

# The foundation level to our pyramid

Q&A cards

*Factual  
revision*

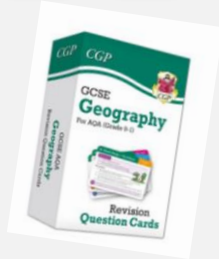
Mnemonic

Explain topic  
to others

Flash  
cards

Q&A  
cards





# Q&A Cards

You can buy these such as these Geography ones from CGP or you can make your own

1. Pick a revision topic from a revision guide
2. Write 5 questions using the revision guide information or perhaps a question from an exam paper
3. On a separate card, write the answer

SIMPLE BUT AFFECTIVE

[GCSE Revision Question Cards | CGP Books](#)

## 1. Natural Hazards

Unit 1A — Natural Hazards

### Quick Questions

- 1) What is a natural hazard?
- 2) What is the difference between tectonic hazards and weather hazards?
- 3) What is hazard risk?



### Now try these:

- 4) Why is an area with a high population density likely to have a higher hazard risk than an area with a low population density?
- 5) How do the type, frequency and magnitude of a natural hazard affect hazard risk?
- 6) Country Q (an HIC) and Country R (an LIC) get the same type and frequency of natural hazards. Which country would you expect to have the highest hazard risk and why?



Extreme events that don't pose a threat to human activity aren't counted as hazards — so if an avalanche happens in Antarctica and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?

Unit 1A — Natural Hazards

## 1. Natural Hazards

### ANSWERS

- 1) A natural hazard is a natural process which could cause death, injury or disruption to humans, or destroy property and possessions.
- 2) Tectonic hazards are earthquakes and volcanoes — they're caused by tectonic processes, like movements of the plates that make up the Earth's crust. Weather hazards include cyclones and droughts, and they're caused by (you've guessed it) extreme weather.
- 3) Hazard risk is the probability of people being affected by a hazard in a particular area.
- 4) If there are more people in an area that is exposed to natural hazards, the area is more vulnerable — there is a greater chance of more people being affected by a natural hazard.
- 5) Some types of hazard have a greater hazard risk than others, e.g. tropical storms can be predicted, which gives people time to evacuate, but earthquakes happen suddenly, without any warning. Some natural hazards are more frequent than others/they happen more often, so there may be greater hazard risk. Natural hazards that have a higher magnitude/are more severe could cause more damage and therefore have a greater risk.
- 6) Country R probably has higher hazard risk. It's an LIC, so it probably has a lower capacity to cope — it might not be able to afford e.g. hazard defences and early warning systems.