GCSE Geography: 50 Questions

	Question	Suggested Answer / Guidance
1	Describe the global distribution of earthquakes.	Earthquakes mostly occur along plate boundaries, especially around the Pacific Ring of Fire.
2	Explain why people live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards.	People stay due to fertile soils, geothermal energy, tourism, or lack of alternatives.
3	Using an example, explain the primary and secondary effects of an earthquake.	In the 2010 Haiti earthquake, primary effects included collapsed buildings; secondary effects included disease and homelessness.
4	Define a natural hazard.	A natural hazard is a natural event that causes damage or risk to people.
5	What are the main characteristics of a tropical storm?	Tropical storms have low pressure, strong winds, heavy rain, and spiral structure.
6	Explain how climate change might affect the distribution of tropical storms.	Warmer seas may increase the areas where storms form and their intensity.
7	Describe how prediction and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.	Forecasting systems and evacuation plans help reduce deaths and damage.
8	Describe the characteristics of the eye of a tropical storm.	The eye is calm, clear, and surrounded by strong winds and heavy rain.
9	Outline one piece of evidence for climate change.	Ice cores show higher CO2 levels and temperature increases over time.
10	Describe two human causes of climate change.	Burning fossil fuels and deforestation increase greenhouse gases.
11	Explain one way climate change can be managed.	Using renewable energy reduces carbon emissions.
12	12. Explain one social effect of climate change.	More droughts can reduce water supply, affecting farming and health.

13	What is a producer in an ecosystem?	A producer makes its own food, usually through photosynthesis, like grass.
14	Describe one impact of changing an ecosystem.	Removing one species can affect the whole food web.
15	Explain how nutrients are transferred in an ecosystem.	Nutrients cycle through the soil, plants, and animals, returning via decomposition.
16	What is a decomposer?	A decomposer breaks down dead material, returning nutrients to the soil.
17	Describe the climate of a tropical rainforest.	Rainforests are hot and wet all year with high biodiversity.
18	Explain one way humans use tropical rainforests.	Rainforests are cleared for logging, farming, or mining.
19	Evaluate one method of managing rainforests sustainably.	Selective logging protects the forest structure and biodiversity.
20	Give an example of sustainable forest management.	Ecotourism raises money while protecting the rainforest ecosystem.
21	What is the climate like in hot deserts?	Hot deserts have high temperatures, low rainfall, and dry conditions.
22	Explain one way plants are adapted to desert environments.	Cacti store water and have spines to reduce water loss.
23	Describe one development opportunity in hot desert areas.	Solar energy farms use the strong sunlight to generate power.
24	Explain one challenge of desertification.	Soil becomes less fertile, making farming harder and reducing food supply.
25	Name and describe one erosional landform found on the coast.	A stack is formed when an arc collapses due to erosion.
26	Explain how longshore drift transports material along the coast.	Waves move sediment in a zigzag pattern due to prevailing wind.
27	Describe one method of managing coastal erosion.	Sea walls reflect wave energy but are expensive to build.
28	How are spits formed?	Spits form where longshore drift deposits material across a bay or river mouth.

29	Describe the long profile of a river.	The river is steep in the upper course and flattens towards the mouth.
30	Explain how a waterfall forms.	A waterfall forms where hard rock overlays soft rock, which erodes faster.
31	Give one human cause of river flooding.	Urbanisation increases surface runoff, raising river levels.
32	Describe how meanders form in a river.	Water erodes the outside bank and deposits on the inside, forming bends.
33	Name and describe one glacial landform created by erosion.	A corrie is a deep hollow with steep sides formed by glacial erosion.
34	34. Explain how glaciers erode the landscape.	Glaciers erode through processes like abrasion and plucking.
35	35. Describe one economic activity in glaciated areas.	Tourism in glacial areas boosts local economies through visitors.
36	Give one example of a land use conflict in a glaciated area.	Tourism may disturb wildlife or compete with farming and water use.
37	Describe one challenge of urban growth in LICs.	Rapid growth can lead to slums with poor sanitation.
38	Explain one opportunity urban areas offer.	Cities offer more jobs and better access to services.
39	Evaluate a strategy to improve urban sustainability.	Waste recycling helps reduce landfill and promotes sustainability.
40	Suggest one way urban transport can be made more sustainable.	Introducing electric buses reduces emissions and air pollution.
41	What is development?	Development is the progress in economic growth, health, and education.
42	Describe one strategy to reduce the development gap.	Fair trade gives farmers better prices and improves incomes.
43	Explain how industrial development can affect a country's economy.	It creates jobs, increases exports, and boosts GDP.
44	Name three types of resources.	Water, food, and energy are the main resources needed for life.

45	Explain why water supply is uneven globally.	Climate, poverty, and access to technology affect water availability.
46	Describe one way to manage water supply sustainably.	Using drip irrigation reduces water waste in farming.
47	Name one renewable and one non-renewable energy source.	Solar is renewable; coal is non-renewable.
48	Explain one environmental impact of using fossil fuels.	Burning coal releases carbon dioxide, contributing to climate change.
49	Describe one way to increase energy efficiency.	Using LED lights saves energy compared to traditional bulbs.
50	Describe one impact of increased energy demand.	It can lead to over-reliance on fossil fuels and more greenhouse gas emissions.