

OBHS Core Questions:

Subject: Geography

Year and Term: Year 9 – Autumn Term

Topic: Natural Hazards



Learn these questions to build a strong foundation of knowledge for this half-term. Ask family or friends to test you regularly, or practise on your own using the 'Look, Say, Cover, Write' method.

	Question	Answer
1	What are natural hazards?	Natural events that can cause damage to people or property.
2	Name three types of natural hazards.	Earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis.
3	What are tectonic hazards?	Hazards caused by the movement of the Earth's crust.
4	What is the Earth's crust made of?	Oceanic and continental plates.
5	What is the difference between oceanic and continental crust?	Oceanic crust is thinner and denser; continental crust is thicker and lighter.
6	Name the four layers of the Earth.	Crust, mantle, outer core, inner core.
7	What is a plate boundary?	Where two tectonic plates meet.
8	Name the three main types of plate boundary.	Constructive, destructive, conservative.
9	What happens at a constructive plate boundary?	Plates move apart and new crust forms.
10	What happens at a destructive plate boundary?	One plate is forced under another; volcanoes and earthquakes occur.
11	What happens at a conservative plate boundary?	Plates slide past each other, causing earthquakes.
12	What is the focus of an earthquake?	The point underground where the earthquake starts.
13	What is the epicentre?	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus.
14	What does the Richter scale measure?	The magnitude of an earthquake.
15	What is the difference between shield and cone (composite) volcanoes?	Shield: gentle slopes, runny lava; Cone: steep slopes, explosive.
16	What is a hotspot?	A volcanic area not at a plate boundary, caused by a mantle plume.
17	How is a tsunami formed?	By underwater earthquakes or landslides displacing large volumes of water.
18	What is the primary impact of a tectonic hazard?	Immediate effects, like deaths or collapsed buildings.
19	What is a secondary impact of a tectonic hazard?	Effects that happen later, like disease or homelessness.
20	Name one way to reduce the impacts of earthquakes.	Earthquake-resistant buildings, emergency planning, or education.
21	When did the Haiti earthquake occur?	12 January 2010.
22	What was the magnitude of the Haiti earthquake?	7.0 on the Richter scale.
23	What were two major impacts of the Haiti earthquake?	Over 230,000 deaths; 1.5 million homeless.
24	Why was Haiti so badly affected?	Poor infrastructure, lack of resources, slow international aid.
25	When did the L'Aquila earthquake occur?	6 April 2009.

26	What was the magnitude of the L'Aquila earthquake?	6.3 on the Richter scale.
27	Name two impacts of the L'Aquila earthquake.	Over 300 deaths; 60,000 homeless.
28	What was the Boxing Day tsunami and when did it happen?	A massive tsunami in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004.
29	How many people died in the Boxing Day tsunami?	Around 230,000 people.
30	What was one major impact of the Mount St Helens eruption (1980)?	57 people died, large area of forest destroyed.