

The challenge of natural hazards – Tectonic hazards: Challenge grid

Revision

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| 1 mark | 2 marks | 3 marks | 4 marks | 6 marks | 9 marks |
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| Explain how earthquakes are created at destructive plate boundaries | Outline two primary effects of a volcanic eruption | Draw a labelled diagram(s) to explain why earthquakes occur at conservative plate boundaries. | Outline one reason for the distribution of earthquakes | Compare the similarities and differences between a constructive and destructive plate boundary |
| Describe factors which could affect hazard risk | 'Monitoring and predicting are the best ways to reduce the risks of a tectonic hazard' Use evidence to challenge this statement. | For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent do the primary effects more significant than the secondary effects | Explain how earthquakes are created at conservative plate boundaries | |
| For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent are the primary effects more significant than the secondary effects | | Define the term 'natural hazard' | Outline two secondary effects of an earthquake | Suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. |
| Explain why the majority of earthquakes and volcanoes occur at plate margins | | 'LIC always suffer more when an earthquake hits.' Use evidence to support this statement. | | Outline one possible reason for people living in a hazardous area. |
| Describe and explain how risks of a volcanic eruption can be reduced. | State two immediate responses to a tectonic hazard that could reduce the number of deaths | | Assess the social and environmental effects for a tectonic hazard you have studied | |
| Using examples, evaluate the effectiveness of the immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard in countries with contrasting levels of wealth | Explain how the global atmospheric system affects the weather and climate of the tropics | Explain why so many people live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards | For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent do the responses to that hazard vary between LICs and HICs | |
| Describe the global distribution of volcanoes | Describe and explain how risks of earthquakes can be reduced. | | Explain how planning for tectonic hazards might help to reduce the effects of an earthquake | |
| | Suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard may be more significant in a urban area. | Explain how a volcanic eruption occurs at a constructive plate boundary | | Outline one reason for the distribution of tectonic hazards |
| Assess the immediate responses and long term responses for a tectonic hazard you have studied | State two differences between continental crust and oceanic crust | | Explain how prediction might help to reduce the effects of a volcanic eruption | |

The challenge of natural hazards – Weather hazards: Challenge grid

Revision



1 mark



2 marks



3 marks



4 marks



6 marks



9 marks

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| <p>'LIC always suffer more when a tropical storm hits.' Use evidence to support this statement.</p> | <p>Give two reasons why tropical storms eventually lose their energy.</p> | <p>Explain why planning and being prepared is the best option for reducing the effects of tropical storms</p> | <p>Outline two features of a tropical storm</p> | <p>State one cell in the global atmospheric circulation</p> |
| <p>Outline two immediate responses that could help reduce the effects of a tropical storm</p> | <p>Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the effects of tropical storms.</p> | <p>State another name for hurricanes</p> | <p>Explain how protection strategies can be used to reduce the effects of tropical storms</p> | |
| <p>Explain the factors which affect the global atmospheric circulation system</p> | | <p>Describe the global distribution of tropical storms</p> | <p>Outline two long-term responses that could help reduce the effects of a tropical storm</p> | <p>Using an example of a tropical storm you have studied, discuss how immediate and long-term responses help to reduce its effects</p> |
| <p>Describe and explain the distribution of tropical storms</p> | | <p>Explain how climate change may make the impacts of tropical storms worse</p> | | <p>For a tropical storm you have studied, to what extent are the primary effects more significant than the secondary effects</p> |
| <p>For a tropical storm you have studied, to what extent are the immediate responses more significant than the long term responses</p> | <p>Give one conditions that is needed for a tropical storm to form.</p> | | <p>Describe how global atmospheric circulation affects the Earth's climate</p> | <p>Define the term 'protection'</p> |
| <p>Define 'planning' in the event of a natural disaster</p> | <p>Using a named example, explain how tropical storms can impact people and the environment</p> | <p>For a tropical storm you have studied, to what extent does the immediate and long-term responses help to reduce its effects</p> | | <p>Explain strategies which could be used to reduce the risks of tropical storms</p> |

The challenge of natural hazards – Climate change: Challenge grid

Revision

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|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 1 mark | 2 marks | 3 marks | 4 marks | 6 marks | 9 marks |
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| Define the term 'climate change' | Define the term 'adaptation' | Explain how and why volcanic activity can affect global climate | Describe one way people can adapt to rising sea levels | Outline two sources of evidence for long-term climate change during the Quaternary period |
| Outline one strategy which aims to reduce the rate of climate change (mitigation) | Outline one reason why the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has changed over time. | 'The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.' Use evidence to support this statement. | Assess the economic and environmental impacts of a UK extreme weather event you have studied | |
| Outline two ways human activity may contribute to climate change | | Explain the evidence that UK weather is becoming more extreme | State an example of 'extreme weather' | Describe how global atmospheric circulation affects the Earth's climate |
| Outline two human reasons which can affect global change | | Explain how physical and human factors can contribute to climate change | | Identify two sources of greenhouse gases |
| Describe one way people can adapt to managing water supply | Outline one possible environmental effect of climate change | | Define the term 'mitigation' | Explain how and why solar output can affect global climate |
| Explain how and why changes in earth's orbit and movement can affect global climate | 'Global climate is changing'. Use evidence to support this statement. | Explain two possible causes of climate change | | Describe how greenhouse gas emissions from energy production could be reduced |
| Outline how international agreements can help to manage climate change | For a UK extreme weather event you have studied, assess the importance of management strategies used to reduce the impacts of the event. | | | |
| | Outline how international agreements can help to manage climate change | Describe how greenhouse gas emissions from energy production could be reduced | Outline how agricultural systems can adapt to changes caused by climate change | |
| Outline two reasons why human activities effect the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere | Using a named example, explain how climate change can have social and environmental effects | | What is extreme weather? | Explain how poor land use can affect global climate |