Non-Negotiables: Paper 1 – Section A

1	**Q: What are the 3 types of plate margin?** A: Destructive (move towards), Constructive (move apart), Conservative (slide past)
2	**Q: Where do most earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur?** A: On plate margins, where the edges of the tectonic plates meet.
3	**Q: Why do people live in tectonically hazardous areas?** A: Fertile soil, geothermal energy, tourism jobs, confident area is protected, family
4	**Q: What are three primary effects of a natural hazard?** A: Death, injuries, buildings damaged
5	**Q: What are three secondary effects of a natural hazard?** A: Becoming homeless, spread of water borne diseases e.g. cholera, starvation
6	**Q: What is the aim of an immediate response?** A: To save lives and reduce the secondary effects
7	**Q: What is the aim of a long term response?** A: Rebuild an area/community
8	**Q: Define extreme weather** A: Weather that is severe, abnormal, unseasonal, unexpected or unusual for an area.
9	**Q: What are the natural causes of climate change?** A: Volcanic eruptions, orbital change, solar output
10	**Q: What are the human causes of climate change?** A: Burning fossil fuels, deforestation, agriculture
11	**Q: What mitigation strategies are used to reduce the causes of climate change?** A: Alternative energy, afforestation, carbon capture and international agreements
12	**Q: What adaptation strategies are used to reduce the effects of climate change?** A: Use of sea walls and putting houses on stilts, drought resistant crops, use of water meters.
13	**Q: What conditions are needed or a tropical storm to form?** A: Ocean/sea temperature over 27^{o}C to a depth of 70 metres minimum
14	**Q: What are the 3Ps when managing tropical storms?** A: Prediction, Planning, Protection
15	**Q: How climate change affects tropical storms?** A: Increased frequency, increased severity and happen further away from the equator (increasing their distribution)

Non-Negotiables: Paper 1 – Section B

1	**Q: What is the role of a decomposer?** A: Break down dead plants and animals and return nutrients into the soil
2	**Q: What is the role of a producer?** A: Provide food for the primary consumer, convert sunlight into energy through photosynthesis
3	**Q: Why does biomass change within a food chain?** A: Not all the animal is eaten (bones, feathers), movement, respiration, excretion
4	**Q: What are the names of the layers of the tropical rainforest?** A: Emergents, Canopy, Under canopy, Forest Floor.
5	**Q: What is biodiversity?** A: Variety of plants and animals in a given area
6	**Q: What are the plant adaptations found in a tropical rainforest?** A: Drip tips, Buttress roots
7	**Q: What are the adaptations of a toucan?** A: Long beak
8	**Q: What are the causes of deforestation?** A: Mineral extraction, cattle ranching, commercial farming, road building, energy development (HEP), settlement
9	**Q: What are the effects deforestation?** A: Economic development (positive), soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, contribution to climate change
10	**Q: How can tropical rainforests be managed sustainably?** A: Selective logging, ecotourism, international agreements, debt reduction, conservation and education
11	**Q: What are the adaptations of a cactus to survive in a hot desert?** A: Spines, large stem, shallow widespread roots, waxy skin
12	**Q: What are the adaptations of a camel to survive in a hot desert?** A: hump, long eyelashes, slit like nostrils, wide padded feet, fur on top of body
13	**Q: What are the opportunities for development in a hot desert?** A: Tourism, Mineral extraction, Energy, Farming
14	**Q: What are the challenges limiting development in a hot desert?** A: Extreme temperature, Inaccessibility, Water shortages
15	**Q: What are the causes desertification?** A: Deforestation for fuel wood, overgrazing, overcultivation, climate change, population growth
16	**Q: How is desertification managed?** A: Bunds (low stone wall), tree planting, crop rotation

Non-Negotiables: Paper 1 – Section C

1	**Q: What are the names of the erosion processes?** A: Hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition
2	**Q: How does sediment move during longshore drift?** A: Swash moves sediment up the beach, Backwash moves sediment down the beach Move in a zig zag formation
3	**Q: What are the names of the transportation processes?** A: Traction, saltation, suspension, solution
4	**Q: What are the 2 types of waves?** A: Destructive and Constructive
5	**Q: What are the 4 hard engineering strategies used at the coasts?** A: Sea walls, rock armour, gabions, groynes
6	**Q: What are the soft engineering strategies used at the coast?** A: Beach Nourishment, beach reprofiling, sand dune regeneration
7	**Q: What erosion landforms are formed at the coast?** A: Cave, arch, stack, stump, headland, bay, wave cut platform
8	**Q: What depositional landforms are formed at the coast?** A: Spit, beaches, sand dunes
9	**Q: What are the hard engineering strategies used to manage river flooding?** A: Embankments, channel straightening, dams and reservoirs, flood relief channels
10	**Q: What are the soft engineering strategies used to manage river flooding?** A: Flood warnings, floodplain zoning, afforestation, river restoration
11	**Q: What erosion landforms are formed on rivers?** A: Waterfalls, gorges, v shaped valleys, interlocking spurs
12	**Q: What landforms are created by erosion and deposition?** A: Meanders and oxbow lakes
13	**Q: What depositional landforms are formed on rivers?** A: Levees, floodplains, estuaries
14	**Q: What are the causes of flooding?** A: Human – deforestation, building on the flood plain Physical – steep slopes, heavy or prolonged rainfall, geology
15	**Q: What is lag time?** A: the difference between peak rainfall and peak discharge
16	**Q: How does a long profile change from source to mouth?** A: the gradient becomes less steep
17	**Q: How does the cross profile of a river change as you move downstream?** A: Valley widens, valley slopes decrease in angle