



The Sutton Academy

# Welcome to GCSE Geography



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## GCSE Structure:

### **Paper 1 – 1hr30 – Living with the Physical Environment**

- The Challenge of Natural Hazards
- The Living World
- Physical Landscapes in the UK – Rivers and Coasts

### **Paper 2 – 1hr30 – Challenges in the Human Environment**

- Urban Issues and Challenges
- The Changing Economic World
- The Challenge of Resource Management

### **Paper 3 – 1hr30 – Geographical Applications**

- Issue Evaluation
- Fieldwork


**Command Words – These are the words in a question that tell you how to answer the question. Understanding the command words are key to being able to achieve top marks in GCSE Geography.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - Assess – To make an informed judgement.  | - Explain – Set out reasons.  |
| - Describe – Set out characteristics   | - Justify – Support a case with evidence.   |
| - Discuss - Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea. | - Suggest – Present a possible case   |
| - Evaluate – Judge from available evidence.  | - To what extent - Judge the importance or success of (strategy, scheme, project, etc). |

To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied? [9 marks]

Explain how living in areas that are at risk from a tectonic hazard(s) may have both advantages and disadvantages. [6 marks]

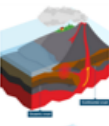


'Tropical rainforests are important at both the local and global scales.' Discuss this statement. [6 marks]

The structure of the Earth		Earthquake Hazards (Primary and Secondary)		Earthquake Management	
<b>The Crust</b>	Varies in thickness (5-10km) beneath the ocean. Made up of several large plates.	<b>Ground Shaking (Primary)</b>	The shockwaves of an earthquake cause the ground to shake, damaging infrastructure.	<b>PREDICTING</b>	
<b>The Mantle</b>	Widest layer (2900km thick). The heat and pressure means the rock is in a liquid state that is in a state of convection.	<b>Tsunami (Secondary)</b>	When an uplift occurs at sea, it can cause a damaging Tsunami wave e.g. Japan 2011		
		<b>Landslides (Secondary)</b>	Ground shaking can trigger landslides which can bury villages e.g. Nepal 2015		
<b>The Inner and outer Core</b>	Hottest section (5000 degrees). Mostly made of iron and nickel and is 4x denser than the crust. Inner section is solid whereas outer layer is liquid.	<b>Ground Rupture (Primary)</b>	The ground shaking can cause cracks (fissures) to occur in the earth crust. These damage infrastructure.	<b>Methods include:</b>	
		<b>Disease (Secondary)</b>	Ground shaking damages water facilities. This leads to pollution and diseases such as Cholera.		

Convection Currents	
The crust is divided into tectonic plates which are moving due to convection currents in the mantle.	
1	Radioactive decay of some of the elements in the core and mantle generate a lot of heat.
2	When lower parts of the mantle molten rock (Magma) heat up they become less dense and slowly rise.
3	As they move towards the top they cool down, become more dense and slowly sink.
4	These circular movements of semi-molten rock are convection currents
5	Convection currents create drag on the base of the tectonic plates and this causes them to move.

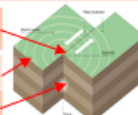
Living with volcanoes	
<b>Sulphur/Natural Resources</b>	Volcanoes offer a vast array of natural resources. Miners in Indonesia mine the volcano for Sulphur. This provides them with a wage much higher than other jobs in the area.
<b>Tourism</b>	Some locals use tourism to make money off volcanoes. For example, locals in Sicily provide tours up Mt Etna which provides them with high paying jobs and a good source of income.
<b>Living with the risk</b>	
Due to the three P's, many people feel like they are safe from Volcanoes so do not need to move. For example, as scientists can predict their eruptions people may not move because they believe that they would be safe if it ever did.	

You can't stop earthquakes, so earthquake-prone regions follow these three methods to reduce potential damage:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building earthquake-resistant buildings e.g. Taipei 101. These include counter weights and rubber shock absorbers.</li> <li>Raising public awareness e.g. Earthquake drills.</li> </ul>	

Types of Plate Margins	
<b>Destructive Plate Margin</b>	
When the denser plate subducts beneath the other, friction causes it to melt and become molten magma. The magma forces its way up to the surface to form a volcano. This margin is also responsible for devastating earthquakes.	
<b>Constructive Plate Margin</b>	
Here two plates are moving apart causing new magma to reach the surface through the gap. Volcanoes formed along this crack cause a submarine mountain range such as those in the Mid Atlantic Ridge.	
<b>Conservative Plate Margin</b>	
A conservative plate boundary occurs where plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in the same direction but at different speeds. This is responsible for earthquakes such as the ones happening along the San Andreas Fault, USA.	

## Unit 1a The Challenges of Natural Hazards

What is a Natural Hazard	
A natural hazard is a natural process which could cause death, injury or disruption to humans, property and possessions.	
<b>Geological Hazard</b>	<b>Meteorological Hazard</b>
These are hazards caused by land and tectonic processes.	These are hazards caused by weather and climate.

Causes of Earthquakes	
Earthquakes are caused when two plates become <b>locked</b> causing <b>friction</b> to build up. From this <b>stress</b> , the <b>pressure</b> will eventually be released, triggering the plates to move into a new position. This movement causes energy in the form of <b>seismic waves</b> , to travel from the <b>focus</b> towards the <b>epicentre</b> . As a result, the crust vibrates triggering an earthquake.	
The point directly above the focus, where the seismic waves reach first, is called the <b>EPICENTRE</b> .	
<b>SEISMIC WAVES</b> (energy waves) travel out from the focus.	
The point at which pressure is released is called the <b>FOCUS</b> .	


Case Study: Turkey/Syria 2023 Earthquake	
<b>Causes</b>	
The East Anatolian fault is a conservative plate boundary. A slip led to the earthquake. 7.8 (Significantly stronger than L'Aquila earthquake)	
<b>Effects</b>	<b>Response</b>
55,000 deaths and 130,000 injured.	Red cross provided food, clothing, hygiene and medicine to 6.5million.
US\$104 billion estimated damage in Turkey, US\$14.8 billion in Syria.	UN released \$50 million from its Central Emergency Response Fund to jumpstart the response.
Large rock falls and landslides were reported in villages in the Atlas mountains.	Tetanus shots & monitoring by WHO for waterborne diseases.
Damage to water systems meant spread of waterborne diseases like cholera, Hepatitis A and tetanus.	Mental health support for 700,000 people across Turkey & Syria.


Case Study: HIC - L'Aquila 2009 Earthquake, Italy.	
<b>Causes</b>	
Normal movement in the Paganica fault. Resulted in a 6.3 magnitude earthquake (significantly lower than Turkey/Syria 2023)	
<b>Effects</b>	<b>Management</b>
309 deaths, 1500 injured and 40,000 homeless.	The Italian Red Cross searched for survivors with 7 dog units.
Many medieval buildings damaged e.g. the <u>Basilica</u> .	Mortgage bills were suspended, helping families recover €€€
Earthquake triggered landslides and mudslides which further damaged housing.	Students given free public transports and exempt from uni fees for 3 years.

Global pattern of air circulation	
Atmospheric circulation is the large-scale movement of air by which heat is distributed on the surface of the Earth.	
<b>Hadley cell</b>	Largest cell which extends from the Equator to between 30° to 40° north & south.
<b>Ferrel cell</b>	Middle cell where air flows poleward between 60° & 70° latitude.
<b>Polar cell</b>	Smallest & weakest cell that occurs from the poles to the Ferrel cell.

Changing pattern of Tropical Storms	
Scientist believe that global warming is having an impact on the frequency and strength of tropical storms. This may be due to an increase in ocean temperatures.	
<b>Management of Tropical Storms</b>	
<b>Protection</b>	<b>Aid</b>
Preparing for a tropical storm may involve construction projects that will improve protection e.g. flood defences.	Aid involves assisting after the storm, commonly in LIDs.
<b>Development</b>	<b>Planning</b>
The scale of the impacts depends on the whether the country has the resources cope with the storm.	Involves getting people and the emergency services ready to deal with the impacts.
<b>Prediction</b>	<b>Education</b>
Constant monitoring can help to give advanced warning of a tropical storm. E.g. Satellites.	Teaching people about what to do in a tropical storm e.g. evacuation routes.

Case Study: Somerset Levels Floods 2013	
<b>Causes</b>	
Powerful low pressure storms blew in from the Atlantic. This caused rainfall twice the monthly average. The rivers Parrett and Tone flooded. The river had also not been dredged for 20 years, making it prone to flooding.	
<b>Effect</b>	<b>Management</b>
-Flooding damaged 600 homes (social) -Businesses were forced to close (Economic) -115km <sup>2</sup> of farmland was flooded (economic) -Sewage and chemicals contaminated the land (environmental)	-Road levels were raised to prevent future transport disruption. -Rivers were dredged. -Somerset Council spent £20m on a 20-year flood plan. -River pumps installed to protect against future floods.

Distribution of Tropical Storms.	
They are known by many names, including hurricanes (North America), cyclones (India) and typhoons (Japan and East Asia). They all occur in a band that lies roughly 5-15° either side of the Equator.	
	

High and Low Pressure	
<b>Low Pressure</b>	<b>High Pressure</b>
Caused by hot air rising. Causes stormy, cloudy weather.	Caused by cold air sinking. Causes clear and calm weather.
	

What is Climate Change?	
Climate change is a large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns or average temperatures. Earth has had tropical climates and ice ages many times in its 4.5 billion years.	
<b>Recent Evidence for climate change.</b>	
<b>Global temperature</b>	Average global temperatures have increased by more than 0.6°C since 1950.
<b>Ice sheets &amp; glaciers</b>	Many of the world's glaciers and ice sheets are melting. E.g. the Arctic sea ice has declined by 10% in 30 years.
<b>Sea Level Change</b>	Average global sea level has risen by 10-20cms in the past 100 years. This is due to the additional water from ice and thermal expansion.

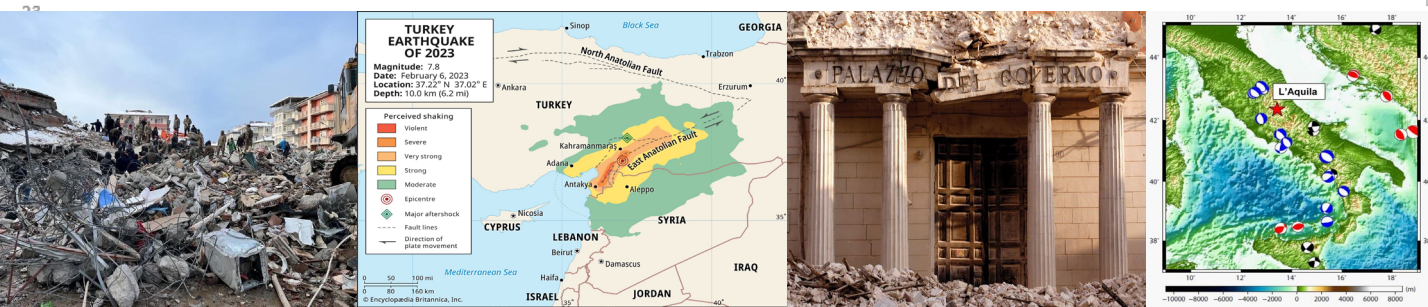
Formation of Tropical Storms	
1	The sun's rays heats large areas of ocean in the summer and autumn. This causes warm, moist air to rise over the particular spots
2	Once the temperature is 27°, the rising warm moist air leads to a low pressure. This eventually turns into a thunderstorm. This causes air to be sucked in from the trade winds.
3	With trade winds blowing in the opposite direction and the rotation of earth involved (Coriolis effect), the thunderstorm will eventually start to spin.
4	When the storm begins to spin faster than 74mph, a tropical storm (such as a hurricane) is officially born.
5	With the tropical storm growing in power, more cool air sinks in the centre of the storm, creating calm, clear condition called the eye of the storm.
6	When the tropical storm hits land, it loses its energy source (the warm ocean) and it begins to lose strength. Eventually it will 'blow itself out'.

Primary Effects of Tropical Storms	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The intense winds of tropical storms can destroy whole communities, buildings and communication networks.</li> <li>As well as their own destructive energy, the winds can generate abnormally high waves called storm surges.</li> <li>Sometimes the most destructive elements of a storm are these subsequent high seas and flooding they cause to coastal areas.</li> </ul>	
Secondary Effects of Tropical Storms	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People are left homeless, which can cause distress, poverty and ill health due to lack of shelter.</li> <li>Shortage of clean water and lack of proper sanitation makes it easier for diseases to spread.</li> <li>Businesses are damaged or destroyed causing employment.</li> <li>Shortage of food as crops are damaged.</li> </ul>	
Case Study: Typhoon Haiyan 2013	
<b>Causes</b>	
Started as a tropical depression on 2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2013 and gained strength. Became a Category 5 "super typhoon" and made landfall on the Pacific islands of the Philippines.	
<b>Effects</b>	<b>Management</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost 6,300 deaths.</li> <li>130,000 homes destroyed.</li> <li>Water and sewage systems destroyed had caused diseases e.g. Cholera.</li> <li>Emotional grief for dead.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UN raised £190m in aid.</li> <li>USA &amp; UK sent helicopter carrier ships deliver aid remote areas.</li> <li>Education on typhoon preparedness.</li> </ul>

Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	
Recently there has been an increase in humans burning fossil fuels for energy. These fuels (gas, coal and oil) emit greenhouse gases. This is making the Earth's atmosphere thicker, therefore trapping more solar radiation and causing less to be reflected. As a result, the Earth is becoming warmer.	
Evidence of natural change	
<b>Orbital Changes</b>	Some argue that climate change is linked to how the Earth orbits the Sun, and the way it wobbles and tilts as it does it.
<b>Sun Spots</b>	Dark spots on the Sun are called Sun spots. They increase the amount of energy Earth receives from the Sun.
<b>Volcanic Eruptions</b>	Volcanoes release large amounts of dust containing gases. These can block sunlight and results in cooler temperatures.
Managing Climate Change	
<b>Carbon Capture</b>	<b>Planting Trees</b>
This involves new technology designed to reduce climate change.	Planting trees increase the amount of carbon is absorbed from atmosphere.
<b>International Agreements</b>	<b>Renewable Energy</b>
Countries aim to cut emissions by signing international deals and by setting targets.	Replacing fossil fuels based energy with clean/natural sources of energy.

### 3. The Challenge of Natural Hazards: Case studies of contrasting wealth: Earthquakes

	L'Aquila 2009	Turkey/Syria 2023	Evaluation
Wealth (GNI) and Development Indicators (HDI)	\$35,600  0.89	Turkey \$10,590 0.82  Syria is \$1,265 0.57	Syria is one of the poorest countries globally. This will mean less formal education, healthcare and services.
Cause	The oceanic African plate is subducting beneath the continental Eurasian plate. <b>(Destructive)</b>	The East Anatolian fault is a <b>conservative</b> plate boundary. A slip led to the earthquake.	Both plates cause strong earthquakes, which are both difficult to predict.
Magnitude	Magnitude 6.3, ultra-shallow focus (9km)	Magnitude 7.8, very shallow focus (10km)	Turkey/Syria had a much a higher magnitude. This suggests that it is <b>not just development</b> that influences the scale of a disaster.
Primary Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>306 killed, 1500 injured and 40,000 homeless.</li> <li>The earthquake caused damage to between 3,000 and 11,000 buildings in the medieval city of L'Aquila. Many buildings also collapsed.</li> <li>\$1.1bn of damage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55,000 dead and nearly 130,000 injured.</li> <li>The quake severely impacted <u>cities</u>, <u>damaging</u> infrastructure and resulting in the collapse of numerous buildings and the destruction of water systems.</li> <li>2.5 million children in Turkey and 3.7 million children in Syria need continued humanitarian assistance, according to UNICEF.</li> <li>Damages were estimated at US\$104 billion in Turkey and US\$14.8 billion in Syria</li> </ul>	<p>The effects were clearly worse in the LIC. Why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer building codes/requirements – severe <b>PANCAKE EFFECT</b> – buildings collapsed downward, floor by floor.</li> <li>Poorer quality infrastructure.</li> <li>Less preparation e.g. supplies, service training etc.</li> </ul>
Secondary Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A landslide and mudflow were caused by a burst <b>main water supply pipeline near the town of Paganio</b>.</li> <li>The number of students at L'Aquila University has decreased since the earthquake.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large rock falls and landslides were reported in villages in the Atlas Mountains.</li> <li>Damage to water systems – millions of children at risk of waterborne diseases like cholera, Hepatitis A and tetanus.</li> </ul>	<p>Secondary effects can be worse than primary effects. They are bad because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They slow/stop the response</li> <li>They can have longer lasting economic challenges</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lack of housing for all residents meant house prices and rents increased</li> <li>Tourism has reduced and young people have migrated elsewhere.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Syria, children face an increased need for mental health support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People are still recovering from the initial effects, so they are less prepared and more vulnerable.</li> </ul>
	L'Aquila 2009	Turkey/Syria 2023	Evaluation
Immediate Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Italian Red Cross was searching for survivors supported by <b>seven dog units, 36 ambulances, and a temporary hospital within an hour</b>.</li> <li>Mortgages and bills for Sky TV, gas and electricity were suspended.</li> <li>The Italian Post Office offered free mobile calls, raised donations and gave free delivery for products sold by small businesses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First 6 months, the <b>red cross</b> provided vital basics to over <b>6.5 million people</b>, including food, clothing, hygiene and medicine.</li> <li>The UN has released <b>\$50 million</b> from its <b>Central Emergency Response Fund</b> to jumpstart the response.</li> <li>Turkish health authorities have been able to <b>offer tetanus shots</b> for those who request it, with the WHO providing additional support in <b>monitoring waterborne diseases</b>.</li> <li>In Turkey, Islamic Relief are providing emergency medical assistance, shelter and cash grants.</li> </ul>	<p>Why was the immediate response worse in Turkey/Syria?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response was hampered by the extreme weather including snowfall over Southeast Turkey and Northwest Syria, making it very difficult to access roads, warehouses and supplies.</li> <li>Turkey/Syria reliant on international aid, which came slower.</li> <li>The failure to get the military in for earthquake response resulted in their absence during the crucial early hours and days when lives could have been saved.</li> </ul>
Long Term Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residents did not have to pay taxes during 2010.</li> <li>Students were given free public transport discounts on educational equipment and were exempt from university fees for three years.</li> <li>Homes took several years to rebuild.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Red Cross is providing mental health and psychosocial support to over 700,000 people in Turkey and Syria.</li> <li>President Tayyip Erdogan pledged to rebuild housing within one year. Survivors have either left the area or been settled in tents, container homes and government-sponsored accommodation.</li> <li>The government has introduced new building codes to prevent the same concrete/poor building quality to occur again.</li> </ul>	<p>Secondary effects can be worse than primary effects. They are bad because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They slow/stop the response</li> <li>They can have longer lasting economic challenges</li> <li>Still recovering from the initial effect.</li> </ul>



# Tropical Storms: Typhoon Haiyan


Typhoon Haiyan was a tropical storm that affected the Philippines in South East Asia in November 2013. It was one of the strongest tropical storms ever recorded with winds of 313 km/h





Effects	<p><b>Primary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leyte and Tacloban experienced a <b>5-metre storm surge</b>, and <b>400mm</b> of rainfall flooded an area of up to 1km inland</li> <li><b>6190</b> people died</li> <li><b>4.1 million people were made homeless</b></li> <li>1.1 million tonnes of crops destroyed</li> <li>High winds damaged infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Secondary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survivors fought for food and supplies. Eight people died in a stampede for food supplies.</li> <li>Seawater, chemicals and sewerage <b>contaminated surface and groundwater</b>.</li> <li>An oil tanker ran aground, causing an 800,000-litre oil leak that <b>contaminated fishing waters</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary effects had the largest impact, in particular on deaths and homelessness.</li> <li>Secondary effects can be more significant long term.</li> <li>Secondary effects can also make the response more difficult.</li> </ul>
Responses	<p><b>Immediate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eight hundred thousand people were evacuated following a televised warning by the president.</li> <li>Many people found refuge in a stadium in Tacloban. However, <b>many people died when it was flooded</b>.</li> <li>Over <b>\$1.5 billion</b> of foreign aid was pledged.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Long-Term</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build Back Better is the government's response to the typhoon</li> <li>They have also set up a <b>no-build zone</b> along the coast in Eastern Visayas, a <b>new storm surge warning system</b> has been developed, and <b>mangroves replanted</b> to absorb future storm surges.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Evaluation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediate response limited due to development.</li> <li>Dependent on foreign aid so slower to act.</li> <li>Long term response more effective at preventing future disasters.</li> <li>Magnitude of the storm made the effects so large that response was difficult.</li> </ul>

## How can you support your studies in Geography?

- Read or watch the news** - Immerse yourself in current affairs and geographical issues. Aim to visit these sites frequently or watch the news on TV.

  - BBC News - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news>
  - The Guardian - <https://www.theguardian.com/uk>
  - The Conversation - <http://theconversation.com/uk>
- Podcasts** - Give your eyes a break at a time when your screen time has increased and pop your headphones in instead to broaden your geographical understanding :

  - Costing the Earth - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006r4wn> - Podcasts on a wide variety of geographical issues including climate change, carbon, urban greening, deforestation, alternative power, plastics etc.
  - Royal Geographical Society – “Ask the Geographer podcasts” <https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/?categories=Podcast&loadall=0&pageindex=1> . A fantastic set of podcasts to keep you up-to date with the latest geographical research.
  - Global Dispatches Podcasts - <https://www.undispatch.com/category/podcast/> These podcasts created by the United Nations focus on investigating global development issues.
- Netflix/BBC iPlayer Recommendations** – Why not watch 1 a week over the holidays?


  - Into the Inferno: Eruptions and lava flows it captures the raw power of volcanoes. (Netflix)
  - The Boy who harnessed the wind: About a Malawian boy who creates a water pump in a time of water shortage. (Netflix)
  - Cowspiracy: Investigate the food and meat industry . (Netflix)
  - Our Planet, Planet Earth and Planet Earth 2: The Irreplaceable Sir David Attenborough explores some of the world's different biomes and their varied flora and fauna.(BBC iPlayer)
  - Aftershock: Everest and the Nepal Earthquake: Looks at the events of the 2015 earthquake. (Netflix)
  - The Dark Tourist: David Farrier's eight-part series looks at unconventional destinations across the world. From the radioactive villages of Japan following the 2013 tsunami to the voodoo villages of South Africa. (Netflix).

# Research Task – Create a fact-file on the Somerset Levels flooding of 2013-2014. Use the links to help you.

## 1. Define the following key terms:

Primary Effect:

Secondary Effect:

Immediate Response:

Long-term response:

## 2. Key facts about the floods:

Where:

When:

Why:

## 3. What were the effects and responses to the Somerset Levels Floods?

Effects

Primary

Secondary

Responses

Immediate

Long-Term

# A preview of GCSE Geography Lesson 1

Read the information and answer the questions to impress your teacher in your first lesson!

Natural hazards are extreme natural events that can cause loss of life, extreme damage to property and disrupt human activities.

Some natural hazards, such as flooding, can happen anywhere in the world. Other natural hazards, such as tornadoes, can only happen in specific areas. And some hazards need **climatic** or **tectonic** conditions to occur, for example tropical storms or volcanic eruptions.

Human activities can influence how often certain natural hazards occur and how severe they are. Understanding when, where, why and how natural hazards occur can help us to understand how to minimise their impact on our lives

## Types of natural hazard

Natural hazards can be placed into two categories - **tectonic hazards** and **climatic hazards**.



**Tectonic hazards** occur when the Earth's crust moves. For example, when the plates move, friction can cause them to become stuck. Tension builds until the plates release, which leads to an earthquake.

**Climatic hazards** occur when a region has certain weather conditions, for example heavy rainfall can lead to flooding.



Tectonic hazards	Climatic hazards
Earthquakes	Flooding
Tsunamis	Tornadoes
Volcanoes	Tropical storms (hurricanes)
Mountain avalanches	Droughts

## Hazard risks - economic, social and environmental consequences

Hazards can have economic, social and environmental consequences. For each hazard event the risks, or probability, of a particular consequence occurring can vary greatly.

This depends on certain factors. For example in a developing country, the death toll tends to be high but the short-term economic costs are often relatively low, whereas in a developed country, the death toll tends to be low but the short-term economic costs can be extremely high.

The long-term situation is more complex. Developing countries can be slower to repair damage to roads and buildings. This can lead to a reduction in tourists and therefore a long-term loss of valuable income.

Hazard risks are increasing due to population growth, **urbanisation**, pressure on **marginal land** and changes to the natural environment.

What is a natural hazard?

Name two types of natural hazards

What is the difference between tectonic hazards and climatic hazards?

Name two types of climatic hazards

What effect does the development of a country have on a natural hazard?

What is causing hazard risk to increase?