green Wall.	

# Revision Checklist: Coasts

Types of waves: constructive, destructive.	
Erosion: hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition. (Solution.)	
Weathering: mechanical, chemical. (Biological.)	
Mass movement: sliding, slumping, rock fall.	
Transportation: longshore drift.	
Landforms formed by erosion: headlands, bays; caves, arches, stacks; wave cut platforms.	
Landforms formed by deposition: spits, bars; sand dunes.	
Hard engineering: sea walls, rock armour, gabions, groynes.	
Soft engineering: beach nourishment, beach reprofiling, dune regeneration.	
Managed retreat.	
Example of managed retreat: Medmerry.	
Example of coastal protection: Lyme Regis.	

# Revision Checklist: Rivers

Long profile, channel cross profiles, valley cross profiles.	
Erosion: hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution; vertical, lateral.	
Transportation: traction, saltation, suspension, solution.	
Upper course landforms formed by erosion: interlocking spurs, waterfalls, gorges.	
Middle course landforms formed by erosion and deposition: meanders, ox-bow lakes.	
Lower course landforms formed by deposition: flood plains, levées, estuaries.	
Factors affecting flood risk: precipitation, geology, relief, land use.	
Hydrographs.	
Hard engineering: dams, channel straightening, embankments, flood relief channels.	
Soft engineering: flood warnings, flood plain zoning, planting trees, river restoration.	
Example of the causes and effects of a flood: Boscastle.	
Example of flood management and its effects: Boscastle.	