

Paper 1. Section A: The Challenge of Natural Hazards

Tectonic Hazards

Key idea	Detail to understand	Lesson	Unit end	Mocks
1.1 Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property	a. Definition of a natural hazard			
	b. Types of natural hazard			
	c. Definition of hazard risk			
	d. Factors that affect hazard risk			
1.2 Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes.	a. Plate tectonics theory			
	b. Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.			
	c. Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.			
1.3 The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.	a. Primary and secondary effects of an earthquake.			
	b. Immediate and long-term responses to an earthquake.			
	c. Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.			
1.4 Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.	a. Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.			
	b. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.			

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Weather Hazards

Key idea	Detail to understand	Lesson	Unit end	Mocks
1.5 Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate.	a. General atmospheric circulation model: pressure belts and surface winds.			
1.6 Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions.	a. Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).			
	b. An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.			
	c. Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.			
	d. The structure and features of a tropical storm.			
	e. How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.			
1.7 Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.	a. Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.			
	b. Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.			
	c. Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.			
	d. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the effects of tropical storms.			
1.8 The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards.	a. An overview of types of weather hazard experienced in the UK.			
1.9 Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity.	a. An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: causes social, economic and environmental impacts how management strategies can reduce risk.			
	b. Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.			

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Climate Change

Key idea	Detail to understand	Lesson	Unit end	Mocks
1.10 Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects.	a. Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.			
	b. Possible causes of climate change: natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity and solar output			
	c. Possible causes of climate change: human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.			
	Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.			
1.11 Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to 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.			