

# Geography IGCSE. Section A

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Section A is worth 50 marks and therefore must be given about 45 to 50 mins. You must complete two topics for **Section A** from a choice of:

1. River Environments
2. Coastal Environments
3. Hazardous Environments

Case study information must be learned in detail – the location, the names of places, facts and figures.

## Hazardous Environments

### Part 1. Where are the most dangerous places to live on the planet?

What to make notes about	Notes completed
<b>Different types of hazards</b> What are the main types of hazards – e.g. natural and man-made? <b>Pages 64, 65</b>	
<b>Tectonic hazards</b> Where are volcanoes and earthquakes – how are they distributed across the planet? Are there patterns? Why do they occur in these places? What are the different types of plate boundaries? What are volcanoes and earthquakes like? What causes them to happen? <b>Page 66 - 70</b>	
<b>Tropical Storms</b> Where do tropical storms occur? Why do they occur there? What are tropical storms like? <b>Page 70 – 73</b>	
<b>Monitoring weather</b> How can the weather be constantly monitored? How do weather stations, weather satellites, Radar constantly find out what the weather is like so that forecasts can be made? <b>Page 73, 74</b>	

### Part 2. How do hazards affect people?

What to make notes about	Notes completed
<b>Identifying the scale of natural disasters</b>  How can the size or power of volcanoes/earthquakes/tropical storms be measured e.g. for earthquakes there is the richter scale. <b>Page 69. Page 72.</b>  What factors affect the impact that a hazard has on people, economies, the environment.	

<b>Page 75</b>	
<b>The impacts of hazards</b> What are the differences between short and long term impacts of a hazard? Why do hazards have different impacts on LIC's compared to HIC's? Why do the social impacts tend to be greater in LIC's and the economic impacts tend to be greater in HIC's? Make sure you answer these questions when studying the case studies. <b>Pages 75-79</b>	
Why do people continue to live in areas at risk from hazard events. <b>Page 79, 80.</b>	
Compare the impacts of a tropical storm in an LIC <b>and</b> an HIC. Hurricane Mitch in Honduras and Hurricane Floyd in USA . <b>Pages 75-79</b>	

### Part 3. Can anything be done to reduce the impacts of hazards?

<b>What to make notes about</b>	<b>Notes completed</b>
Mitigating (reducing) the consequences of hazards involves taking actions before, during and after the event. <b>Before the event</b> How can people Predict hazards? Remember tectonic hazards, particularly earthquakes are very difficult to predict. <b>Page 86</b>  How can people prepare for hazards (education, early warning systems, shelters, defences)? <b>Page 87</b>	
<b>During the event</b> How can people cope during hazards (evacuation, mitigation)? What can they do to help reduce injury, death, damage to property etc.	
<b>After the event</b> What are the short-term responses that can be made to help people hit by a hazard? (emergency aid and disaster relief)  What can people do in the long-term? (risk assessment, rebuilding, review and adjustment, improving prediction and preparation). <b>Pages 87 - 89</b>	
<b>Case study</b> of the management of a tectonic event. Kobe or Mount Pinatubo <b>Page 82-85</b>	
<b>Case study</b> of the management of either river flooding or coastal flooding. Use River Stour UK – Edexcel GCSE red textbook – <b>pages 83 – 85</b> . <i>Or.</i> Coastal Flooding Bangladesh page 64 of the GCSE red book.	