

Geography Knowledge Organiser AP2:

Hazards– Yr9

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A	Hazard	A hazard is an event with an ability to cause harm e.g. earthquake.
	Capacity to Cope	Capacity to cope refers to a locations ability to limit harm be reacting well to hazard events.
	Vulnerability	Vulnerability refers likelihood a place or groups will be affected by a hazard event.
B	Lithosphere	The lithosphere is the outer layer of the Earth made up of the crust and upper mantle.
	Focus	The focus is the centre of an earthquake underground.
	Epicentre	The epicentre is the centre of an earthquake on the Earth's surface.
C	Social Impact	A social impact is an outcome from an event that affects people.
	Economic Impact	An economic impact is an outcome from an event that affects employment or wealth.
	Environmental Impact	An environmental impact is an outcome from an event that affects nature or an area.
D	Planning	Planning is a response which aims to reduce the impact of future hazard events
	Protection	Protection is a response that aims to limit damage from hazard events.
	Prediction	Prediction is a response which aims to anticipate hazard events and issue prior warnings.
E	Low Pressure	A low pressure area is made up of rising air which often leads to clouds and storms forming.
	Tropical Storm	A tropical storm is a storm over warm water with wind speeds in excess of 75mph.
	Storm Eye	The storm eye is the central area of a storm which is relatively calm. This can be over 10km wide.

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F	Impacts	A impact is a change caused by an event.
	Primary Impacts	Primary impacts are changes which occur during or shortly after a hazard event,
	Secondary Impacts	Secondary impacts or knock-on-effects happen in the days, weeks and months after the hazard event.
G	Evacuation Plans	Evacuation plans are planned responses which aim to remove people from areas of danger.
	Levees	Levees are protection responses which aim to reduce flooding by creating large barriers between land and water.
	Long Term responses	A long-term response aims to reduce the impact of future events.
H	Droughts	Droughts are extended periods of limited rainfall.
	Climate Change	Climate change refers to the long-term changes in temperature and rainfall.
	Greenhouse Effect	The greenhouse effect is the action of greenhouse gases trapping heat on Earth.
I	El Nino	El Nino is a weather event in the Pacific that brings hotter and drier conditions to Eastern Australia.
	La Nina	La Nina is a weather event in the Pacific that brings wetter conditions to Eastern Australia.
	Energy Mix	Energy Mix refers to the energy sources used to generate electricity.
J	Mitigation	Mitigation strategies aim to reduce the causes behind climate change.
	Hypothesis	A hypothesis is a statement or prediction which geographers then investigate.
	Sequence of Investigation	A sequence of investigation refers to the stages geographers work through to investigate a hypothesis.