AQA LEVEL GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
RAG CHECKLIST

tutor2u

HAZARDS (OPTION)

3.1.5.1 THE CONCEPT OF HAZARD IN A GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT	R	A	G
Nature, forms and potential impacts of natural hazards (geophysical, atmospheric and hydrological)			
Hazard perception and its economic and cultural determinants			
Characteristic human responses – fatalism, prediction, adjustment/adaptation, mitigation, management, risk sharing – and their relationship to hazard incidence, intensity, magnitude, distribution and level of development			
The Park model of human response to hazards			
The Hazard Management Cycle			
3.1.5.2 PLATE TECTONICS	**R**	**A**	**G**
Earth structure and internal energy sources			
Plate tectonic theory of crustal evolution: tectonic plates; plate movement; gravitational sliding; ridge push, slab pull; convection current and seafloor spreading			
Destructive plate margins: characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity; associated landforms: young fold mountains, deep sea trenches and island arcs, volcanoes			
Constructive plate margins: characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity; associated landforms: rift valleys, ocean ridges, volcanoes			
Conservative plate margins: characteristic processes: seismicity			
Magma plumes and their relationship to plate movement			
3.1.5.3 VOLCANIC HAZARDS	**R**	**A**	**G**
The nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: **forms of volcanic hazard:** nuée ardentes, lava flows, mudflows, pyroclastic and ash fallout, gases/acid rain, tephra			
The nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: **spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability of volcanic events**			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent volcanic event			

3.1.5.4 SEISMIC HAZARDS	R	A	G
The nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics: **forms of seismic hazard:** earthquakes, shockwaves, tsunamis, liquefaction, landslides			
The nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics: **spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of hazard events**			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent seismic event			
3.1.5.5 STORM HAZARDS	**R**	**A**	**G**
The nature of tropical storms and their underlying causes: **forms of storm hazard:** high winds, storm surges, coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides			
The nature of tropical storms and their underlying causes: **spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of storm events**			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by two recent tropical storms in contrasting areas of the world			
3.1.5.6 FIRES IN NATURE	**R**	**A**	**G**
Nature of wildfires. Conditions favouring intense wildfires: vegetation type, fuel characteristics, climate and recent weather and fire behaviour. Causes of fires: natural and human agency			
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political			
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impact of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation			
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent wildfire event			
3.1.5.7 CASE STUDIES	**R**	**A**	**G**
Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK: **analysis of the nature of the hazards and the social, economic and environmental risks presented**			
Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK: **analysis of how human qualities and responses such as resilience, adaptation, mitigation and management contribute to its continuing human occupation**			
Case study at a local scale of a specified place in a hazardous setting: **the physical nature of the hazard**			
Case study at a local scale of a specified place in a hazardous setting: **analysis of how the economic, social and political character of its community reflects the presence of the hazard and the community's response to the risk**			