**The challenge of natural hazards – Tectonic hazards: Challenge grid**

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<tr>
<th>1 mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explain how earthquakes are created at destructive plate boundaries</td>
<td>Outline two primary effects of a volcanic eruption</td>
<td>Draw a labelled diagram(s) to explain why earthquakes occur at conservative plate boundaries.</td>
<td>Outline one reason for the distribution of earthquakes</td>
<td>Compare the similarities and differences between a constructive and destructive plate boundary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe factors which could affect hazard risk</td>
<td>‘Monitoring and predicting are the best ways to reduce the risks of a tectonic hazard’ Use evidence to support this statement.</td>
<td>For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent do the effects of that hazard vary between LICs and HICs</td>
<td>Explain how earthquakes are created at conservative plate boundaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent are the primary effects more significant than the secondary effects</td>
<td>Define the term ‘natural hazard’</td>
<td>Outline two secondary effects of an earthquake</td>
<td>Suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explain why the majority of earthquakes and volcanoes occur at plate margins</td>
<td>‘LIC always suffer more when an earthquake hits.’ Use evidence to support this statement.</td>
<td>Assess the social and environmental effects for a tectonic hazard you have studied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe and explain how risks of a volcanic eruption can be reduced.</td>
<td>State two immediate responses to a tectonic hazard that could reduce the number of deaths</td>
<td>Assess the social and environmental effects for a tectonic hazard you have studied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Using examples, evaluate the effectiveness of the immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard in countries with contrasting levels of wealth</td>
<td>Explain how the global atmospheric system affects the weather and climate of the tropics</td>
<td>Explain why so many people live in areas at risk from tectonic hazards</td>
<td>For a tectonic hazard you have studied, to what extent do the responses to that hazard vary between LICs and HICs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe the global distribution of volcanoes</td>
<td>Describe and explain how risks of earthquakes can be reduced.</td>
<td>Explain how planning for tectonic hazards might help to reduce the effects of an earthquake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suggest why the effects of a tectonic hazard may be more significant in a urban area.</td>
<td>Explain how a volcanic eruption occurs at a constructive plate boundary</td>
<td>Outline one reason for the distribution of tectonic hazards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assess the immediate responses and long term responses for a tectonic hazard you have studied</td>
<td>State two differences between continental crust and oceanic crust</td>
<td>Explain how prediction might help to reduce the effects of a volcanic eruption</td>
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The challenge of natural hazards – Weather hazards: Challenge grid

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'LIC always suffer more when a tropical storm hits.' Use evidence to support this statement.</td>
<td>Give two reasons why tropical storms eventually lose their energy.</td>
<td>Explain why planning and being prepared is the best option for reducing the effects of tropical storms.</td>
<td>Outline two features of a tropical storm.</td>
<td>State one cell in the global atmospheric circulation system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outline two immediate responses that could help reduce the effects of a tropical storm.</td>
<td>Assess the extent to which prediction is the most important factor in reducing the effects of tropical storms.</td>
<td>State another name for hurricanes.</td>
<td>Explain how protection strategies can be used to reduce the effects of tropical storms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explain the factors which affect the global atmospheric circulation system.</td>
<td>Describe the global distribution of tropical storms.</td>
<td>Outline two long-term responses that could help reduce the effects of a tropical storm.</td>
<td>Using an example of a tropical storm you have studied, discuss how immediate and long-term responses help to reduce its effects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Describe and explain the distribution of tropical storms.</td>
<td>Explain how climate change may make the impacts of tropical storms worse.</td>
<td>For a tropical storm you have studied, to what extent are the primary effects more significant than the secondary effects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For a tropical storm you have studied, to what extent are the immediate responses more significant than the long term responses.</td>
<td>Give one condition that is needed for a tropical storm to form.</td>
<td>Describe how global atmospheric circulation affects the Earth’s climate.</td>
<td>Define the term ‘protection’.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Define ‘planning’ in the event of a natural disaster.</td>
<td>Using a named example, explain how tropical storms can impact people and the environment.</td>
<td>For a tropical storm you have studied, to what extent does the immediate and long-term responses help to reduce its effects.</td>
<td>Explain strategies which could be used to reduce the risks of tropical storms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Define the term 'climate change'</td>
<td>Define the term 'adaptation'</td>
<td>Explain how and why volcanic activity can affect global climate</td>
<td>Describe one way people can adapt to rising sea levels</td>
<td>Outline two sources of evidence for long-term climate change during the Quaternary period</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outline one strategy which aims to reduce the rate of climate change (mitigation)</td>
<td>Outline one reason why the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has changed over time.</td>
<td>'The weather of the UK is becoming more extreme.' Use evidence to support this statement.</td>
<td>Assess the economic and environmental impacts of a UK extreme weather event you have studied</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outline two ways human activity may contribute to climate change</td>
<td>Explained the evidence that UK weather is becoming more extreme</td>
<td>State an example of 'extreme weather'</td>
<td>Describe how global atmospheric circulation affects the Earth's climate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outline two human reasons which can affect global change</td>
<td>Explain how physical and human factors can contribute to climate change</td>
<td>Identify two sources of greenhouse gases</td>
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<td>Describe one way people can adapt to managing water supply</td>
<td>Outline one possible environmental effect of climate change</td>
<td>Define the term 'mitigation'</td>
<td>Explain how and why solar output can affect global climate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explain how and why changes in earth's orbit and movement can affect global climate</td>
<td>'Global climate is changing'. Use evidence to support this statement.</td>
<td>Explain two possible causes of climate change</td>
<td>Describe how greenhouse gas emissions from energy production could be reduced</td>
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<td>Outline how international agreements can help to manage climate change</td>
<td>For a UK extreme weather event you have studied, assess the importance of management strategies used to reduce the impacts of the event.</td>
<td>Describe how greenhouse gas emissions from energy production could be reduced</td>
<td>Outline how agricultural systems can adapt to changes caused by climate change</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Outline two reasons why human activities effect the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere</td>
<td>Using a named example, explain how climate change can have social and environmental effects</td>
<td>What is extreme weather?</td>
<td>Explain how poor land use can affect global climate</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>