

Paper 1 – Unit 1 – Hazardous Earth Core Knowledge Booklet



HE1: Knowledge

Question	Correct answer
1. Name the four layers that make up earths structure.	Inner core, Outer core, Mantle Crust.
2. The layer with of the earths structure that is the thickest is	Mantle
3. The layer which is the hottest is the	Inner core
4. The layer which controls the earths magnetic field is	Outer core
5. The layer which is thin, brittle and ridged is	Crust
6. The two types of crust are	Continental and oceanic
7. The type of crust which is made of granite is	Continental
8. The type of crust which is thicker is	Continental
9. The type of crust which is denser is	Oceanic
10. The process that happens in the mantle and causes tectonic plate movement is	Convection currents



HE2: Knowledge

Question	Correct answer
1. At divergent plate margins the plates move	Apart – away from each other
2. Which type of crust subducts at a convergent plate margin	Oceanic - denser
3. At conservative plate margins plates move	Side by side
4. The type of volcano that forms at a divergent plate margin is	Sheild
5. The type of volcano that forms at a convergent plate margin is	Composite
6. A volcano with a high gas content which is more explosive is	Composite
7. A volcano which is flatter because of its runny lava is	Sheild
8. The point of friction underground where an earthquake originates from is called the	Focus
9. The point on the surface of the ground where seismic waves originate is called the	Epi-centre
10. A earthquake will be more powerful if the focus is	Shallow

HE3: Knowledge

Question	Correct answer
1. Earthquakes magnitude is measured on the	Richter Scale
2. A method of predicting volcanic eruptions is	Tiltmeter
3. A method of planning for volcanic eruptions is	Planned evacuation centres
4. A method of predicting an earthquake is	Tracking plate movement
5. A method of planning for an earthquake is	Having emergency services on call
6. In 2010 an earthquake hit the developing country of Haiti, and its magnitude was	7.0 on the Richter scale
7. One primary effect was the number of deaths, and this was estimate to be	316,000
8. Another primary effect was that the main port was destroyed in the capital city which is called	Port-au-Prince
9. A secondary effect was that Cholera spread throughout the makeshift camps; this caused more deaths which was estimate to be	8000
10. 180,000 homes were destroyed which made people	Homeless

HE4: Knowledge

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Question	Correct answer
1. Something that happens immediately when a hazard occurred is classified as a	Primary effect
2. Something that happens in the weeks or months following a hazard is classified as a	Secondary effect
3. A short-term response to the Haiti earthquake in 2010 was to provide aid for people. This was sent from	The USA and Dominican Republic
4. The earthquake in Japan happened in 2011 and was a magnitude	9.0 on the Richter scale
5. One primary effect was the number of deaths, and this was estimate to be	16,000
6. The Tsunami caused a meltdown of a nuclear powerplant in	Fukushima
7. A secondary effect was the cost of re-building, this was estimated to be	\$235 billion
8. An immediate response was that the bullet train was fitted with a	Automatic braking system
9. A long-term response was that the Tsunami barrier was rebuilt, it was rebuilt at a hight of	12 metres
10. This was an issue because when the 9.0 magnitude earthquake hit in 2011 the Tsunami waves were	15 metres

HE5: Knowledge

Question	Correct answer
1. Tree rings can show us what past climates were like from their	Rings
2. The bigger the gap between tree rings	The warmer and wetter the climate
3. Ice cores show us what past climates were like by testing the amount of	Gas Bubbles (CO2)
4. The more gas found in year layer of an ice core the	Warmer the climate
5. More modern evidence of climate change is temperature data and	Sea Ice position
6. We started collecting accurate temperature data in the	1860's
7. Climate includes the amount of precipitation and the	Temperature
8. One factor that changes the climate of the world naturally is orbital change. This is when the suns rotation around the earth changes from circular to	Oval (ellipses)
9. Another natural cause of climate change is sunspot. The more sunspots (solar flares) on the surface of the sun the	Wamer the climate
10. Volcanic eruptions cool the earths climate as the ash cloud blocks	Solar radiation

HE6: Knowledge

Question10	Correct answer
1. A human cause of climate change is burning fossil fuels. This releases	Carbon dioxide
2. Humans also cut down trees. This is called	Deforestation
3. This means that there are less trees to absorb	Carbon dioxide
4. When humans add more greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere this causes the	Human enhanced greenhouse effect
5. This makes the climate of the earth	Warmer
6. If the earths temperature increases this will cause the ice caps to melt which will cause	Rising Sea Levels
7. Global warming could also cause some area to become more arid leading to a lack of water causing	Droughts
8. If the ice caps melt animals such as Polar bears will lose their	Habitats
9. The Artic loses 13% of its sea ice every	10 years
10. In the Maldives sea level rise means 80% of the country will be lost by	2050

HE7: Knowledge

Question10	Correct answer
1. The main causes of sea level rise is thermal expansion and	Eustatic sea level rise
2 . Where the coral turns white and can no longer photosynthesise is known as	Coral bleaching
3. During the 2023 heatwave in Europe, the number of people that died was	70,000 people
4. Climate change can cause animals to die on a large scale which is called	Extinction
5. High population growth is will cause the rate of climate change to	Speed up
6. This is because more people require more food, so agriculture will	Increase
7. If countries reduce the amount of fossil fuels used there will be less greenhouse gases in the	Atmosphere
8. this will cause the rate of climate change to	Slow down
9. Coal-fired power stations continue to be built in India and China will cause the rate of climate change to	Increase
10. If we increase the use of renewable energy the rate of climate change will	Slow down

HE8: Knowledge

Question10	Correct answer
1. Warm air rising creates	Low pressure
2. As air rises it cools and condenses creating	Clouds
3. In low pressure areas there will be	High Rainfall
4. Low pressure happens in the Hadley cell on the	Equator
5. High pressure is caused when air is	Sinking
6. This leads to no clouds and therefore	Low Rainfall
7. In high pressure areas there will be	Clear skies
8. High pressure areas happen in the Hadley cell on the	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn
9. The cell between the tropics and 60 degrees is called the	Ferrel cell
10. At the poles air is	Sinking

HE9: Knowledge

Question10	Correct answer
1.Hurricanes are form over the Atlantic from	June to November
2.Cyclones form between November to April in the	Indian Ocean
3.The tropical storm that form over the Pacific ocean from May to October is called a	Typhoons
4.Tropical storms only form when sea temperatures are 26.5 degrees and above at a depth of	60m
5.Tropical storms can only form between 5 and 30 degrees	North and south of the equator
6.Further north and south the water is	Too cold
7.Earth's rotation makes the cyclones spin which is called the	Coriolis effect
8.Tropical Cyclones move west due to	Easterly winds
9.Tropical storms get stronger over	Warn waters
10.Low pressure lifts the sea to create a	Storm surge

HE10: Knowledge

Question10	Correct answer
1.Tropical Cyclones are measured on the	Saffir Simpson scale.
2.Thick, dense clouds cause prolonged and intense	Rainfall
3.Another hazard from tropical cyclones is	Landslides
4.The potential to be harmed by natural hazards is known as	Vulnerability
5.An area with a higher physical vulnerability is often	Low lying coastal areas
6. An area with a higher social vulnerability is often	Areas of poverty
7. An area with a higher economic vulnerability is often	A developing nation
8. Elderly population are more vulnerable to the impacts due to not being able to	Evacuate
9. If a country is more developed it is more capable to make accurate weather predictions using	Tracking data
10. Areas of low relief will be at risk of	Storm surges

HE11: Knowledge

Question10	Correct answer
1. Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar on	Friday 2nd May 2008
2.Cyclone Nargis was a category	Four
3. The percentage of rice paddies destroyed by cyclone Nargis was	65%
4.The number of people killed by cyclone Nargis was	140,000
5. The bodies lay in the streets for	9 days
6. Hurricane Katriana became category five over the	Gulf of Mexico
7.The percentage of people that were able to evacuate Hurricane Katrina was	80%
8.The number of people killed by Hurricane Katrina was	1,800
9. The ward that was most affected by Hurricane Katrina was	Lower 9th ward
10. The repair cost of Hurricane Katrina was over	\$150 billion

HE12: Knowledge

Question10	Correct answer
1.Any form of immediate action taken to save lives, prevent human suffering is known as	Immediate response
2.Those that go on for months and years after a disaster and involves constructing destroyed houses, schools, hospitals is known as	Long term responses
3. In Myanmar replanting has taken place in the	Mangroves
4. After cyclone Nargis the government ordered people to not remove thed	Dead bodies
5. The Australian army distributed aid such as	Clean water
6. Evacuation was ordered but was not effective as many people did not have	TV's and radios
7. After hurricane Katrina the levees were repaired in 53 places which cost	\$14.5 billion
8. The percentage of people evacuated was	80%
9. Homes were not rebuilt in	The lower 9th ward
10. The US coastguard carried out search and rescue which saved	50,000 people