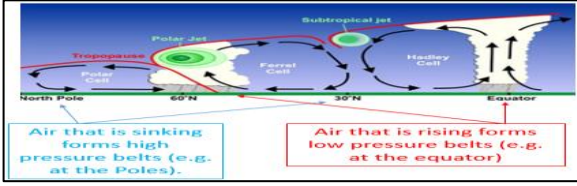
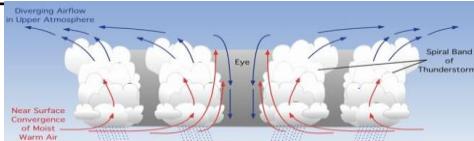


A. Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.		
1	Natural Hazard	A natural processes that could cause death, injury or disruption to humans.
2	Types of natural hazard	Tectonic hazards, metrological hazards, hydrological hazards, climatological hazard.
3	Hazard risk	The probability or chance a natural hazard will take place.

B. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes		
1	Plate tectonics theory	Is a theory that the earth is divided up into tectonic plates. Plate boundary types; Constructive destructive, conservative.
2	Distribution of tectonic hazards	The majority of tectonic hazards happen along plate boundaries. The Pacific Ring of Fire is the location of most tectonic hazards.

C. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.			
1	Examples	HIC- Italy 2009	LIC- Nepal 2015
2	Primary effect	300 deaths, 1500 people injured, 67,500 people homeless	9000 people dead, 20,000 people injured, 3 million homeless
3	Secondary effects	Fires in some collapsed buildings, broken water pipe caused a landslide.	Earthquake lead to an avalanche killing 19 people, road blocked.
4	Immediate response	Hotels provided shelter, Italian red cross carried out search and rescue.	Search and rescue teams, water and medical aid.
5.	Long term response	New settlement for 20,000 residents was built, Investigation into why buildings collapsed.	Roads repaired and stricter building regulations.

D. Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.	
1	 Air that is sinking forms high pressure belts (e.g. at the Poles). Air that is rising forms low pressure belts (e.g. at the equator).

E. Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.		
1	Distribution	All Tropical storms are located between the Tropics.
2	Causes	Tropical storms form over ocean water that is 27°C and low pressure, water vapour evaporates and rises, this draws in more air creating strong winds, the storm then rotates due to the spin of the Earth.
3	Structure	
4	Climate change	Climate change will increase the intensity and distribution of Tropical storms
5.	Example	Typhoon Haiyan, 2013
6.	Effects	Primary- 7500 people dead, 1.9 million homeless Secondary- Oil leak damaging fish stocks, seawater damaging farmland.
7.	Response	Immediate- 800,000 people evacuated, medical aid and search rescue. Long-term- Upgrade and rebuild damaged building 'build back better'

F. The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.	
1	Drought, river flash flooding, coastal flooding, slow onset river flooding, surface water flooding, extreme cold/heavy snow, heatwave, thunderstorm.

G. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.		
1	Example	Somerset floods 2014
2	Effects	Social- 600 homes flooded, people without power Economic- £10 million damage, 16 farms damaged. Environmental- Contaminated water affecting natural habitats.
3	Response	Immediate- Villages cut off used boats to act as transport, livestock was evacuated. Long-term- £20 million given by Government for a flood action plan., dredged 8km of the River Tone.

F. Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects.		
1	Evidence	Increased global temperatures, reduced ice coverage, irregular weather patterns.
2	Causes	Natural- changes in earth orbit and tilt, volcanic activity, increased solar energy. Human- enhanced greenhouse effect due to increased burning of fossil fuels.
3	Mitigation	Use of alternative energy and renewable energy source's to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
4	Adaptation	Use of carbon capture to reduce carbon. Tree planting to capture carbon Use of drought resistance seeds to help adapt to warmer climate.

1) Low income country (LIC) and High income country (HIC)	- This subdivision of countries is based on the World Bank income classifications (GNI per capita), which in 2013 were Low Income \$1045 or below, and High Income \$12746 or above.
2) Newly emerging economies (NEEs)	- Countries that have begun to experience higher rates of economic development, usually with higher levels of industrialisation. They differ from LICs in that they no longer rely primarily on agriculture, have made gains in infrastructure and industrial growth, and are experiencing increasing incomes and high levels of investment, eg Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa (the so-called BRICS countries).
3) Hazard risk	- The probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.
4) Natural hazard	- A natural event (for example an earthquake, volcanic eruption, tropical storm, flood) that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death.

5) Conservative plate margin	Tectonic plate margin where two tectonic plates slide past each other.
6) Constructive plate margin	- Tectonic plate margin where rising magma adds new material to plates that are diverging or moving apart
7) Destructive plate margin	- Tectonic plate margin where two plates are converging or coming together and oceanic plate is subducted. It can be associated with violent earthquakes and explosive volcanoes.
8) Earthquake	- A sudden or violent movement within the Earth's crust followed by a series of shocks
9) Immediate responses	- The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
10) Long-term responses	- Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
11) Monitoring	- Recording physical changes, such as earthquake tremors around a volcano, to help forecast when and where a natural hazard might strike.
12) Plate margin	- The margin or boundary between two tectonic plates.

13) Planning	- Actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters, through measures such as emergency evacuation plans, information management, communications and warning systems.
14) Prediction	- Attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike, based on current knowledge. This can be done to some extent for volcanic eruptions (and tropical storms), but less reliably for earthquakes.
15) Primary effects	- The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it, for instance the ground buildings collapsing following an earthquake.
16) Protection	- Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact, such as educating people or improving building design
17) Secondary effects -	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale, for instance fires due to ruptured gas mains resulting from the ground shaking.
18) Tectonic hazard	- A natural hazard caused by movement of tectonic plates (including volcanoes and earthquakes).
19) Tectonic plate	- A rigid segment of the Earth's crust which can 'float' across the heavier, semi-molten rock below. Continental plates are less dense, but thicker than oceanic plates.
20) Volcano	- An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.

21) Economic impact	- The effect of an event on the wealth of an area or community.
22) Environmental impact	- The effect of an event on the landscape and ecology of the surrounding area
23) Extreme weather	- This is when a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern, and is especially severe or unseasonal. This may take place over one day or a period of time. A severe snow blizzard or heat wave are two examples of extreme weather in the UK.
24) Global atmospheric circulation	- The worldwide system of winds, which transports heat from tropical to polar latitudes. In each hemisphere, air also circulates through the entire depth of the troposphere which extends up to 15 km.
25) Immediate responses	- The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath
26) Long-term responses	- Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
27) Management strategies	- Techniques of controlling, responding to, or dealing with an event.
28) Monitoring	- Recording physical changes, such as tracking a tropical storm by satellite, to help forecast when and where a natural hazard might strike.

29) Planning	- Actions taken to enable communities to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters, through measures such as emergency evacuation plans, information management, communications and warning systems.
30) Prediction	- Attempts to forecast when and where a natural hazard will strike, based on current knowledge. This can be done to some extent for tropical storms (and volcanic eruptions, but less reliably for earthquakes).
31) Primary effects	- The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it, for instance buildings being partially or wholly destroyed by a tropical storm.
32) Protection	- Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impact, such as educating people or improving building design.
33) Secondary effects	- The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale, for instance impact on access to potable water can lead to spread of disease.
34) Social impact	- The effect of an event on the lives of people or community
35) Tropical storm	- (hurricane, cyclone, typhoon) An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around the calm central point called the eye of the storm. Winds are powerful and rainfall is heavy.
36) Adaptation -	Actions taken to adjust to natural events such as climate change, to reduce potential damage, limit the impacts, take advantage of opportunities, or cope with the consequences.

37) Climate change -	A long-term change in the earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature.
38) Mitigation	- Action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards, such as building earthquake-proof buildings or making international agreements about carbon reduction targets.
39) Orbital changes -	- Changes in the pathway of the Earth around the Sun.
40) Quaternary period	- The period of geological time from about 2.6 million years ago to the present. It is characterized by the appearance and development of humans and includes the Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs.