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| --- | --- |
| 1. Cause
 | * **What happens that makes something else happen**
* The cause of her fall was the bag left on the floor
* *The cause of the landslide was heavy and sustained rainfall*
 |
| 1. Challenge
 | * **Something that is difficult to fix**
* When she was ill it was a real challenge for her to get out of bed
* *A challenge of developing the desert is the extremely high day time temperatures*
 |
| 1. Characteristics
 | * **The features of something**
* The characteristics of the church include its decorative stonework
* *A characteristic of a NEE is high rates of urbanisation*
 |
| 1. Distribution
 | * **The way in which something is spread out**
* The distribution of butter over the toast was very even
* *The distribution of rainforest are mainly on or close the equator*
 |
| 1. Economic
 | * **Relating to money and jobs**
* The country had a strong economic output
* *The economic impacts of the earthquake were felt for a long time after*
 |
| 1. Effectiveness
 | * **How good something is at performing its intended action**
* The robot was very effective at fighting fires as it has managed a 100% success rate so far
* *The conservation agriculture project in Makueni was highly effective*
 |
| 1. Environmental
 | * **Related to the built or natural environment**
* The new sky scraper was a blot on the environment
* *There were many environmental impacts of the hurricane including pollution to the soil from salt water*
 |
| 1. Impacts
 | * **The result of an action**
* The impact of the road closure was significant
* *There were many impacts of the decision to stop mining coal in the UK*
 |
| 1. Landform
 | * **A physical feature of the landscape such as a cliff or a volcano**
* *Meanders are an example of a dynamic river landform ( changing )*
 |
| 1. Monitoring
 | * **Recording physical changes, such as earthquake tremors around a volcano, to help forecast when and where a natural hazard might strike.**
 |
| 1. Management strategies
 | * **Techniques of controlling, responding to, or dealing with an event.**
 |
| 1. Opportunities
 | * **Positive actions that could occur**
* There were many opportunities that would open up to her with good exam results
* *Some opportunities for development in the desert include mining, energy production and tourism*
 |
| 1. Processes
 | * **An action that occurs such as the action of erosion**
* There are many processes at work in a river such as erosion and transportation
 |
| 1. Planning
 | * **Actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters, through measures such as emergency evacuation plans, information management, communications and warning systems.**
 |
| 1. Prediction
 | * **Attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike, based on current knowledge. This can be done to some extent for volcanic eruptions (and tropical storms), but less reliably for earthquakes.**
 |
| 1. Protection
 | * **Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact, such as educating people or improving building design.**
 |
| 1. Responses
 | * **Actions that occur as a result of something**
* The emergency services were very quick in their responses to the accident
* *In Chile the responses to the earthquake were quicker than in Nepal*
 |
| 1. Social
 | * **Related to people**
* The social effects on the community were large
* *Manchester has many social opportunities such as entertainment at the MEN arena*
 |
| 1. Sustainability
 | * **Meeting current needs without negative impact on future needs**
* The government were keeping a close eye on the sustainability of the public transport scheme
* *The integrated transport plan in Bristol is an example of the sustainability of the public transport*
 |
| 1. Trend
 | * **The pattern usually in data in a graph or on a map**
* There was a clear trend between how tall people were and how large their feet were
* *There is a trend between GDP and birth rate (the higher the GDP the lower the birth rate)*
 |

 **Tier 3 Geography (very Small sample )**

20 : **Infrastructure** : The basic equipment and structures (such as roads, utilities, water supply and sewage) that are needed for a country or region to function properly.

21 : **Hydraulic action** : The force of the river against the banks can cause air to be trapped in cracks and crevices. The pressure weakens the banks and gradually wears it away.

22 : **Abrasion :** Rocks carried along by the river wear down the river bed and banks.

23 : **Attrition** : Rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller, smoother and rounder particles.

24 : **Soft engineering** : Involves the use of the natural environment surrounding a river, using schemes that work with the river's natural processes. Soft engineering is usually much cheaper and offers a more sustainable option as it does not interfere directly with the river’s flow.

25 : **Hard engineering** : Involves the building of entirely artificial structures using various materials such as rock, concrete and steel to reduce, disrupt or stop the impact of river processes.

26 : **Low income country (LIC) and High income country (HIC)** This subdivision of countries is based on the World Bank income classifications (GNI per capita), which in 2013 were Low Income $1045 or below, and High Income $12746 or above.

27 : **Transnational Corporation (TNC)** A company that has operations (factories, offices, research and development, shops) in more than one country. Many TNCs are large and have well‐known

brands.

28 : **Primary effects** The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by

it, for instance the ground buildings collapsing following an earthquake.

29 : **Secondary effects** The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on

a longer timescale, for instance fires due to ruptured gas mains resulting from the ground shaking.

30 : **Soil erosion** : Removal of topsoil faster than it can be replaced, due to natural (water and wind

action), animal, and human activity. Topsoil is the top layer of soil and is the most fertile because it contains the most organic, nutrient-rich materials.