

# IB GEOGRAPHY OPTION D HAZARDS DISASTERS RISK ASSESSMENT RESPONSE

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**What is the risk assessment and disaster response?** A risk assessment is a process used to identify potential hazards and analyze what could happen if a disaster or hazard occurs. There are numerous hazards to consider, and each hazard could have many possible scenarios happening within or because of it. Use the Risk Assessment Tool to complete your risk assessment.

**What is a hazard risk in geography?** Hazard risk is the probability of being affected negatively by a natural event - for example people who live close to tectonic plate margins are at a higher risk of tectonic hazards, and people who live within the Tropics are at a higher risk of extreme weather events, such as tropical storms or droughts.

**How do we measure hazards?** Most hazards are measured on a scale e.g. the Richter scale or the volcanic explosivity index (VEI). Generally speaking, the stronger the hazard the more severe the hazard is. Predictability: Some hazards are easier to predict than others.

**What makes a hazard a disaster?** Disasters are direct or indirect results of hazards. Disaster impacts include human losses, property losses, resources and environmental destruction, ecological damages, disruption of social order, and threats to the normal functioning of lifelines and production lines.

**What is hazard and risk assessment?** Risk assessment – the overall process of hazard identification, risk analysis, and risk evaluation. Hazard identification – the

process of finding, listing, and characterizing hazards. Risk analysis – a process for comprehending the nature of hazards and determining the level of risk.

**What is the all hazards risk assessment?** Effective Emergency Management Planning includes the integration of mandate-specific all-hazards risk assessment as the planning premise. The All-Hazards Risk Assessment (AHRA) will help identify, analyze and prioritize the full range of potential non-malicious and malicious threats.

**What is the difference between hazard and disaster in geography?** A hazard is a natural event while the disaster is its consequence. A hazard is a perceived natural event which threatens both life and property. A disaster is the culmination of such hazard. A hazard is a potential for a disaster.

**What is disaster in geography?** Disasters are serious disruptions to the functioning of a community that exceed its capacity to cope using its own resources. Disasters can be caused by natural, man-made and technological hazards, as well as various factors that influence the exposure and vulnerability of a community.

**What is a risk assessment in geography?** A risk assessment is simply a careful examination of anything that may cause harm to you or others during the course of your work. Once this is done, you will then be able to decide upon the most appropriate action to take to minimize the likelihood of anyone being hurt.

**What is the difference between risk and vulnerability in geography?** Vulnerability is defined as the reduced capacity of individuals to cope with or recover from hazardous events as also susceptibility to be affected by hazards. Risk is defined as the probability that a hazard will materialize at a given space and time.

**How do we measure disasters?** The adverse impacts of natural hazards are typically measured separately by the number of fatalities, of injuries, of people otherwise affected, and the financial damage that they wreak.

**What are the five major types of hazards?**

**What factors affect risk geography?**

**What are the primary and secondary effects of natural hazards?** primary effects - things that happen immediately as a result of an earthquake. secondary effects -

things that happen in the hours, days and weeks after the initial earthquake.

**What is the difference between vulnerability and exposure?** Exposure – the location, attributes, and value of assets that are important to communities (people, buildings, factories, farmland, etc.) and that could be affected by a hazard. Vulnerability – the likelihood that assets will be damaged/destroyed/affected when exposed to a hazard.

**What is risk assessment and response?** The purpose of a risk analysis is to develop an understanding of the risk in order to inform your decision or analysis of whether a response is required. Here is where you will assess the potential impact and likelihood of the risks, as well as the immediacy of the risk so you can prioritize any responses.

**What is disaster risk response?** response. Disaster response covers relief, early recovery and recovery activities. Such activities cover all sectors but aim to achieve different outcomes for affected communities.

**What is meant by risk assessment?** A risk assessment is the process of identifying what hazards exist, or may appear in the workplace, how they may cause harm and to take steps to minimise harm.

**What is the risk assessment in disaster recovery plan?** Disaster recovery risk assessment is a document that contains a description of potential risks to the functioning of an organization. It covers both natural and man-made disasters and estimates the probability of each scenario occurring.

### **Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying**

**Question 1: What is Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying? Answer:** Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying is a comprehensive guide to the principles and practice of quantity surveying. It is widely regarded as the definitive text on the subject and is used as a reference by students and professionals in the field.

**Question 2: What are the key topics covered in Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying? Answer:** The book covers a wide range of topics, including:

- Measurement of construction works

- Preparation of bills of quantities
- Estimating and tendering
- Construction contracts
- Construction cost control
- Dispute resolution

**Question 3: Who is the author of Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying?**

**Answer:** The book is authored by a team of leading quantity surveyors from the UK. The current edition is edited by Keith Potts.

**Question 4: What are the benefits of using Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying? Answer:** Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying provides a number of benefits, including:

- Comprehensive coverage of the subject matter
- Clear and concise explanations
- Practical examples and case studies
- Up-to-date information on the latest industry practices

**Question 5: Who should use Willis Elements of Quantity Surveying? Answer:**

The book is suitable for a wide range of users, including:

- Students of quantity surveying
- Professional quantity surveyors
- Architects and engineers
- Contract managers and project managers
- Lawyers and other professionals involved in the construction industry

**The Winning Brief: 100 Tips for Persuasive Briefing in Trial and Appellate Courts by Bryan A. Garner**

**1. What is the most important element of a persuasive brief?**

- Establishing your case as the better-reasoned, fact-driven, and legally sound argument.

## 2. How should you organize your brief?

- Open with a compelling Introduction that summarizes the case and stakes; follow with a Statement of Facts, Arguments, and Conclusion.

## 3. What makes a strong argument section?

- It presents a clear and concise thesis; supports the thesis with persuasive evidence drawn from controlling law and relevant facts; and anticipates and addresses opposing arguments.

## 4. What are the keys to effective legal writing?

- Use precise and concise language; avoid jargon and legalese; write for your audience (the court); and proofread carefully to eliminate errors.

## 5. How can you improve your brief's persuasiveness?

- Craft a compelling cover letter; use visual aids to enhance readability; consider using amicus briefs to support your position; and, most importantly, present your case with confidence and professional demeanor.

## Spanish 102 Final Exam Review with Answers

### Paragraph 1:

**Question:** ¿Qué hora es? **Answer:** Son las dos y media.

**Question:** ¿Adónde vas? **Answer:** Voy a la biblioteca.

**Question:** ¿Qué te gusta hacer? **Answer:** Me gusta leer y escribir.

### Paragraph 2:

**Question:** ¿Qué hiciste ayer? **Answer:** Ayer fui al cine con mis amigos.

**Question:** ¿Qué vas a hacer mañana? **Answer:** Mañana voy a estudiar para el examen.

**Question:** ¿Qué te gustaría hacer el fin de semana? **Answer:** Me gustaría ir a la playa.

### Paragraph 3:

**Question:** ¿Cómo te llamas? **Answer:** Me llamo Juan.

**Question:** ¿De dónde eres? **Answer:** Soy de México.

**Question:** ¿Qué estudias? **Answer:** Estudio español.

### Paragraph 4:

**Question:** ¿Cuál es tu comida favorita? **Answer:** Mi comida favorita es la pizza.

**Question:** ¿Cuál es tu pasatiempo favorito? **Answer:** Mi pasatiempo favorito es jugar al fútbol.

**Question:** ¿Cuál es tu sueño? **Answer:** Mi sueño es ser doctor.

### Paragraph 5:

**Question:** ¿Qué opinas de la clase de español? **Answer:** Me gusta mucho la clase de español.

**Question:** ¿Qué te pareció el examen parcial? **Answer:** El examen parcial fue difícil.

**Question:** ¿Qué esperas del examen final? **Answer:** Espero aprobar el examen final.

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