

Spelling list: GCSE Geography: Weather Hazards

Key words for GCSE Geography.

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| atmospheric | Global atmospheric circulation creates winds across the planet. The system is driven by the heat at the equator. |
| circulation | The movement of air across the planet is called global atmospheric circulation . |
| cyclone | A tropical cyclone is a powerful low-pressure weather system. |
| economic | Economic impact is the effect of a natural event on the wealth of an area. |
| environmental | Environmental impact is the effect of a natural event on the landscape and ecology. |
| extreme | Extreme weather is when a weather event is significantly different from the usual weather pattern. |
| hurricane | A hurricane is a tropical revolving storm with violent winds. |
| immediate | Immediate responses are the reactions of people as a natural disaster is happening and immediately afterwards. |
| monitoring | Monitoring is the recording of physical changes across the planet. Monitoring helps to forecast of hazards. |
| planning | Planning is the action taken to ensure that communities are able to respond to and recover from natural disasters. |
| prediction | Prediction is the attempt to forecast the location and time of a natural hazard based on current knowledge. |
| response | Long-term responses are the reactions in the weeks, months and years after a natural disaster. |
| social | Social impact is the effect of an event on the lives of people. |

Tropical storms can cause other related hazards such as mudslides and

storm floods.

tropical A **tropical** storm is a natural hazard that brings heavy rainfall and strong winds.

typhoon A **typhoon** is a tropical cyclone with winds faster than 74 miles per hour.