

Natural and Tectonic hazards

Paper 1 – Physical units

Natural Hazards

1. What is a natural hazard?

(1 mark)

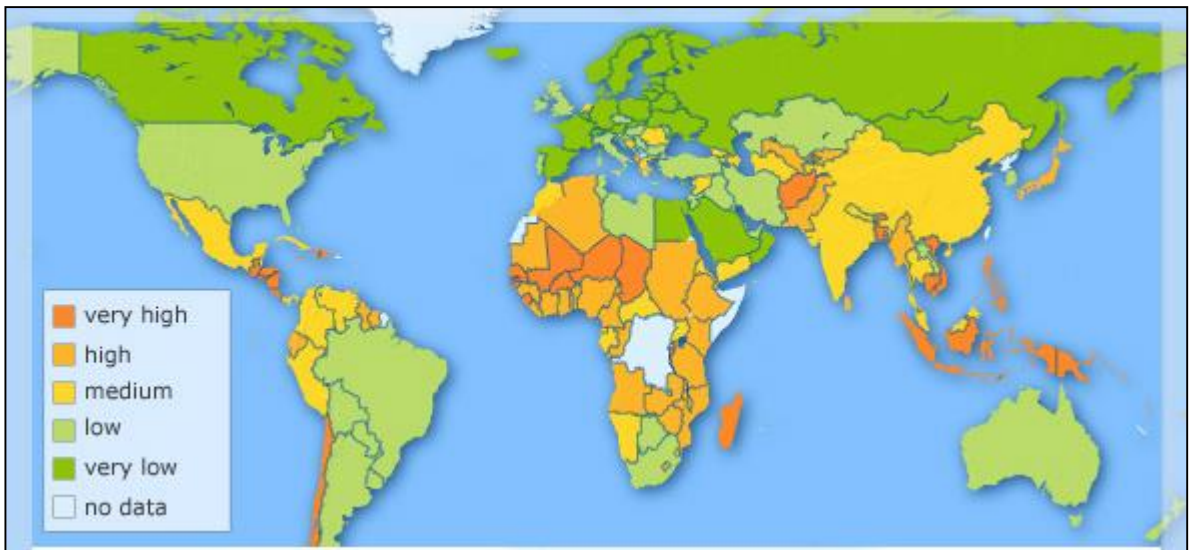
2. Complete the table below by giving two examples of each type of natural hazard

(6 marks)

Biological	Atmospheric	Hydrological/geomorphological

3. Study Figure 1 showing World Risk Index of vulnerability to natural hazards

Figure 1



With reference to Figure 1, discuss the factors that affect hazard risk globally.

(6 marks)

(answer space continued on next page)

3. Answer space continued

4. Study Figure 2 which shows factors affecting hazard risk globally.

Figure 2



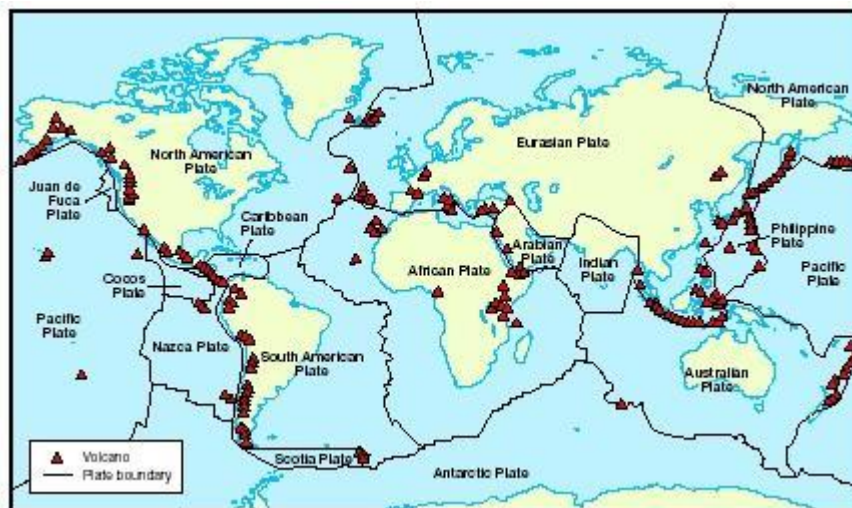
With reference to Figure 1 and 2, discuss the extent to which social and economic factors are more responsible for hazard risk than physical factors. (9 marks)

Answer space continued on next page

4. Answer space continued

5. Study Figure 3 showing the global distribution of volcanoes.

Figure 3 Global distribution of volcanoes



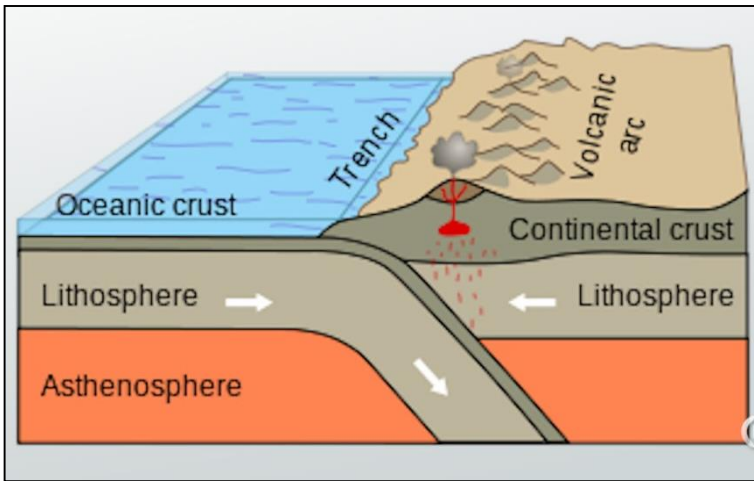
Describe the global distribution of volcanoes.

(2 marks)

6. With reference to Figure 3, explain the global distribution of volcanoes shown. (6 marks)

7. Study Figure 4 which shows a plate margin.

Figure 4 A plate margin

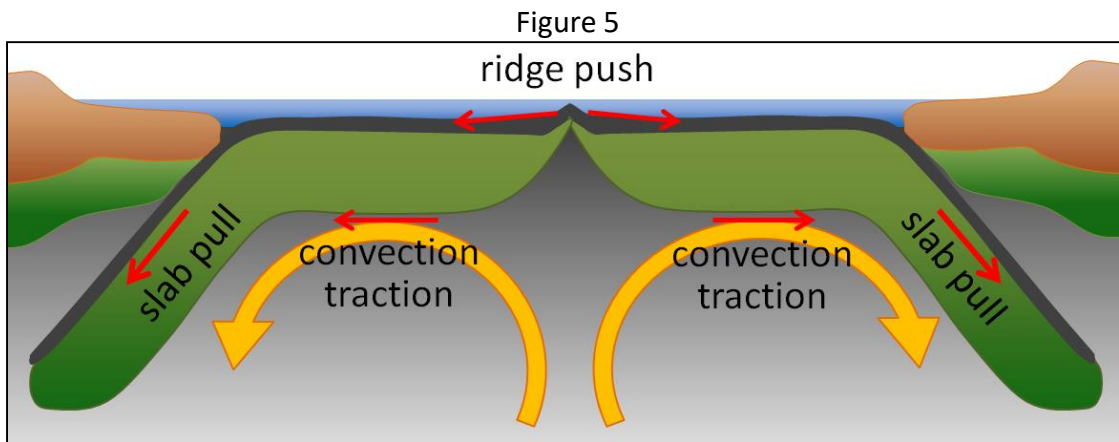


With reference to Figure 4, explain why oceanic plate is subducted beneath the continental plate. (4 marks)

Answer space continues on next page

7. continued

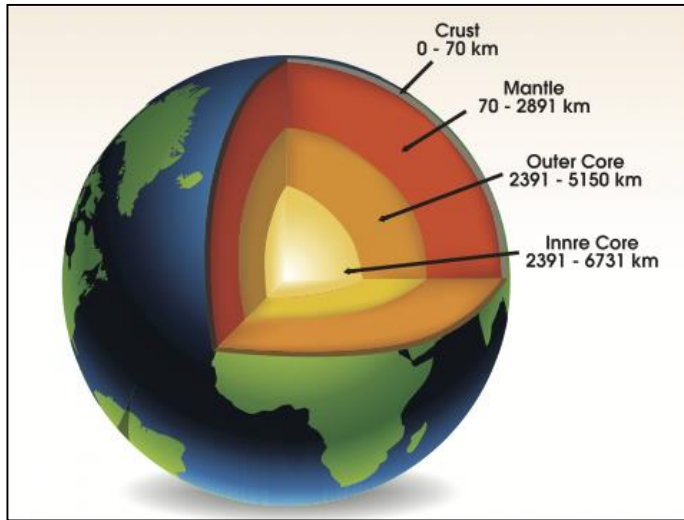
8. Study Figure 5 showing the processes of ridge push and slab pull, part of plate tectonic theory.



With reference to Figure 5, explain how the process of ridge push can cause volcanoes. (4 marks)

9. Study Figure 6 showing a cross section of the structure of the earth.

Figure 6



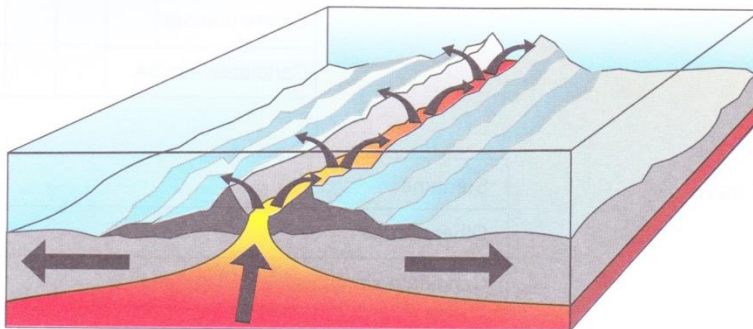
Which layer of the earth is made of molten magma?
Choose the correct answer from the choices below.

(1 mark)

- a) Inner core
- b) Crust
- c) Mantle
- d) Outer core

10. Study Figure 7

Figure 7



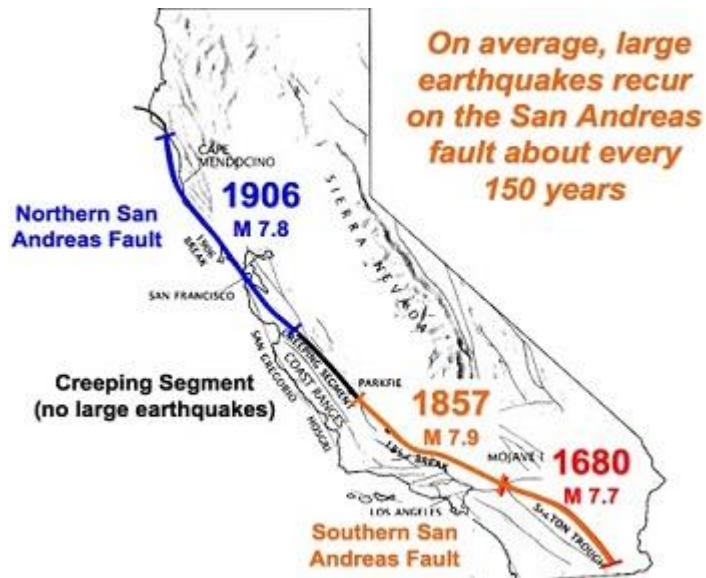
Which type of plate margin is shown in Figure 7?

(1 mark)

- a) Constructive
- b) Destructive
- c) Conservative
- d) Collision

11. Study Figure 8 showing the San Andreas Fault.

Figure 8 – The San Andreas Fault



Explain why earthquakes occur along the San Andreas Fault.

(4 marks)

12. Complete the table to show two immediate and long term responses to a tectonic hazard.

(4 marks)

Immediate responses	Long Term responses

S&C 14. Using examples you have studied, discuss the importance of immediate and long term responses in reducing the impact of a tectonic hazard. (9 marks +3 SPaG)

Lined area for writing the answer.

16. Study Figure 9 and Figure 10 showing the responses to earthquakes in an HIC (Figure 9) and LIC (Figure 10)

Figure 9



Figure 10



Using Figure 9 and 10 and your own knowledge, explain how the response to an tectonic hazard may be different in a wealth country compared to a poorer country. (4 marks)

17. Which of the following provides the best definition of a natural hazard? (1 mark)

- a) A natural event that causes people to die
- b) A natural event that causes people to be injured
- c) When a natural event might occur in an area
- d) A natural event that threatens lives and property

18. Explain two ways in which people can be protected from an earthquake

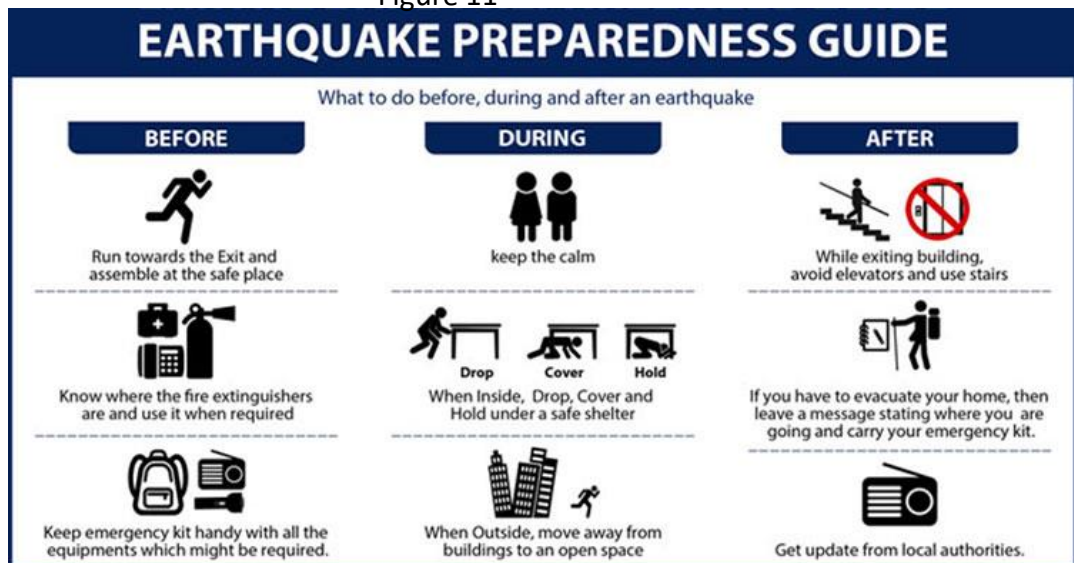
(2 x 2 marks)

Protection 1

Protection 2

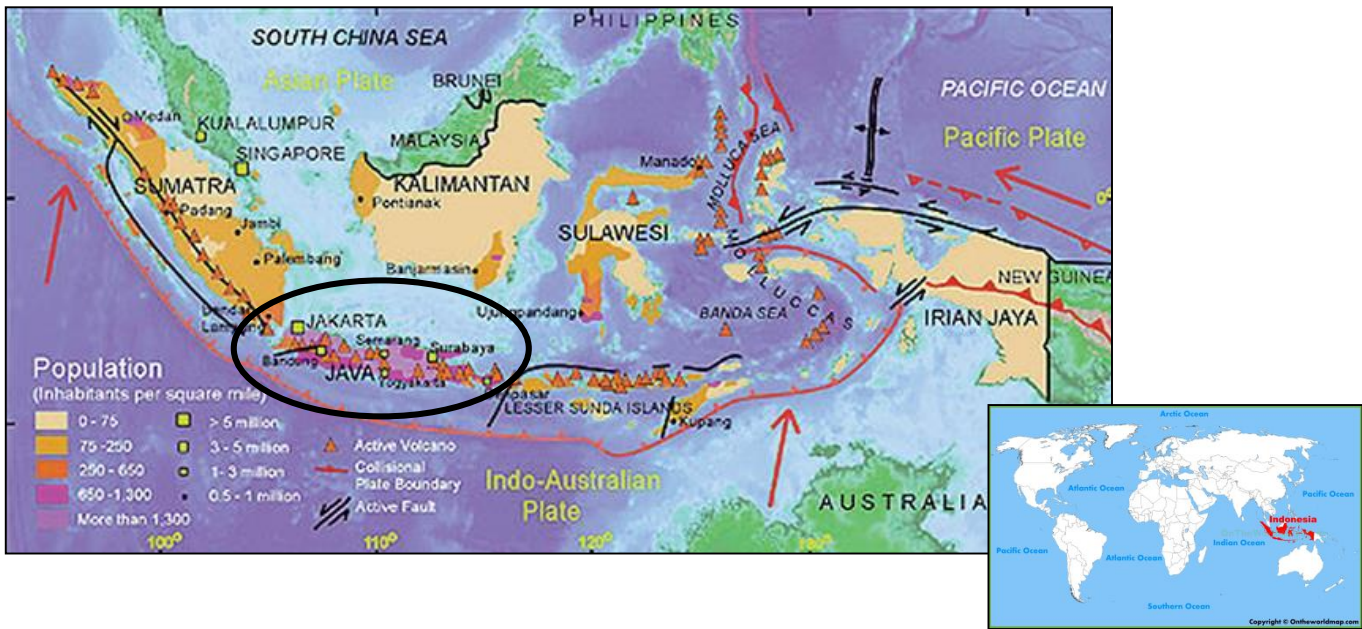
19. Study Figure 11

Figure 11



With reference to Figure 11 and your own knowledge, explain how the impact of a tectonic hazard can be reduced. (4 marks)

20. Study Figure 12 showing the plate tectonics and population density of Indonesia, SE Asia



Describe the population density of Indonesia

(2 marks)

21. Suggest why the Island of Java is densely populated even though it is the location of a high number of volcanoes.

(2 marks)

22. Study Figure 13

Figure 13



With reference to Figure 13 and your own knowledge, describe the benefits of living in areas of tectonic activity. (2 marks)
