

Welcome to GCSE Geography



Where will it take us today?

TOPIC 1.1:

GLOBAL HAZARDS

1.1b: When does extreme weather become a hazard?

i) Tropical storm or flash flood

Think back.....



This C is a name for a tropical storm in which country?

1976 was the last time this was a problem in the UK

The 'girl'

Name of tropical storms in the Indian Ocean

What happens at the ITCZ

Lasts nine months [not pregnancy!]

How long a TS lasts typically

Scale used to measure the intensity of a tropical storm - SSS

HDI – 3 indicators – which?

TD or BU – types of aid + one example

How many points can you rack up?

Tropical Storm

Learning is successful when I can:

- Locate the tropical storm
- Explain the place specific causes of the TS
- Explain the SDEE consequences of the TS
- Evaluate the responses to the TS

Impressive
Vocabulary
Poverty line
WHO
mangroves

Keywords

Cause
Consequence
Response
Proactive
Reactive
Saffir Simpson
Coriolis Effect
evacuate

Geography Skills:

Scale

Conceptual
understanding

Literacy Skills:

Capital Letters
Spellings
Reading for meaning
Condensing

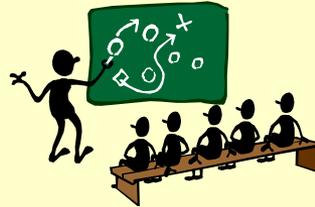
Employability Skills:

Independent thinking
Time management



PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN



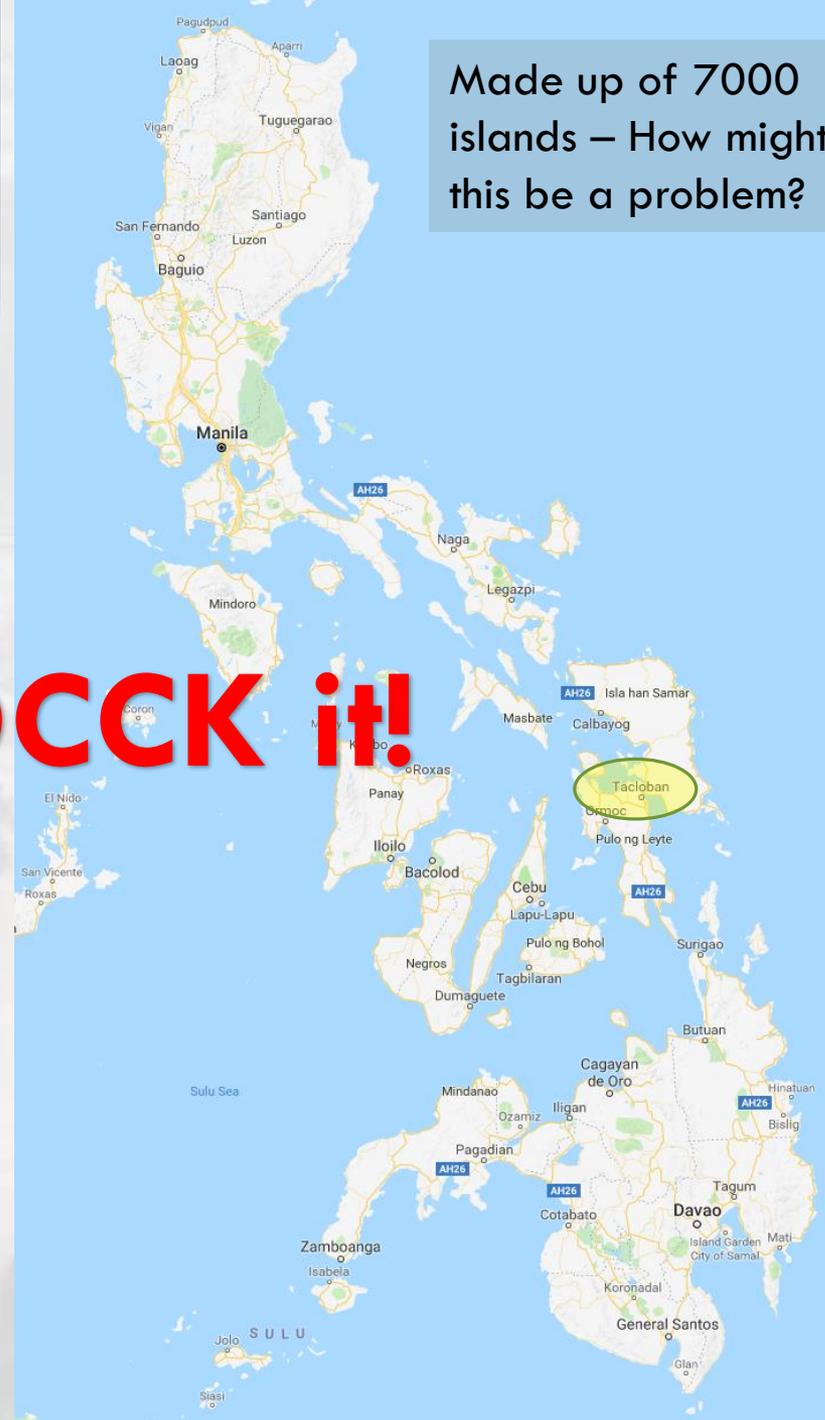
Where?



Made up of 7000 islands – How might this be a problem?



CLOCK it!



MODELLING SUCCESS

- Use the information contained on the following slide to write a perfect answer to the question, using Typhoon Haiyan as your example!

“Using place specific detail, outline the causes of a named weather hazard that you have studied” [6 marks]

Hurricane Katrina started as a tropical depression on the 23rd August in 2004 over the south-eastern Bahamas as there were warm ocean temperatures (approximately ?? °C to a depth of ?? m). As it moved west from Florida to the Gulf of Mexico the wind speeds intensified and it was declared a category 5 hurricane. Hurricane Katrina's natural weather hazards included the strong winds over Louisiana and Florida, reaching 140mph, and heavy rain, with the highest amount in Louisiana of 10-12 inches.

Causes?

Consequences?



Pages
22-25

- 1.1bi L1 How Tacloban has recovered 6 months on.mp4
- 1.1bi L1 Philippines loc map optional.docx
- 1.1bi L1 Typhoon Haiyan stronger than Katrina and Sandy ...



Responses?

What is life like in the Philippines? [p23]

Case Study

Tropical Storm: Typhoon Haiyan

Non-UK natural weather hazard event

Extreme weather becomes a hazard event
Day/Date/Year:
Magnitude:
Origin:

Consequences of the typhoon [p24]

Use 3 colours to categorise these into social, economic and environmental impacts. You should have at least 3 examples of each.

Responses: How did different stakeholders respond to the typhoon? [p25]

Show off by including
'demographic'

Who?

What?

Also need to include some
primary and secondary
impacts/consequences

How effective?

Causes

What factors make the Philippines prone to tropical storms? [p22]

Why was Typhoon Haiyan so devastating?



Human factors:

EDC – limited spare £ for taking action to reduce impact; poorly constructed buildings collapsed easily; poorly constructed infrastructure – damage extensive; some people reluctant to evacuate

Natural factors: 7107 islands so storm never really lost any power; climate change = temp increase in area so accelerated energy source (more warm, moist air); hit by an earthquake one month earlier so dealing with that too! ☹️

WHAT WOULD AN EXAM QUESTION LOOK LIKE?



Case study: For either a flash flood or a tropical storm.
Discuss the primary and secondary consequences of this event. [6]

8
mins

Steps to Success

Name the event

**Primary = happens during
– what were they? - PSD**

**Secondary = happens in the
following days and weeks
– what were they? - PSD**

Mostly Social? Ec? Env?

WHAT WOULD AN EXAM ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

6
mins
peer
assess



Case study: For either a flash flood or a tropical storm.
Discuss the primary and secondary consequences of this event.
[6]

During Typhoon Haiyan, which struck the Philippines in November 2013, there were a range of primary and secondary consequences. Primary consequences happen during the storm and included flash flooding and landslides as a result of heavy rainfall; damage to buildings caused by strong winds and death and injury as a result of drowning or falling debris.

Secondary consequences happen in the days and weeks that followed and included homelessness and lack of clean water; travel difficulties due to blocked roads and damaged planes and associated infrastructure. The most devastating consequences were the social, demographic and economic ones, partly due to the magnitude of the storm and the economic status of the country (EDC) and its people.



Tropical Storm

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Homework

Scan the QR code below –it takes you to a game where you will try to reduce the impacts of natural hazards. Start with ‘Hurricane’ in EASY mode. After you have finished playing, jot down FIVE strategies that can be used to reduce the consequences (impacts) and explain how they would work. Screen-shot your score!



Strategy	Reduces the impact
Tying down loose objects	Lose objects can't be thrown around during the storm. Reduces damage to buildings (\$ impacts) and death (demographic) and injury (social)