

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 5 The impacts of tectonic hazards

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

- a) *Earthquakes* – Many buildings will be destroyed. Large numbers of people may be killed or injured by collapsing buildings.  
*Volcanic eruptions* – Crops may be damaged by lava or ash. Buildings may catch fire because of the heat of the lava.  
 Accept suitable alternative answers.
- b) The severity of the event. The time of day determines where the people were at the time of the tectonic hazard.  
 Accept suitable alternative answers.
- c) The communications are poor, so aid has difficulty in getting through or getting people to hospital. Poorer people might live in houses which have not been built to withstand the effects of the tectonic hazard. The governments of developing and emerging countries may not have developed a good management plan to cope with a tectonic hazard.
- d)
- i) A
- ii) The cost of the damage is greater than for Hazard B.  
 Accept suitable alternative answers.
- iii) In developed countries, even if a person injured by a tectonic hazard is taken to hospital, their injuries may prove to be so severe that they eventually die. The secondary effects of hunger and homelessness due to the poor quality of welfare and medical services in developing and emerging countries mean people may eventually die long after the event. The hazard may have damaged the sewage and water infrastructure leading to a lack of a safe water supply which leads to the spread of diseases which eventually kills people.
- e) Many people in developing and emerging countries may live in houses which are not robust enough to protect them during a tectonic hazard. The effect of the tectonic hazard may be felt in these countries for longer because the countries' governments do not have the finance or technological expertise to cope with both the primary and secondary effects.  
 Accept suitable alternative answers.
- f) Primary effects of a tectonic hazard are those which happen directly because of the event. These include immediate deaths and injuries and collapsed, burning or flooded buildings. Secondary effects are the indirect events which happen or continue long after the event, such as diseases because of contaminated water. They are also events triggered by the hazard such as landslides, avalanches, fires, and tsunamis.  
 Accept suitable alternative examples/answers.

- 2.
- a) At a conservative boundary, two plates are moving past each other.
  - b) A convergent boundary is when an oceanic and continental plate push together, and the oceanic plate is subducted beneath the continental plate. A collision zone is a type of convergent boundary and occurs when two continental plates collide and push up mountain ranges.