Unit 1: Natural Hazards	RED/AMBER/ GREEN
Section A: The challenge of *natural hazards*:	
Definition of a natural hazard & types of natural hazard	
Factors affecting hazard risk	
Tectonic hazards:	
Plate tectonics theory	
Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins	
Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity	
Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard	
Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard	
Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth Nepal 2015, Chile 2010	
Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard	
How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks	
Weather hazards:	
General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds	
Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons)	
An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation	
Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development	
The structure and features of a tropical storm	
How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms	
Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms	
Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms	
Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses Typhoon Haiyan 2013	
How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms	
An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK	
An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate (Somerset Levels flooding 2013 – 2014):	
• causes and social, economic and environmental impacts	
• how management strategies can reduce risk	
Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK	
Climate change:	
Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present	
Possible causes of climate change:	
• natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output	
• human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation	
Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment	
Managing climate change:	
• mitigation – alternative energy production, carbon capture, planting trees, international agreements	
• adaptation – change in agricultural systems, managing water supply, reducing risk from rising sea levels	