|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key ideas**  | **Content**  | **Start of topic** |  | **End of topic** |
| ***Review the list below and rank your confident level for each. R- not confident A- slight confident G- very confident***  | R | A | G |  | R | A | G |
| 3.1 Some places aremore hazardous thanothers | What are the different types of natural hazards.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distribution of hazards (tropical storms, earthquakes and Volcanoes)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Causes of volcanic and earthquake hazards, including the roleof plate boundaries and hotspots. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Causes of tropical cyclone hazards, including oceantemperature, atmospheric pressure, wind shear and Coriolisforce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 Hazards have animpact on people andthe environment | Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk fromhazard events. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **CASE STUDY**: The shorter-term and longer-term impacts of **one** earthquake. Example:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **CASE STUDY**: The shorter-term and longer-term impacts of **one** Tropical Storm. Example:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **CASE STUDY**: The shorter-term and longer-term impacts of **one** Volcanic Eruption. Example:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3 Earthquakes presenta hazard to manypeople and need tobe managed carefully**CASE STUDY**: Hazard management for an earthquake in a developed country **and** a developingCountry.  | **CASE STUDY**: Developing country - Nepal, 2015  Developed country – New Zealand, 2011  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparation for earthquakes (warning and evacuation, buildingdesign, remote sensing and GIS). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Short-term responses and relief (emergency aid, shelter andsupplies) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Longer-term planning (risk assessment, hazard mapping andrebuilding programmes). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Write down the keywords you use in this topic:  |  |

 

**Paper 1 – Physical Geography**

**Hazardous Environments checklist**