

# Natural hazards

Use **named examples** to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.



Apply case study facts in addition to knowledge and understanding of the natural hazards topic



Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the theory of the natural hazards topic

Use a **named example** of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.

An **example** of a recent extreme weather event in the UK

- causes
- social, economic and environmental impacts
- how management strategies can reduce risk.

# tectonic

1. hazard risk
2. earth structure
3. plate tectonics
4. LIC EQ Nepal
5. LIC EQ Nepal
6. HIC EQ L'Aquila
7. HIC EQ L'Aquila
8. contracting EQ development
9. contracting EQ development
10. living in areas of risk
11. managing risk

# climatic

1. Global circulation model
2. tropical storms
3. cyclone nargis LIC
4. 3ps
5. hazardous weather UK
6. Boscastle floods
7. climate change evidence
8. climate change causes

**Aspire**

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**Challenge**

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# Revision Strategies

## Revision strategy 2

- Read through your book and highlight 20 key words, can you fit them on an A-Z

## Revision strategy 3

- Read through your book and create a spider diagram for each of the 4 case studies

## Revision strategy 4

- Read through your book and design a quiz for others with an answer sheet

## Revision strategy 1

- Reread your notes and summarise in 10 key points the bits you RAG'd as RED

## Revision strategy 5

- Read through your revision book and highlight all the facts in green and key terms in yellow

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### 3.1.1.1 Natural hazards

Key idea	Specification content
Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.	<p>Definition of a natural hazard.</p> <p>Types of natural hazard.</p> <p>Factors affecting hazard risk.</p>

### 3.1.1.2 Tectonic hazards

Key idea	Specification content
Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	<p>Plate tectonics theory.</p> <p>Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic activity and relationship to plate margins.</p> <p>Physical processes taking place at different plate margins (constructive, destructive and conservative) and volcanic activity.</p>
The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	<p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Use <b>named examples</b> to show how the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting wealth.</p>
Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.	<p>Reasons why people continue to live in areas of high risk from a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce risks from a tectonic hazard.</p>

## Tectonic hazards

1. What is the global distribution of EQ & Vol?
2. What is ridge push and slab pull?
3. What occurs at the following plate margins -destructive
4. Constructive
5. Conservative
6. What are the primary and secondary impacts of an earthquake?
7. What are the immediate and long term responses to earthquakes?
8. Why do people live in earthquake prone areas?
9. Why do people live by volcanoes?
10. How can you monitor, predict, protect and plan for volcanic eruptions?

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### 3.1.1.3 Weather hazards

Key idea	Specification content
Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.	General atmospheric circulation model winds.
Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, typhoons). An understanding of the relationship between general atmospheric circulation and tropical storms. Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their development. The structure and features of a tropical storm. How climate change might affect the distribution and intensity of tropical storms.
Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.	Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms. Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms. Use a <b>named example</b> of a tropical storm to illustrate responses. How monitoring, prediction, protection and recovery from effects of tropical storms.
The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.	An overview of types of weather hazards in the UK.
Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.	An <b>example</b> of a recent extreme weather event in the UK. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>causes</li> <li>social, economic and environmental impacts</li> <li>how management strategies can reduce impacts</li> </ul> Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.

## Climatic hazards

1. What is the global circulation model?
2. What is the global distribution of tropical storms?
3. What causes tropical storms to form?
4. What are the main features of tropical storms?
5. How might climate change affect tropical storms?
6. What are the primary and secondary impacts of tropical storms?
7. What are immediate and long term responses to tropical storms?
8. How can you monitor, predict, protect and plan for tropical storms?
9. What types of extreme weather does the UK suffer from?
10. What evidence is there that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK?

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### 3.1.1.4 Climate change

Key idea	Specification content
Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.	Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.  Possible causes of climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output</li><li>• human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.</li></ul> Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.
Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change).	Managing climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements</li><li>• adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.</li></ul>

Cause

Impact

Management

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## AQA GCSE Geography Hazards

Key Idea	Content	R - Nope	A - A bit	G - Yep	Revised
Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property	Definition of a natural hazard. Types of natural hazard Factors affecting hazard risk				
Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	Plate tectonics theory. Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins. Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.				
The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard. Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard. Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.				
Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.	Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.				
Global atmospheric circulation determine patterns of weather and climate.	General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.				
Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions. An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation. Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development. The structure and features of a tropical storm. How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.				
Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.	Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms. Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.				
The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.	An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK				
Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.	An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: • causes • social, economic and environmental impacts • how management strategies can reduce risk Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK				
Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.	Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day. Possible causes of climate change: • natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output • human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation. Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.				
Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change)	mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels.				

**R = RED** 'I missed the lesson and I have no notes on it at all' - attend enrichment to copy up the notes.

**A = AMBER** 'I have the notes in my book, I just don't really get it' - ask now and attend enrichment to have 1:1 explanation.

**G = GREEN** 'I remember this, I have good notes, I perhaps need to remind myself about the facts' - create a flash card to help you revise this.

**Aspire**

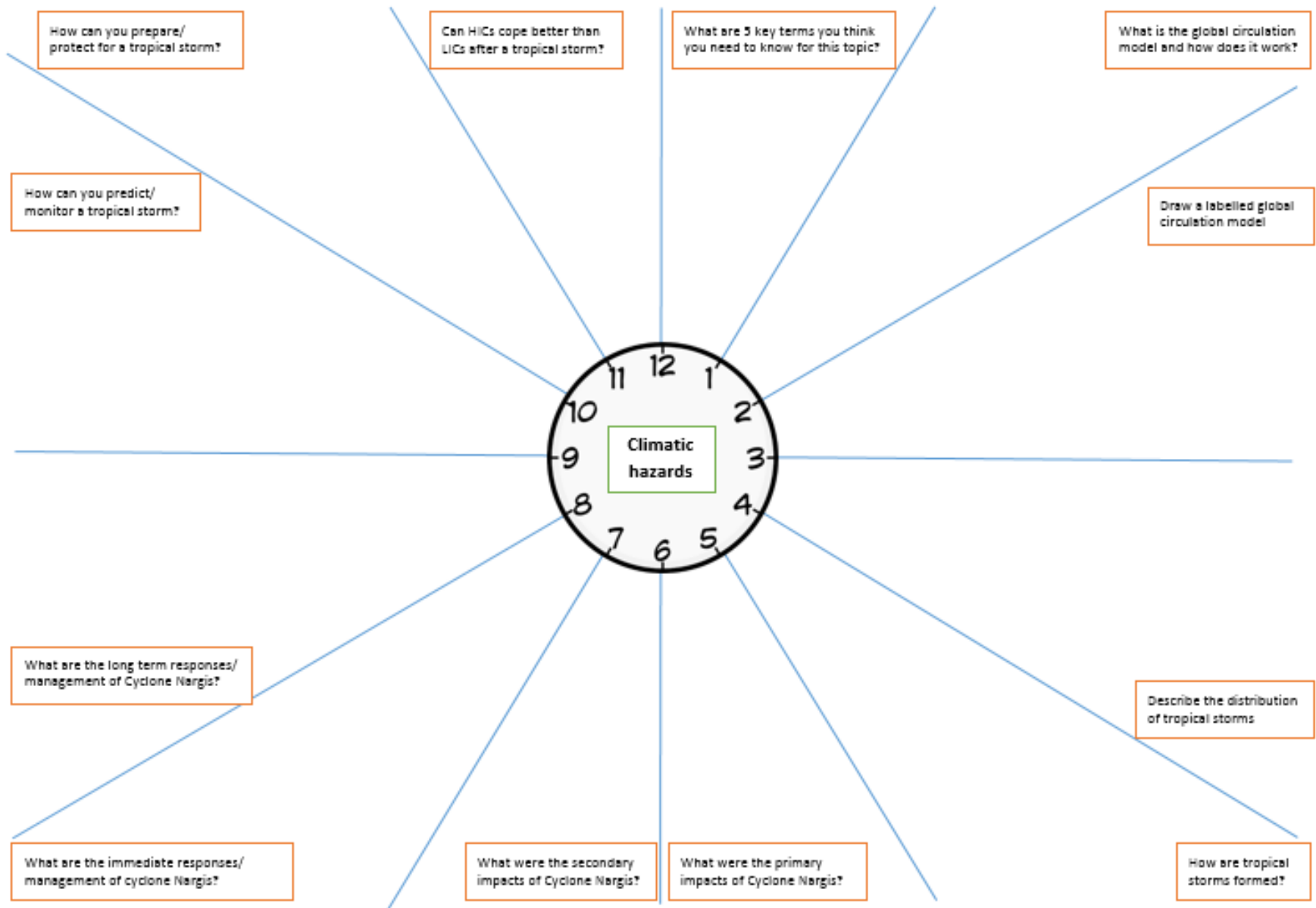
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