1.1 Natural Hazards and Hazard Risk: Test Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculator allowed · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 Name ONE named example of a hazard event for each type below.

(a) A geophysical hazard **(1)**

(b) An atmospheric hazard **(1)**

(c) A hydrological hazard **(1)**

(Total for Question 1 is 3 marks)

2 A region has a population of 3,600,000 people. A hazard event affects 450,000 of them. Calculate the percentage of the region's population that was affected.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

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3 Other than a country's level of development, give THREE factors that can affect how severe a specific hazard event turns out to be for the people it affects.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 Explain TWO factors that can affect a country's vulnerability to a natural hazard.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.1 Natural Hazards and Hazard Risk: Test Pack

Question 1

(a) any correctly named geophysical hazard event, e.g. the Nepal (Gorkha) earthquake, 2015, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: For example, the Nepal (Gorkha) earthquake, 2015.

(b) any correctly named atmospheric hazard event, e.g. Hurricane Katrina, 2005, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: For example, Hurricane Katrina, 2005.

(c) any correctly named hydrological hazard event, e.g. the Cumbria floods (Storm Desmond), 2015, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: For example, the Cumbria floods (Storm Desmond), 2015.

Question 2

450000 / 3600000 x 100 seen, oe **M1**

12.5% cao **A1**

Answer: 12.5%.

Question 3

the magnitude (size/strength) of the event, oe **B1**

the distance of the event from a densely populated area, oe **B1**

how predictable the event was, or how much warning time was available before it struck, oe **B1**

Answer: The magnitude of the event; the distance of the event from a densely populated area; and how predictable the event was, or how much warning time was available.

Question 4

factor 1, e.g. the country's level of development, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. lower-income countries often have fewer resources for early warning systems, building codes and emergency services, oe **B1**

factor 2, e.g. population density in the hazard-prone area, oe **B1**

linked detail, e.g. a densely populated area in the path of a hazard is likely to see more people affected than a sparsely populated one, oe **B1**

Answer: For example: level of development, since lower-income countries often have fewer resources for early warning systems, building codes and emergency services; and population density in the hazard-prone area, since a densely populated area is likely to see more people affected.

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