Hazards: Volcanic eruption impacts and human response *3.1.5.3*

Q1	***Which of these hazards is the 'Odd one out' and why?***	
A	Lahars	
B	Volcanic bombs	
C	Pyroclastic flows	
D	Ash falls	
E	Volcanic gases	

Q2	***Of these pairs, which is 'primary effects' and which are 'secondary effects' in relation to volcanic eruptions***		
		PRIMARY	***SECONDARY***
A	Lava flowing through villages		
B	Ash killing crops over 1000 km away		
C	Lahars knocking down bridges		
D	Tourism affected as planes could not fly		
E	Volcanic bombs burning holes in roofs		
F	Eruption landslides down the flanks		

Q3	***How can each of these forms of management reduce the impact of volcanic hazards?***
Spraying seawater on lava flows:	**Using explosives on the flanks of a volcano:**
Build houses with steep roofs:	**Build shelters near the crater:**
Evacuation:	**Hazard mapping:**

Q4	***Describe as many impacts of the Eyjafjallajökull eruption***
Eruption:	

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Ash (local):
Meltwater:
Travel:
Economy:

Q5	***Which of these terms would you match with which description of volcanic hazard management? Use one of them twice.*** ***Prediction*** ***Protection*** ***Prevention***

Term: When the seismometer picked up ground tremors, the automated system sent alerts out to the public on every television and radio channel, giving people time to evacuate.	Term: Hazard mapping of earlier lava flows allowed the local government to decide where the best location for a new village should be built.
Term: Desperate to stop the lava flowing, the local fire department started spraying seawater onto the lava flow to slow it down.	Term: When the family renewed their house insurance, they checked the small print to ensure they were covered in the case of a volcanic eruption.