



# Geog YOUR MEMORY...



What is meant by a natural hazard?

Give an example of a tectonic hazard.

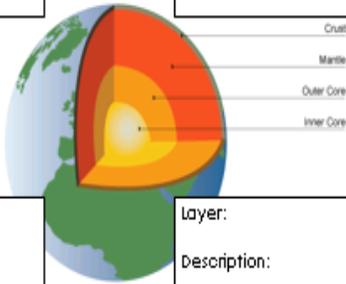
Give an example of a climatic hazard.

Explain how these factors increase hazard risk.

1. Large urban population
2. No evacuation warning system in place
3. The frequency of the natural hazard

Layer:  
Description:  
Solid or liquid?

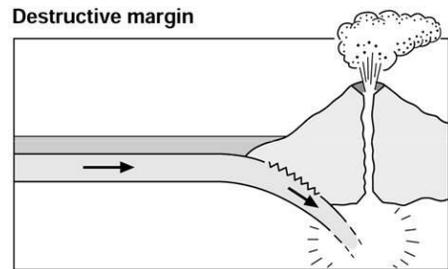
Layer:  
Description:  
Solid or liquid?



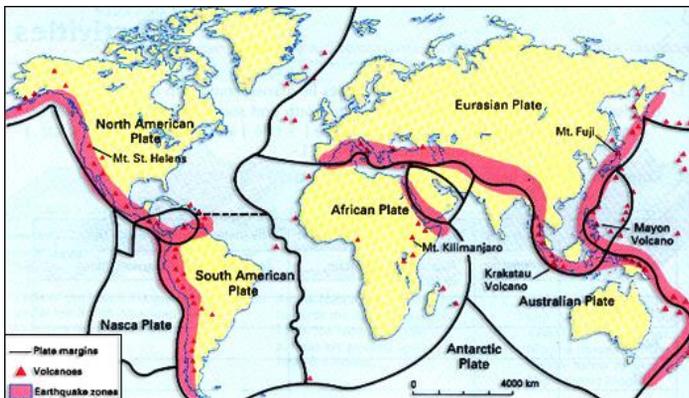
Layer:  
Description:  
Solid or liquid?

Layer:  
Description:  
Solid or liquid?

Annotate this diagram of a destructive plate margin to show how it can cause earthquakes and volcanoes. Make sure you can do the other plate boundaries too!



Describe the global distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes: General pattern, example, anomaly





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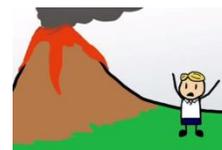
Name a HIC that has experienced a tectonic hazard.

Describe the primary and secondary impacts of this hazard.

Explain how people responded in the short and long term.

Be able to repeat for a LIC!

Why do people continue to live near volcanoes?



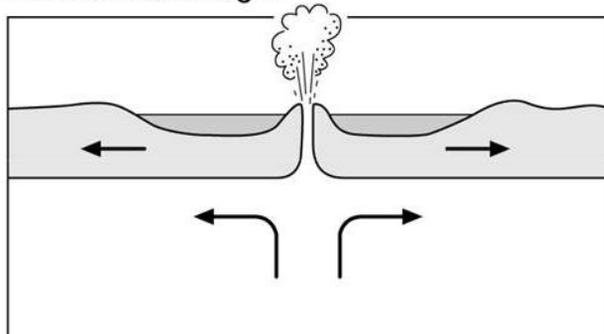
How can earthquakes/volcanoes be predicted?

How can people be protected against earthquakes?

How can you prepare for an earthquake?

Annotate this diagram of a constructive plate margin to show how it can cause earthquakes and volcanoes

Constructive margin



Case study LIC: Earthquake in Nepal (write in one colour)  
Case study HIC: Earthquake in Chile (write in another colour)

Primary Impacts	Secondary Impacts	Immediate Responses	Long Term Responses



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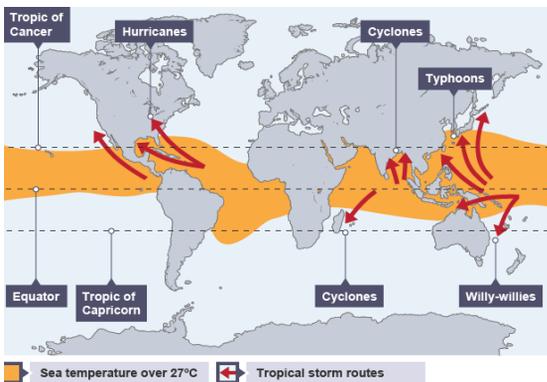
Annotate the diagram to show the features and structure of a tropical storm.



Describe the formation of a tropical storm. Try to use these words: be specific with temperature!

Warm water, warm air rises, condensation, low pressure, surface winds, earth's rotation, spin, cooler air, strong winds, storm surge.

Describe the distribution of tropical storms

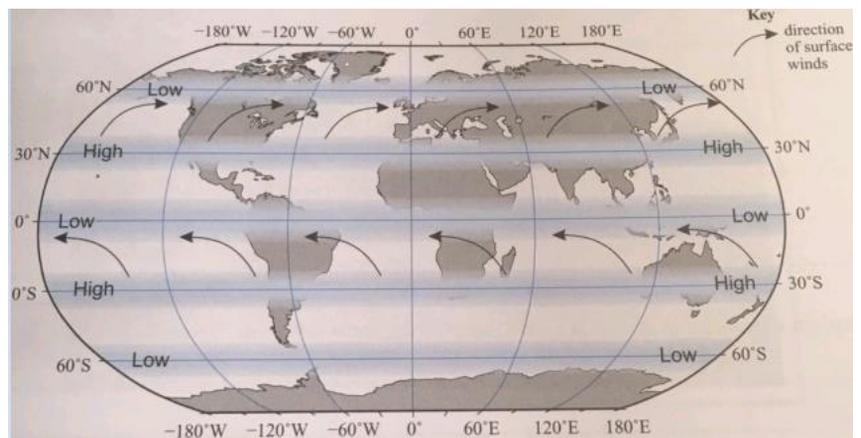


Suggest how the distribution and intensity of tropical storms could change in the future if global temperatures continue to rise.

## Global Atmospheric Circulation

1. Mark on the map the direction of the surface winds between 0° and 30° N.

2. Mark on the map the direction of the surface winds between 60° and 30° S.





# Geog your memory...



<p><b>Define these key terms:</b></p> <p>Primary Impact=</p> <p>Secondary Impact=</p> <p>Eye of the storm=</p>	<p><b>Explain how prediction methods could help to reduce the effects of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.</b></p>
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<p><b>Explain how protection strategies could help to reduce the effects of Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines.</b></p>	<p><b>Annotate the satellite image to show the features of a tropical storm. Add details of the weather conditions expected in each area.</b></p> <div data-bbox="868 962 1159 1155" data-label="Image"></div>
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**Case study LIC: Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. Date:**

Primary Impacts	Secondary Impacts	Immediate Responses	Long Term Responses



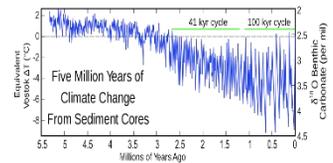
# Geog your memory...



What is a weather hazard?

Give an example of two weather hazards that affect the UK.

What is meant by the quaternary period?



**Colour code the physical and human causes of climate change.**

- Orbital changes (the way the earth moves around the sun)
- Solar output (the amount of energy from the sun)
- Burning fossil fuels- releasing CO2 into the atmosphere.
- Volcanic eruptions can cause short-term changes to climate.
- Deforestation- cutting down trees.
- Agriculture: cattle and rice farming

**Add your ideas to the spider diagram**



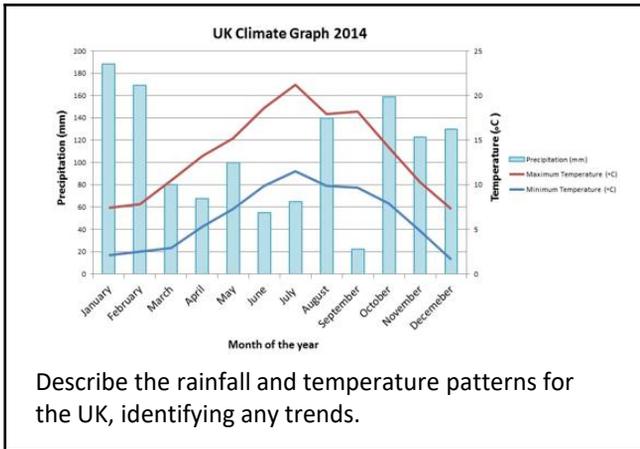
**An example of a weather hazard in the UK e.g. Beast from the East March 2018**



	Cause	Primary impacts	Secondary impacts	Management strategies used to reduce risk



# Geog YOUR memory...



What is the evidence that extreme weather in the UK is becoming more common?

Describe the rainfall and temperature patterns for the UK, identifying any trends.

How can the impacts of climate change be **mitigated**? (Reduced/prevented)

How can we **adapt** to climate change? (Deal with the impacts that are already affecting us)

**Match the key term associated with climate change to the correct definition**

Key Term	Definition
1. Climate Mitigation	a) The process of capturing waste (CO <sub>2</sub> ) from large sources such as fossil fuel power plants, transporting it to a storage site, and depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere.
2. Alternative Energy Production	b) The effort to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases. It can mean using alternative forms of energy, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practice or consumer behaviour.
3. Carbon Capture	c) Dealing with the impacts of a changing climate. It involves taking practical actions to manage risks from climate impacts, protect communities and strengthen the economy.
4. Adapting to Climate Change	d) Refers to any energy source that is an alternative to fossil fuel. Examples include Hydro electricity, Nuclear energy, Wind energy, Solar energy, Geothermal Energy and Biofuel.