1.1 Natural Hazards and Hazard Risk: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculator allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Give TWO ways that monitoring technology can help to reduce hazard risk.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Explain how rapid population growth and urbanisation in hazard-prone areas can increase the level of risk from natural hazards.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Natural hazards can be grouped into types. For each event below, state whether it is best classed as a GEOPHYSICAL, ATMOSPHERIC or HYDROLOGICAL hazard.

(a) A volcanic eruption **(1)**

(b) A tropical storm **(1)**

(c) A river flood **(1)**

(d) An earthquake **(1)**

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.1 Natural Hazards and Hazard Risk: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

way 1, e.g. satellites can track the position and strength of a developing storm, oe **B1**

way 2, e.g. GIS (Geographic Information Systems) can be used to map areas at greatest risk, helping planners target preparation and evacuation, oe **B1**

Answer: For example, satellites can track the position and strength of a developing storm, and GIS mapping can identify the areas at greatest risk to target preparation and evacuation.

Question 2

as populations grow, cities often expand into areas that are more exposed to hazards, e.g. steep slopes, floodplains or coastal land, because safer land is already built on, oe **B1**

this puts more people and property directly in the path of a future hazard event, oe **B1**

rapid, unplanned urban growth (e.g. informal settlements) often means housing is built quickly and cheaply, without hazard-resistant design, oe **B1**

high housing density in informal settlements means a single event can affect very large numbers of people at once, oe **B1**

Answer: As populations grow, cities often expand into more exposed land such as floodplains, steep slopes or coastal areas, putting more people and property in the path of a future hazard; rapid, unplanned growth also often means housing is built quickly without hazard-resistant design, so a single event can affect very large numbers of people living close together.

Question 3

(a) geophysical **B1**

(a) Answer: Geophysical.

(b) atmospheric **B1**

(b) Answer: Atmospheric.

(c) hydrological **B1**

(c) Answer: Hydrological.

(d) geophysical **B1**

(d) Answer: Geophysical.

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