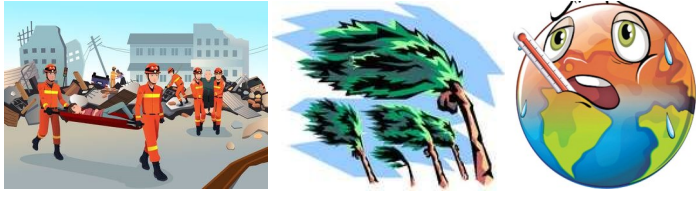


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GCSE AQA Geography Flashcards

Physical A: Challenge of Natural Hazards

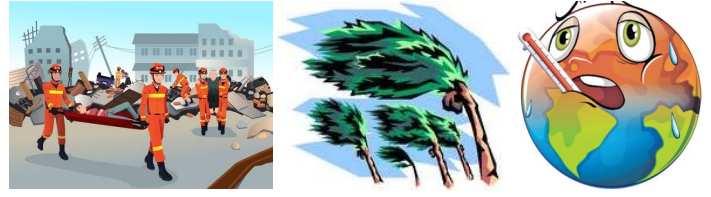


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Physical A: Challenge of Natural Hazards



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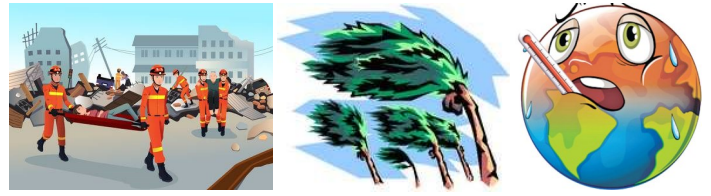


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Physical A: Challenge of Natural Hazards



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Physical A: Challenge of Natural Hazards



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2

Question(s)

What is a natural hazard?

3

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

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3

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Question(s)

What is a natural hazard?

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

A natural hazard is a natural event such as an earthquake, volcanic eruption, tropical storm or flood that has the potential to cause death and damage.

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Question(s)

Question(s)

Give an example of a..

- (i) Meteorological Hazard
- (ii) Geological Hazard

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5

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Geological Hazards – That are caused by events in the Earth’s crust e.g. volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis

Meteorological Hazards – That are caused by the weather/atmosphere e.g. hurricanes, flooding (from rainfall) and gales

6

Answer(s)

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Question(s)

What is “hazard risk”?

7

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

What is “hazard risk”?

7

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

What is “hazard risk”?

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Hazard risk is the **chance** or **probability** of being affected by a natural event

8

Answer(s)

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Question(s)

What factors affect hazard risk?

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Urbanisation—How built-up the area is & how many people live there

Poverty—Poor countries don't have the money to deal with/prepare for hazards

Location—How close they are to an area of hazard risk

Magnitude - An increase in the strength/frequency of the natural hazard

10

Answer(s)

Urbanisation—How built-up the area is & how many people live there

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Question(s)

What is the structure of the Earth like?

11

Topic: Natural Hazards

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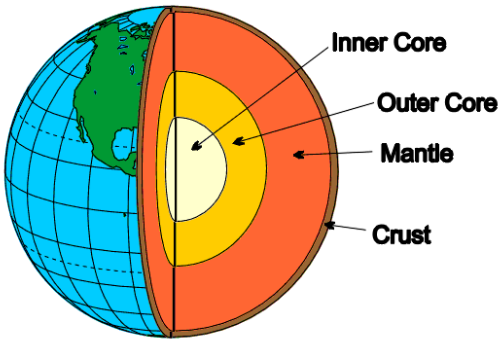
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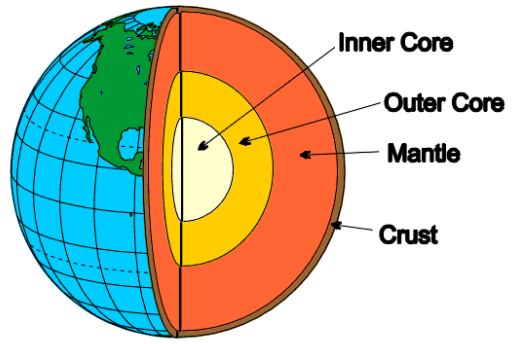
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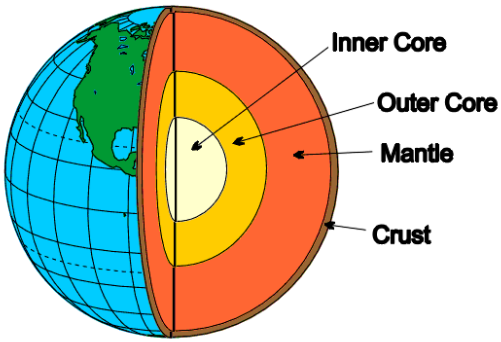
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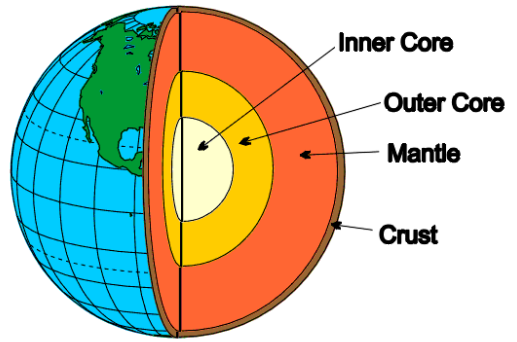
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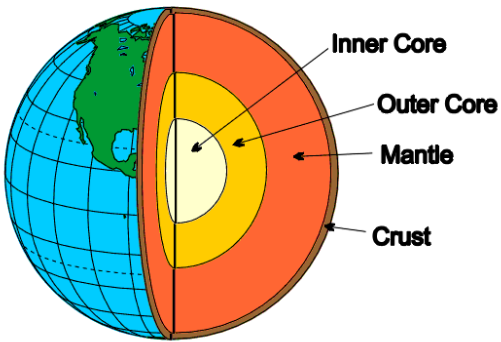
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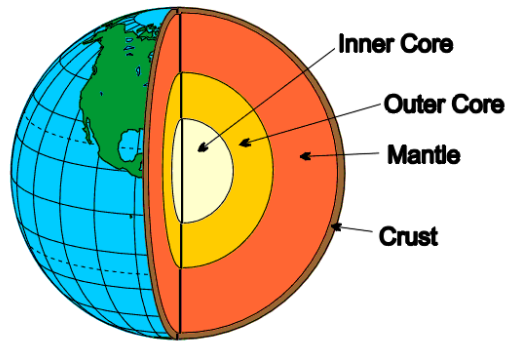
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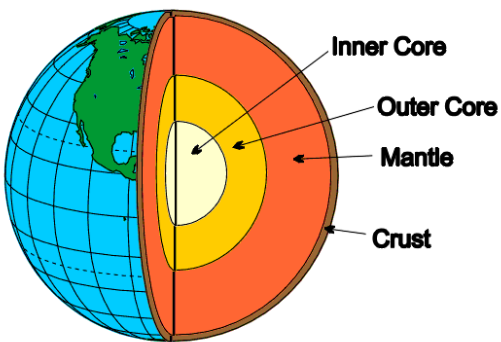
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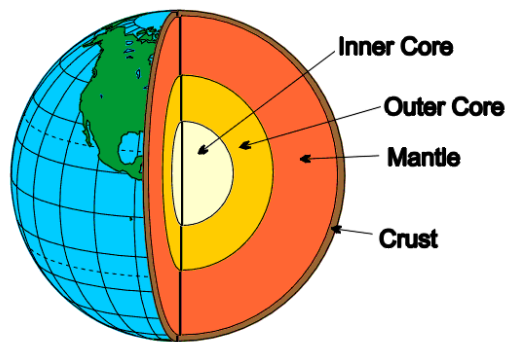
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Answer(s)



12

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Question(s)

What are the two types of crust called?

13

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Oceanic and continental crust

14

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14

Answer(s)

Oceanic and continental crust

14

Question(s)

Give 2 characteristics of continental crust

15

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give 2 characteristics of continental crust

15

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give 2 characteristics of continental crust

15

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give 2 characteristics of continental crust

15

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give 2 characteristics of continental crust

15

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give 2 characteristics of continental crust

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Less dense than oceanic crust
- Thicker than oceanic crust
- Lighter than oceanic crust
- Forms the Earth's continents
- Older than oceanic crust

16

Answer(s)

- Less dense than oceanic crust
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Question(s)

Why do tectonic plates
move?

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Convection currents

- Magma is heated by the core
- Heated magma rises
- Magma rising pushes plates apart
- Magma loses heat, cools and sinks
- Sinking magma drags plates together

The process repeats

18

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Question(s)

Describe the global distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes

19

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Earthquakes are found along all types of plate margins. Volcanoes however, only occur at constructive and destructive plate margins. Volcanoes are also found away from plate margins at volcanic hot spots such as Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean.

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Question(s)

Question(s)

Describe or draw a labelled diagram to show what happens at a constructive plate margin.

Describe or draw a labelled diagram to show what happens at a constructive plate margin.

21

Topic: Natural Hazards

21

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

A Destructive Boundary

- Oceanic and continental plate move towards each other due to convection currents.
- Denser oceanic crust is subducted forming an oceanic trench.
- Heat from the mantle & friction between plates causes the ocean plate to be destroyed and earthquakes to occur
- As the plate melts, magma forms and due to the pressure and the heat is forced to rise to the surface.

24

Answer(s)

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Question(s)

Explain why earthquakes occur at conservative plate margins

25

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Explain why earthquakes occur at conservative plate margins

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- The two plates at a plate margin cannot move past each other easily.
- The two plates become locked.
- Friction causes pressure to build up.
- Suddenly, the pressure is released and the plates jolt into a new position.
- This causes **seismic waves**.

26

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Question(s)

Define the following terms:

1. Epicentre
2. Focus
3. Magnitude

27

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

1. **EPICENTRE** – the point on the surface directly above the focus of an earthquake – the most damage often occur here
2. **FOCUS** – this is the point underground where the earthquake starts – it is here where the greatest release of energy occurs.
3. **MAGNITUDE** – strength of an earthquake, reflecting the amount of energy released.

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Question(s)

Give 2 **primary effects** of the Kobe earthquake

29

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Newer buildings earthquake proof, but 102,000 older buildings collapsed
- Electricity and water supplies disrupted
- Phone communications disrupted
- Hanshin expressway collapsed

30

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Wide scale devastation – presidential palace collapsed so little hope for those living in slums and shanty towns
- Electricity and water supplies disrupted
- Phone communications disrupted
- Roads and airports blocked by rubble

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Give 2 **secondary effects**
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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give 2 **secondary effects**
of the Kobe earthquake

33

Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Deaths 5,000
- Homeless 300,000
- Fires from broken gas mains ripped through the city
- Homeless moved into well-built shelters

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Deaths 316,000
- Homeless 1,000,000
- Looting
- People forced into tented shelters
- Disease spread as there was no sanitation in the tented areas.
Thousands died of Cholera.

36

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Question(s)

Give two **short term responses**
to the Kobe earthquake

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Government well prepared for earthquakes
- Emergency committee set up to help with the effects of the earthquake
- Japanese troops sent to help the people immediately
- Water, electricity, gas, telephone services were fully working by July

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Haiti needed foreign workers to help with the clear up and responses
 - Disaster response team from U.S. (called USAID) with personnel, rescue dogs, and cutting equipment
 - \$100 million in aid given by the USA and \$330 million by the European Union
 - Oxfam sending in teams to provide clean water, sanitation and shelter
 - Lack of immediate aid through poor planning, management and access meant that people had to try and rescue each other
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Question(s)

Give two **long term responses** to the Kobe earthquake

41

Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give two **long term responses** to the Kobe earthquake

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- By January 1999, 134,000 housing units had been constructed but some people were still having to live in temporary accommodation.
- New laws were passed to make buildings and transport structures even more earthquake proof.
- More instruments were installed in the area to monitor earthquake movements

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

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- \$100m pledged by World Bank to help with rebuilding
- 200,000 people received cash or food for clearing rubble

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Question(s)

Suggest why people live near tectonic hazards

45

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Jobs – mining, faming tourism
Mining – rare minerals
Farming – fertile soil
Tourism – visitors to the wonders
Geothermal energy – Iceland is powered by heat from underground
Friends and family – people want to live close to each other

46

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Question(s)

Explain how we can reduce the effects of tectonic hazards

47

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Monitoring - Using scientific equipment to watch for changes in tectonic areas (gases, seismic waves etc.)

Prediction - by using historical and monitoring data, this can allow evacuation before event.

Preparation - Training for emergency services and planned evacuation routes and drills.

Protection - Reinforced buildings and making building foundations that absorb movement. Automatic shut offs for gas and electricity.

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Question(s)

What is a tropical storm?

49

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Answer(s)

A tropical storm is a very powerful low-pressure weather system which results in strong winds (over 120 km/h) and heavy rainfall (up to 250 mm in one day).

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Question(s)

Give three conditions required for tropical storms to form

51

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Form over areas of deep water (at least 70m)
- Form over warm water (above 27°C)
- Most form 5-15°N/S of the equator – because at the equator there is not enough spin from the rotation of the earth
- Low wind shear – i.e. wind stays relatively constant with height (important so it doesn't tear apart the storm clouds)
- Tropical regions – intense heat makes the air unstable.

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Question(s)

Give the basic sequence of the formation of tropical storms

53

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

1. Air heated above surface of water oceans rises under low pressure
2. Rising air draw up more air and moisture – causes strong winds
3. The Earth's rotation causes the air to spin around a central calm eye
4. The rising air cools, condenses and forms huge cumulonimbus clouds generating torrential rain
5. The tropical storm travels across the ocean in the prevailing wind

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Question(s)

Draw/Describe the structure of a tropical storm

55

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

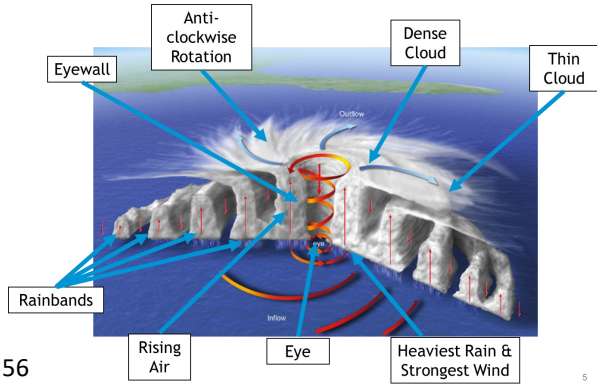
Question(s)

Draw/Describe the structure of a tropical storm

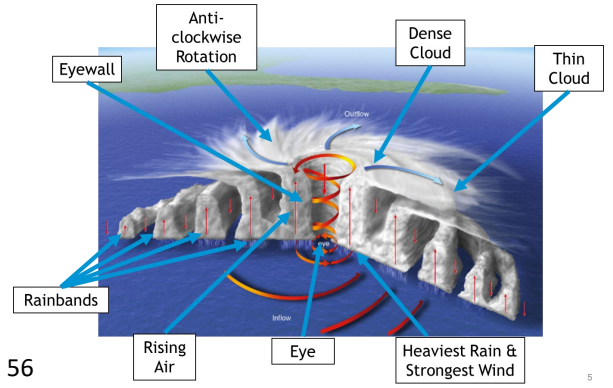
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Topic: Natural Hazards

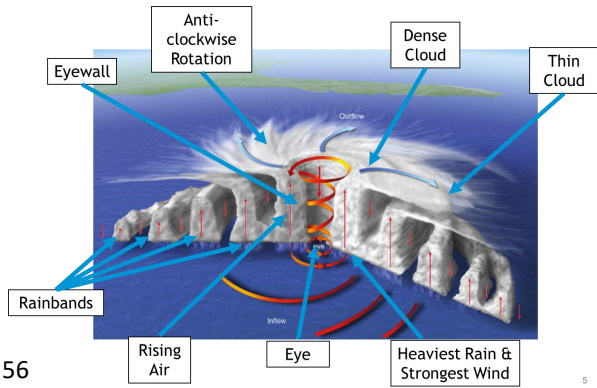
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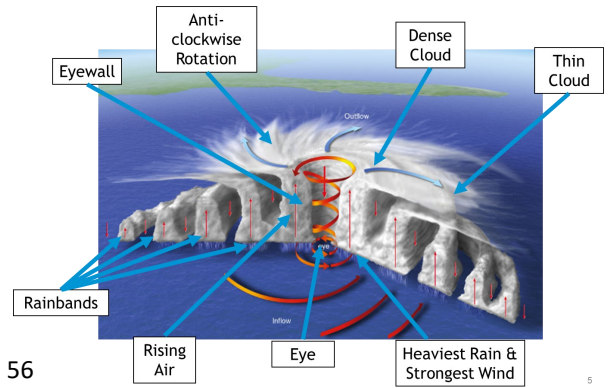
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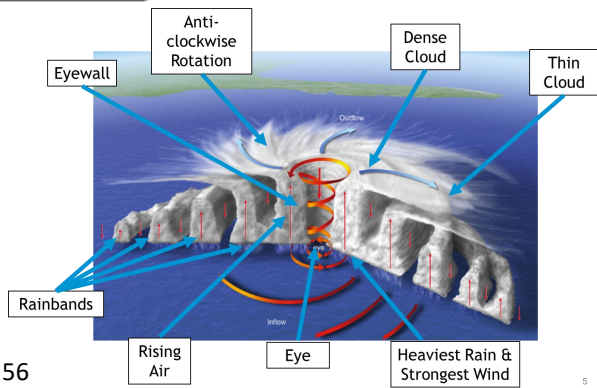
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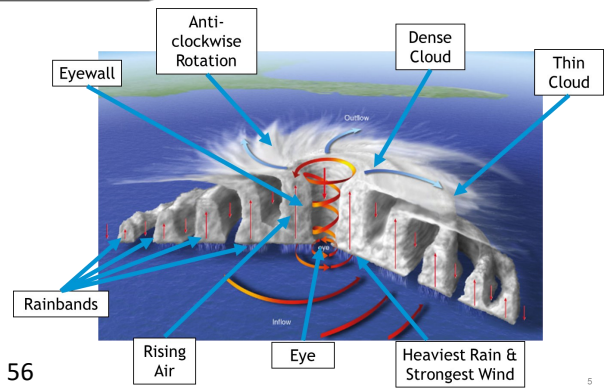
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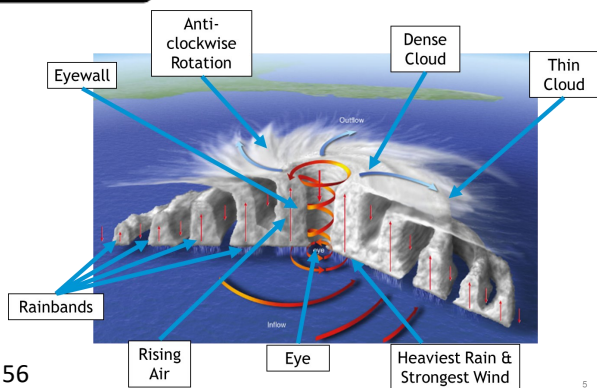
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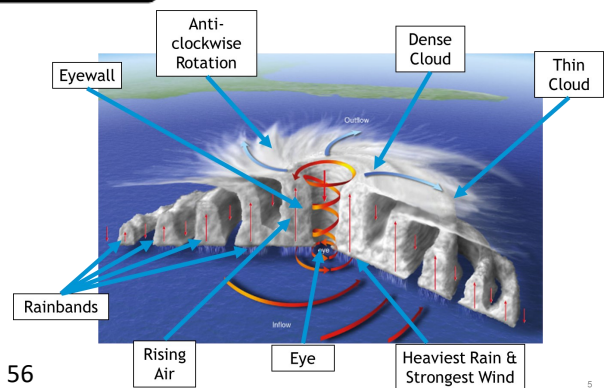
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Question(s)

How are tropical storms measured?

57

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

The intensity of tropical storms is measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale, a wind scale with categories from 1-5.

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Question(s)

What category was Hurricane Katrina on the Saffir-Simpson scale and what wind speeds were reached

59

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

Was **category 5** (175mph) over the Gulf of Mexico, but was **category 3** (125mph) when it hit land

60

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Question(s)

List 3 primary effects of Hurricane Katrina

61

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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61

Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- More than 1800 people were killed
- 300,000 houses were destroyed
- 80% of New Orleans was flooded
- 3 million people left without electricity
- Some bridges collapsed on the main routes into New Orleans
- Coastal habitats e.g. sea turtle breeding beaches were destroyed
- 30 Off shore oil platforms destroyed

62

Answer(s)

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Question(s)

List 3 secondary effects of
Hurricane Katrina

63

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- 1,000,000 people were homeless
- 230,000 jobs lost from damaged businesses
- Water supplies polluted with sewage and chemicals
- Total cost of the **damage** was estimated at \$150bn
- Total cost (**including loss of business**) \$300bn - still the USA's costliest natural disaster

64

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Question(s)

Give 3 short term responses to
Hurricane Katrina

65

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

Give 3 short term responses to
Hurricane Katrina

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- 70-80% of all New Orleans residents **evacuated before** the hurricane hit land
- About 25,000 people given temporary shelter in the Louisiana Superdome
- Mississippi and Louisiana declared a state of emergency - set up control centres and stockpiled supplies
- The Coastguard, police, fire service and volunteers rescued over 50,000 people
- Charities collected donations and supplied aid in the form of hot meals

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Give 2 long term responses to
Hurricane Katrina

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- The US government provided \$16bn for the rebuilding of homes and repairs to infrastructure
- Recommendations were made that all rebuilt homes were on stilts
- Repaired and strengthened flood defences for New Orleans costing \$14.5bn

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Question(s)

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Suggest how climate change could affect tropical storms

Suggest how climate change could affect tropical storms

69

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- **Distribution** - due to rising sea temperatures, tropical storms may spread further north/south than normal
- **Frequency** – likely to stay the same or decrease (but expected to be a greater number of more severe storms (category 4 and 5))
- **Intensity** – expected to become more intense and there could be more category 4/5 storms than before

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Question(s)

Give 3 examples of evidence for climate change

71

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- **Increasing Temperature Readings** - The temperature on Earth has increased by 0.75°C in the last 100 years and 0.5°C since 1980
- **Shrinking Glaciers and Polar Ice Caps** – Glaciers around the world are shrinking and retreating. Arctic sea ice has thinned by 65% since 1975
- **Seasonal Changes** – Seasonal activities like tree flowering and bird migration is advancing. Birds are nesting 9 days earlier than in the 1970's

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Question(s)

Can you name 2 **NATURAL** causes of climate change?

73

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Question(s)

Can you name 2 **HUMAN** causes of climate change?

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- Burning fossil fuels
- Agriculture - Farming cattle
- Deforestation

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Question(s)

Name the Greenhouse Gases
and describe what activity
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77

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Answer(s)

- **Carbon Dioxide** - Burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) in power stations, from car exhausts and deforestation
- **Methane** - Rice farming, decaying food in landfill sites, burning vegetation, bowels of cattle and sheep.
- **Nitrous Oxide** - Fertilisers on farms, car exhausts, power stations and sewage treatment

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Question(s)

Why are levels of CO₂ and methane increasing?

79

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

Question(s)

What it the difference between the **natural** and the **enhanced** greenhouse effect?

81

Topic: Natural Hazards

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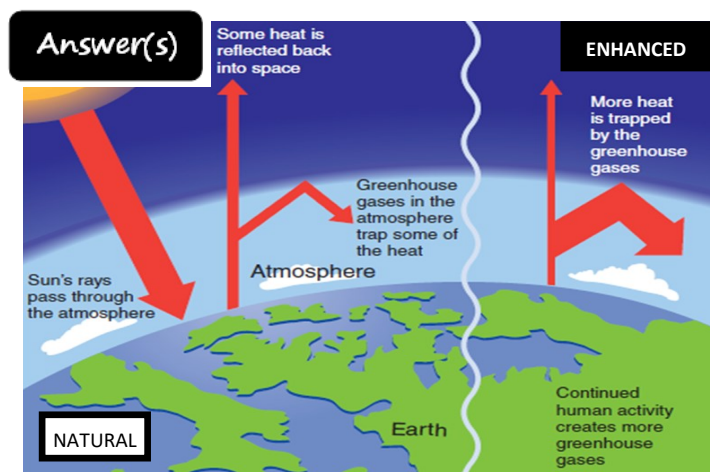
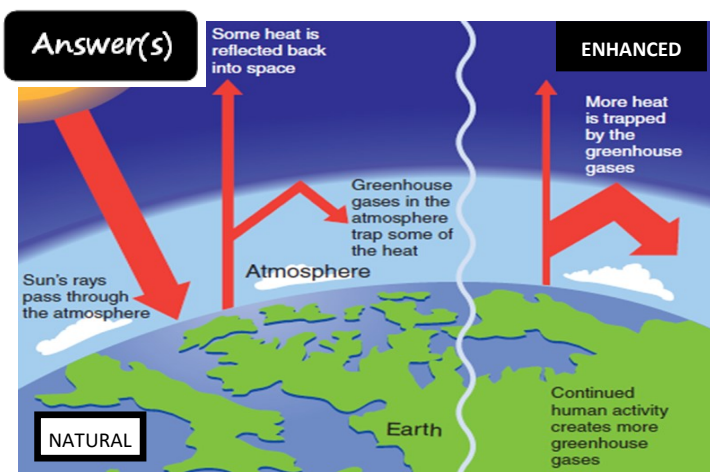
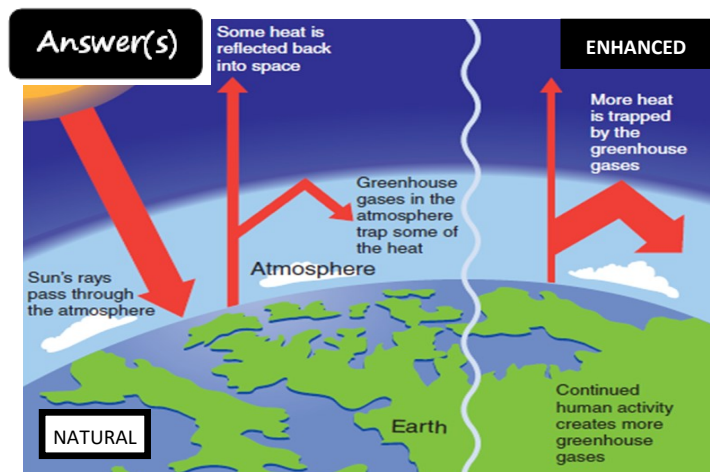
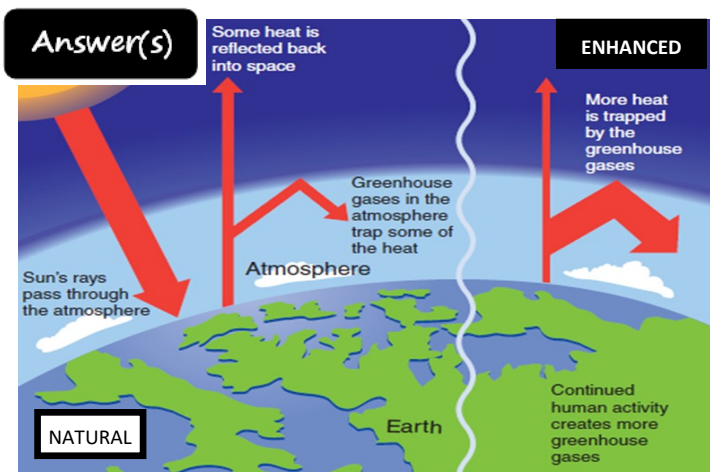
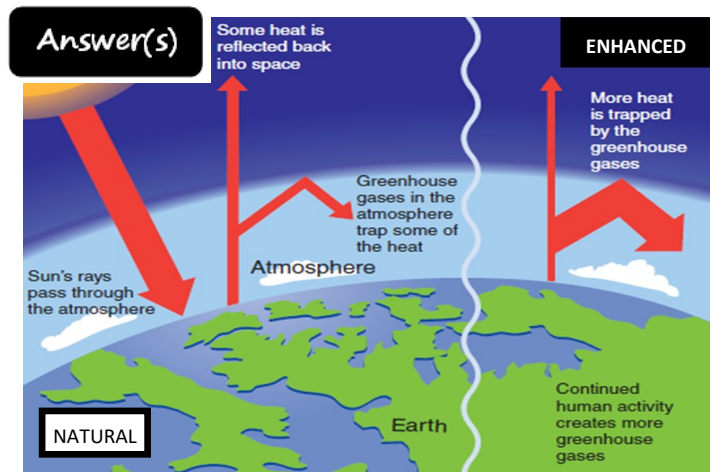
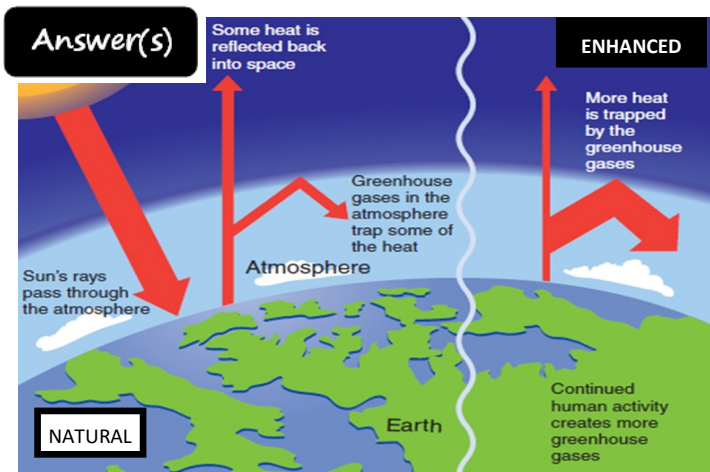
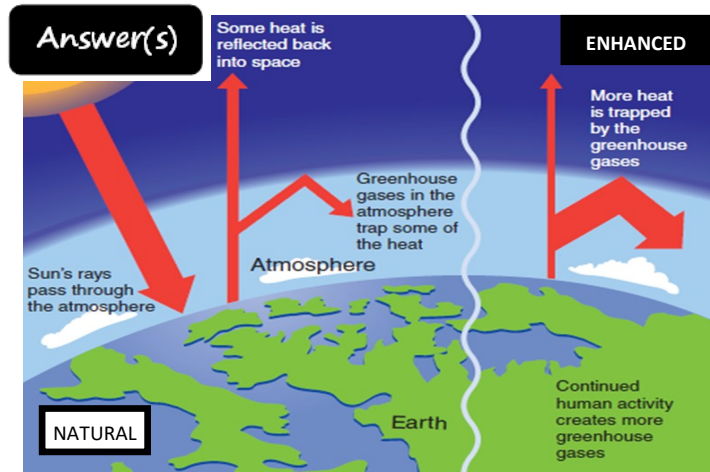
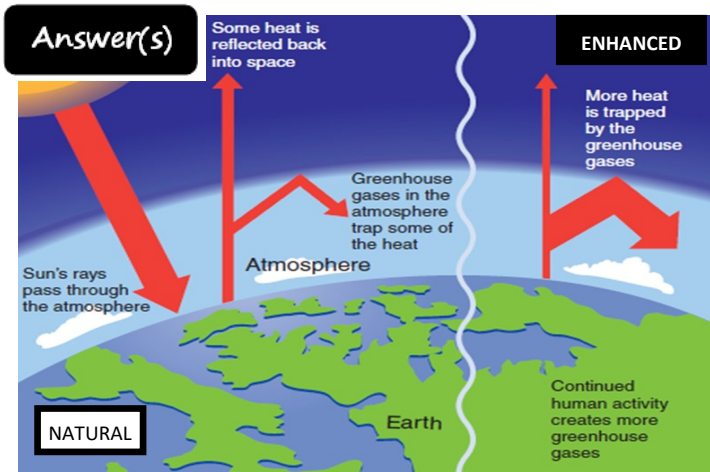
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Topic: Natural Hazards



Question(s)

Give 4 **negative impacts** of climate change (could include effects on **people** and the **environment**)

83

Topic: Natural Hazards

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- Wildlife such as Polar Bears and penguins in will decline due to loss of habitat as ice melts
 - In Central America – crop yields of Wheat and Maize will decrease (predicted 12% decrease in Maize)
 - Increased drought put pressure on food/water supplies in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Shorter skiing seasons due to less snow = less job
 - 70% of Asia, low-lying areas of the rest of the world may be at risk of flooding due to rising sea
 - Warm weather diseases e.g. malaria spread to the UK
 - Examples of extreme weather increases across the world
- 84

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 - In Central America – crop yields of Wheat and Maize will decrease (predicted 12% decrease in Maize)
 - Increased drought put pressure on food/water supplies in Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Shorter skiing seasons due to less snow = less job
 - 70% of Asia, low-lying areas of the rest of the world may be at risk of flooding due to rising sea
 - Warm weather diseases e.g. malaria spread to the UK
 - Examples of extreme weather increases across the world
- 84

Question(s)

Give 3 possible **positive impacts** of climate change

85

Topic: Natural Hazards

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- Less ice in the Arctic Ocean would allow more shipping and extraction of gas and oil reserves
- Crop yields are likely to increase in Europe (although they will require more irrigation)
- Increase forest growth in Northern Europe
- Reduction in heating costs in colder areas
- Accidents and travel disruption in the UK is reduced
- Longer growing seasons in Europe
- Fewer deaths due to colder weather

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Question(s)

What is the difference between **mitigation** and **adaptation** with regards to strategies used to reduce the effects of climate change?

87

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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- **Mitigation** - aim to **reduce the causes** of global warming by reducing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- **Adaptation** – aim to change our practices **because of** climate change therefore reducing the effects

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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- **Carbon Capture and Storage** - Captures CO₂ created from burning fossil fuels. It is then compressed, transported and injected into the ground to be stored there
- **Planting Trees** - Absorb CO₂ from the air -photosynthesis
- **International Agreements** - e.g. Kyoto Protocol – first international treaty . Over 170 countries agreed to reduce CO₂ emissions by 5.2% below 1990 levels by 2012

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What are 3 **adaptation strategies** used to tackle the issues of climate change

91

Topic: Natural Hazards

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 2. **Managing water supplies** - Managing water in London - Desalination plant opened in Beckton to produce drinking water and increase supply for 400,000 homes
 3. **Reducing risk from rising sea-levels** - The Maldives – houses built on stilts, artificial islands 3m higher built to relocate people; sea-walls built around the capital (Male)
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Question(s)

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What is Extreme Weather?

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93

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Topic: Natural Hazards

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Answer(s)

1. Drought
2. Prolonged Heavy Rain
3. Heatwaves
4. Gales
5. Extreme Cold Weather
6. Thunderstorms

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Question(s)

Name, locate and date an example of a recent extreme weather event and associated hazard in the UK

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Answer(s)

“The Big Freeze”

Nov-Dec 2010 affected the whole of the UK

98

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Question(s)

What was the **cause** of
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99

Topic: Natural Hazards

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101

Topic: Natural Hazards

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Answer(s)

- 15 people died from hypothermia and accidents on icy roads
- Water pipes froze and burst leaving 40,000 people without water for up to a week
- Thousands of schools were closed on several occasions (including 7,000 on Dec 2nd). This meant parents had to take time off work to look after children

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- Thousands of schools were closed on several occasions (including 7,000 on Dec 2nd). This meant parents had to take time off work to look after children

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Question(s)

What were the **economic** impacts of The Big Freeze, 2010?

103

Topic: Natural Hazards

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- Transport networks were severely disrupted with motorways closed and trains/flights cancelled. This caused businesses and people not to be able to ship goods or get to work
- Christmas sales were down due to shoppers unable to get to the shops
- Overall impact of the cold period was about £1.6 billion (enough to reduce the UK's GDP by 0.5%)

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Question(s)

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- The snow cover (up to 50cm in places) and frost damaged crops
- The use of gas and electricity was more than double a normal December, increasing CO₂ emissions

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How can management strategies reduce the risk from weather hazards?

107

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- **Prediction** - warning systems from the Met Office gave people time to prepare. The first warning of the cold weather came at the start of November
 - **Protection** - Councils stocked up on gritters and salt supplies to keep the roads safe and open in cold weather - although there wasn't enough and supplies ran out
 - **Planning** - emergency services and local councils planned how to deal with the event in advance e.g. made plans to close schools when too dangerous
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