

2016 Edexcel GCSE Component 1, Topic 1: Hazardous Earth

		Revision Tasks?	RAG Rating?	Revised?
Enquiry question1 : How does the world's climate system function, why does it change and how can this be hazardous for people?				
1	1.1a The global atmospheric circulation			
	1.1a How circulation cells and ocean currents transfer and redistribute heat energy around the Earth.			
	1.1b How global atmospheric circulation determines the location of arid (high pressure)			
	1.1b and high rainfall (low pressure) areas.			
2	1.2a. The natural causes of climate change and how they explain past climate change events: asteroid collisions			
	1.2a , orbital changes			
	1.2 volcanic activity			
	1.2a variations in solar output.			
3	1.2b. Evidence for natural climate change - ice core			
	1.2b. Evidence for natural climate change tree rings			
	1.2b. Evidence for natural climate change historical source			
	1.2b. and how it is used to reconstruct glacial and interglacial climate during the Quaternary and UK climate since Roman times to the present day			
4	1.3a. How human activities (industry, transport, energy, farming) produce greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane			
	1.3a that cause the enhanced greenhouse effect leading to global warming.			
	1.3b. Evidence for how human activity is causing climate change - sea level			
	1.3b. warming oceans			
	1.3b. global temperature rise			
	1.3b. declining Arctic ice,			
	1.3b. increased extreme weather events			
	1.3b. and the possible consequences on people.			
5	1.3c. The range of projections for global temperature change in the future			
	1.3c. The range of projections for global temperature sea level rise in the future			
	1.3c. including physical process for uncertainty about those projections.			
	1.3c. human reasons for uncertainty about those projections.			

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Enquiry question 2: How are extreme weather events increasingly hazardous for people?				
6	1.4a. Characteristics (pressure, rotation, structure) and			
	1.4a seasonal global distribution of tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons)			
	1.4a including source areas and tracks.			
	1.4a and how these change over time			
	1.4b. How the global circulation of the atmosphere leads to tropical cyclones in source areas,			
	1.4b reasons why some tropical cyclones intensify and their dissipation.			
Case study: Impact and management of tropical cyclones in a developed country USA Hurricane Katrina				
7	1.5a. Physical hazards of tropical cyclones (high winds, intense rainfall, storm surges, coastal flooding, landslides)			
	1.5a. and their impact on people and environments.			
	1.5a and environments.			
	1.5b. Why some countries are more vulnerable (physically, socially and economically) than others to the impacts of tropical cyclones.			
8	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: weather forecasting,			
	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: satellite technology,			
	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: warning and evacuation strategies			
	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: storm-surge defences.			
	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: weather forecasting, satellite technology, warning and evacuation strategies, storm-surge defences.			
	1.6b. The effectiveness of these methods of preparation and response in one developed country and in one developing or emerging country			
	1.6b. The effectiveness of these methods of preparation and			
Impact and management of tropical cyclones in a developing country				
9	1.5a. Physical hazards of tropical cyclones (high winds, intense rainfall, storm surges, coastal flooding, landslides)			
	1.5a. and their impact on people and environments.			
	1.5a and environments.			
	1.5b. Why some countries are more vulnerable (physically, socially and economically) than others to the impacts of tropical cyclones.			
10	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: weather forecasting,			
	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: satellite technology,			
	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: warning and evacuation strategies			
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	1.6a. How countries can prepare for, and respond to, tropical cyclones: weather forecasting, satellite technology, warning and evacuation strategies, storm-surge defences.			
	1.6b. The effectiveness of these methods of preparation and response in one developed country and in one developing or emerging country			
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Enquiry question 3: *Why do the causes and impacts of tectonic activity and management of tectonic hazards vary with location?*

11	1.7a. Earth's layered structure (including the asthenosphere), with different composition and physical properties (temperature, density, composition, physical state)			
	1.7b. How the core's internal heat source (through radioactive decay) generates convection, the key foundation for plate motion.			
12	1.8 a. Distribution and characteristics of the three plate boundary types - conservative			
	1.8a convergent			
	1.8a divergent			
	1.8a hotspots			
13	1.8b. Causes of contrasting volcanic (volcano type, magma type/lava flows and explosivity)			
	1.8b. and earthquake hazards, including tsunamis (shallow/deep, magnitude)			
Impact and management of an earthquake event in a developed country				
14	1.9a. Primary impacts of earthquakes on property and people in a developed country			
	1.9a. Secondary impacts of earthquakes on property and people in a developed country .			
	1.9b. Management of earthquake hazards, in a developed country including short-term relief (shelter and supplies)			
	1.9b long term planning (trained and funded emergency services)			
	1.9b preparation (warning and evacuation, building design)			
	1.9b and prediction.			
Impact and management of an earthquake event in a developing country				
15	1.9a. Primary impacts of earthquakes on property and people in a developing country			
	1.9a. Secondary impacts of earthquakes on property and people in a developing country .			
	1.9b. Management of earthquake hazards, in a developing country including short-term relief (shelter and supplies)			
	1.9b long term planning (trained and funded emergency services)			
	1.9b preparation (warning and evacuation, building design)			
	1.9b and prediction.			
