**To what extent do you agree with the view that hazard prediction has done little to reduce the impact of tectonic hazards?**

**(70 marks)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Section** | **Main content** | **Other points** | **References** |
| **Introduction** |  |  |  |
| **BIG POINT 1:** | Supported by these little points: | Key Evidence (at least two hazards) |  |
| **BIG POINT 2:** | Supported by these little points: | Key Evidence (at least two hazards) |  |
| **BIG POINT 3:** | Supported by these little points: | Key Evidence (at least two hazards) |  |
| **BIG POINT 4:** | Supported by these little points: | Key Evidence (at least two hazards) |  |
| **Conclusion:** |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tectonic hazards are caused by the interaction of human activity and natural tectonic processes. | Hazard prediction has allowed the impact of some tectonic hazards to be reduced with varying success. |
| Prediction technologies are based on incomplete human knowledge and understanding | Tectonic hazards are increasing in magnitude and frequency but the number of deaths resulting from them is falling. |
| The technology for predicting tectonic hazards is unevenly distributed. | The management of tectonic hazards is improved through prediction technology. |
| Hazard prediction allows people to have advance warning of some tectonic hazards. | People’s responses to tectonic hazards are influenced by their perception of those hazards. |
| People cannot control nature. | Nature is unpredictable – tectonic hazards provide very little warning of their impending occurrence. |
| Nature is unpredictable – some tectonic hazards can change their nature very quickly. | The impact of tectonic hazards is felt more greatly in LEDCs than in MEDCs. |
| Natural hazards are occurring with more frequency. | Climatic hazards are relatively easier to predict than tectonic or geomorphic hazards. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| For (it has reduced the impacts) |  |  |  | Against (it has had a limited impact) |  |

Level of Development

In more developed locations there is more likelihood of earthquake engineering being used.

In less developed locations there is less access to monitoring and prediction technology.

In more developed locations there is more provision of emergency services infrastructure.

Magnitude

A larger magnitude event presents people more problems in responding.

A smaller tectonic event presents fewer problems for people in responding.

Duration

Tectonic events that last for a longer time are harder to respond to.

Frequency

People are better prepared for events that are higher frequency because they perceive there to be hazard.

People are less well prepared for events that are lower frequency because they don’t perceive the hazard.

People are better able to respond for higher frequency events because they expect them to happen.

People focus on relief and rescue for lower frequency events because they don’t expect them to happen.

Geographical Characteristics

Responding to a tectonic hazard tends to be more difficult in more densely populated areas.

There are more problems responding to a tectonic hazard in more remote areas.

In areas which are mountainous it is more difficult to respond to a tectonic hazard.