Blurt it

Step 1

Name _____ **Date** _____

1. Cover your notes and put your phone face down.
2. Set a timer for 5 minutes.
3. Write down everything you remember about natural hazards: facts, key words, processes, and your case studies and examples. Diagrams and sketch maps count too.

Stuck? Start with one of these: hazard risk · vulnerability · monitoring

When the timer ends, turn over and check what you remembered.

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Check it, fix it, space it

Steps 2, 3 and 4

Check it

Tick each idea you wrote down, even in your own words.

- [ ] A natural hazard is a natural event that threatens people, property or livelihoods
- [ ] Hazards can come from tectonic processes (earthquakes, volcanoes) or the weather (tropical storms, floods, drought)
- [ ] Hazard risk depends on more than the size of the event
- [ ] More people living in a hazardous place means a higher risk
- [ ] Places with more money can prepare, respond and recover better
- [ ] Monitoring and early warning systems lower the risk
- [ ] Climate and physical geography can make some hazards more frequent or more severe
- [ ] Hazard risk changes over time as population, development, technology and climate change

Key words to use: natural hazard · hazard risk · magnitude · frequency · vulnerability · resilience level of development · monitoring · prediction · protection · planning

I remembered _____ out of 8.

Fix it

Pick 3 ideas you missed. Look them up, then write each one correctly.

1

2

3

Space it

Blurt again on a fresh sheet. Gaps help you remember for longer.

Tomorrow
Date _____
Score _____ / 8

In 3 days
Date _____
Score _____ / 8

In a week
Date _____
Score _____ / 8

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