Define the term hazard risk.

Identify three factors that affect hazard risk.

Identify three classifications of natural hazards.

Identify the three explanations for tectonic plate movement.

Compare the characteristics of oceanic and continental crust.

Draw a labelled diagram of a constructive plate margin.

Identify the type of plate margin labelled A, B and C on the map.

Give three primary effects of an earthquake.

Outline one way protection can reduce the risk associated with earthquake hazards.

Outline one way planning can reduce the risk associated with earthquake hazards.

Identify two benefits of living in tectonically active areas.

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Hazard risk is the probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place.

Factors include:

- Urbanisation
- Economic development
- Land use
- Geographical location, e.g. proximity to tectonically active locations
- Climate change

Examples include:

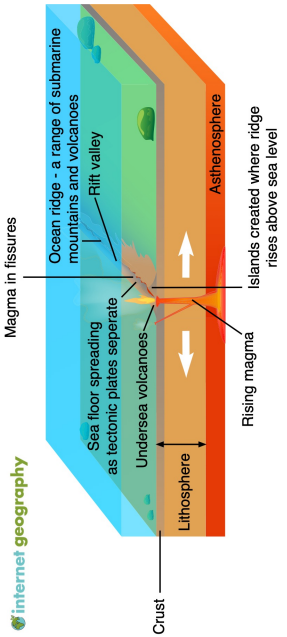
- Tectonic hazards
- Atmospheric hazards
- Geomorphological hazards
- Biological hazards

The three explanations for tectonic plate movement are:

- Convection currents
- Slab pull
- Ridge push

The continental crust is significantly thicker than the oceanic crust, with a range of 20 to 200 km compared to the oceanics' 5 to 10 km. Continental crust consists of less dense granite, while the oceanic crust is composed of denser basalt. Continental crust is much older, sometimes up to 3.8 billion years, in contrast to oceanic crust, which is usually younger than 200 million years and subject to processes of renewal and destruction at plate boundaries.

A = Conservative / passive
B = Destructive
C = Constructive



The primary effects of an earthquake can include:

- People killed and injured.
- Property, buildings and homes destroyed.
- Bridges, roads, ports and railways destroyed.
- Gas and water pipes and electric cables are broken.

Constructing buildings to withstand the impact of earthquakes, such as the use of seismic isolators, cross bracing and counterweights, reduce the risk of them collapsing during a seismic event reducing the likelihood of deaths and injuries.

Planning and practicing earthquake drills helps train people to respond to an earthquake. If residents know how to turn off gas and electric supplies this helps reduce the risk of secondary effects such as fires.

Preparing emergency aid supplies and organising how they will be distributed helps in the aftermath of an earthquake as it reduces the risk of secondary impacts.

If people prepare and practice evacuation plans they will be able to calmly exit buildings reducing the risk of panic which could lead to death and injury.

Benefits include:

- Fertile land for agriculture (volcanoes)
- Employment opportunities e.g. tourism
- Geothermal energy can be harnessed
- Mineral extraction / mining

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