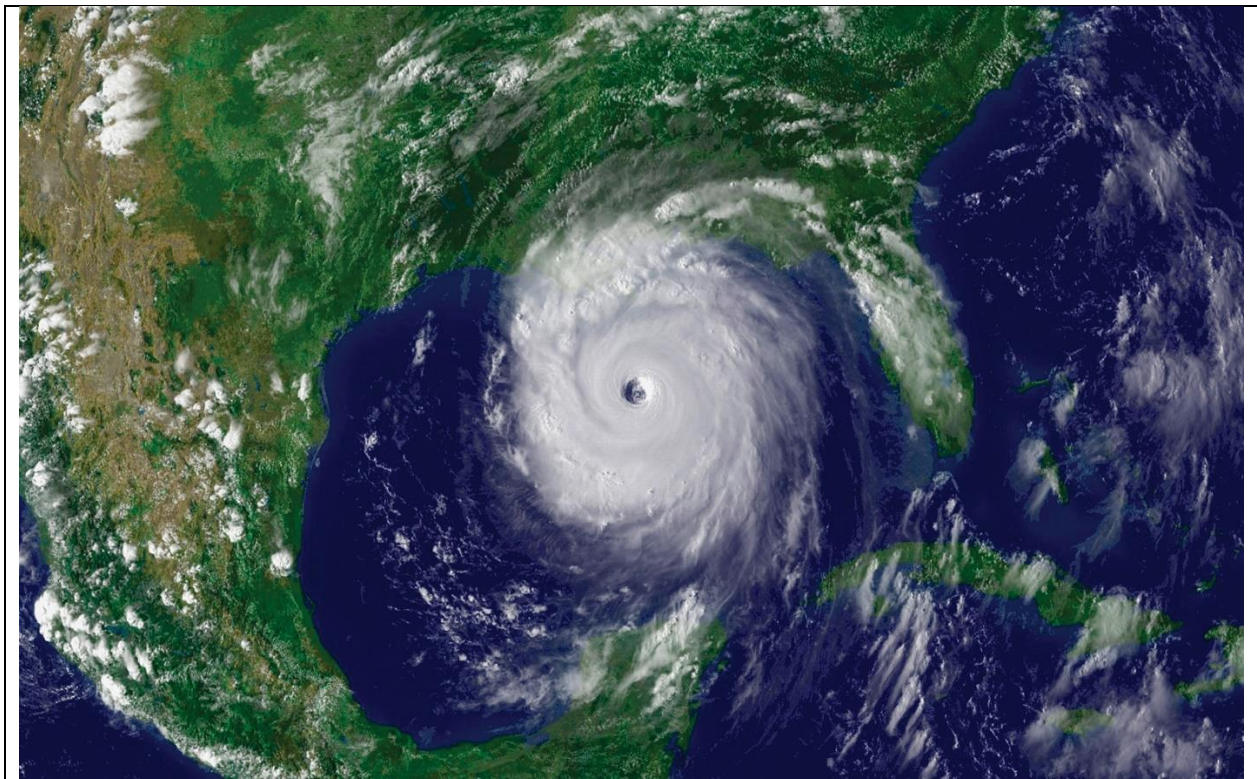


Name: _____

Geography

Homework Booklet



Year 10

Term 3: Weather and Climate

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No

Geography Homework Tasks Term 2

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson.
You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Latitude	The measurement of distance north or south of the Equator
Altitude	The distance above sea level
Atmosphere	The layer of gases surrounding the Earth
Air mass	A large volume of air having the same temperature and moisture properties
Drought	A period of time when an area experiences below-normal precipitation
Depression	An area of low pressure where air rises.
Anticyclone	An area of high pressure where air is sinking.
Cyclones (or hurricanes)	A large scale air mass that rotates around a centre of low pressure.

Homework 2 – Complete the guided reading activity on the next page.
You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

Homework 3 – Use the knowledge organiser about Typhoon Haiyan to answer the exam question

“The social and economic impacts are more severe than the environmental impacts of hurricanes” To what extent do you agree? (8 marks)

Bring your work into class

5 What did the dry conditions do to the forests?

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6 What were the environmental impacts of the fire?

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7 How many deaths were there? What caused these deaths?

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1 What does extreme weather mean?

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2 How much rain fell between June to 16 July?

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3 What happened at Burrator reservoir that shows you there was a drought?

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4 What weren't the 7 million residents allowed to do? Why do you think they did this?

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UK EXTREME WEATHER: 2018 SUMMER HEATWAVE

This article examines the heatwave that struck the UK during the summer of 2018.

The summer of 2018 will be remembered for being a scorcher! High temperatures and low rainfall are not the typical weather conditions the U.K. is used to. Summer 2018 is an example of extreme weather. Extreme weather is when a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.

In 2018, Britain experienced its longest heatwave in 42 years; just 47mm of rainfall fell between 1 June to 16 July. It is the driest summer on record since 1961 when modern records started.

The heatwave led to falling water levels in reservoirs across the country. At Burrator reservoir in Dartmoor, Devon, a "drowned village" has been revealed having been submerged for more than a century. As the water in Burrator Reservoir dropped to beneath 50 per cent capacity, ruins of a wall were revealed, while a farmhouse and a bridge are thought to be beneath the surface.

7 million households in the north-west of England are facing the first hosepipe ban in the country since 2012. This is because reservoir levels are 17% lower than the same period last year. A hosepipe ban can reduce water usage by 5-10%.

The dry conditions contributed to a

series of large fires on the Lancashire moors in June. This included Winter Hill, near Bolton and Saddleworth Moor, close to England tackled the blaze on Winter Manchester. Up to 100 firefighters from across Hill. At its peak, the fire covered an area of 18 sq km of moorland. People living in the vicinity of the smoke plume were advised to keep their doors and windows shut. Lancashire Wildlife Trust said a separate "devastating" fire on Saturday destroyed a large part of a nature reserve in St Anne's, Lancashire.

But higher temperatures posed a health risk to some people, and there were record A&E numbers over the summer. Nearly 700 more deaths than average were recorded during the 15-day peak of the heatwave in June and July in England and Wales, according to official statistics. Although these deaths cannot be directly linked to the heat wave this is more than a coincidence.

The hot, dry weather has brought benefits to the UK tourism industry. Holidaymakers already booked in for a summer break in the UK are the obvious and clear winners.

Last year saw a rise in the number of British people taking domestic holidays with more than 33 million trips taken between January and August—and two-thirds of Britons have planned a UK

break for this year, the Association of British Travel Agents said. This was an economic benefit for popular tourist destinations across the UK, leading to a rise in the local area's GDP.

The drought has exposed previously undiscovered or long-hidden outlines of various archaeological sites, from ancient fortifications to remnants of the Second World War, across the country.

The "beast from the east" cold of late winter 2018 and the dry heat of the UK's summer so far, are both caused atmospheric blocking. Large meanders in the jet stream often lead to the development of huge anticyclones—areas of high pressure that can remain in the same place for weeks at a time. This causes cold temperatures during winter and hot, dry conditions during the summer.

According to the Met Office, a longer term perspective suggests this year is not an anomaly, but another sign of a warming global climate. An average temperature above 17 degrees Celsius has only been recorded 10 times since 1659 and six of those have occurred since 1976, the Met Office said.

8 Suggest why there might have been more deaths in a LIC

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9 Explain the economic benefit the heatwave brought

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10 What conditions does high pressure create during the summer?

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12 Use evidence from this article to suggest why an increase in the frequency of heatwaves would be an issue for countries

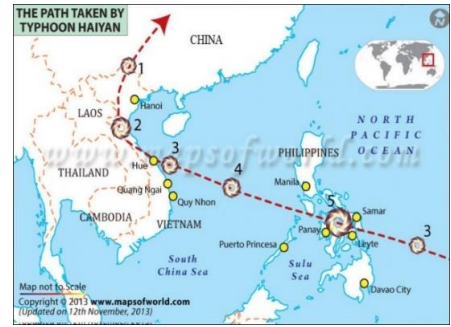
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11 What does the Met Office suggest the heatwave is a sign of? What evidence is there for this?

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Knowledge Organiser #27: Typhoon Haiyan

Known locally as Yolanda
 Where? **Philippines, Pacific Ocean**
 When? **7 November, 2013**
 Strength? Category **5** hurricane/typhoon - the most powerful hurricane to make landfall
 Width? **380 miles**



The Philippines

- The country is made up of over 7,000 islands.
- Population: 98 million
- Population living on less than \$2 per day: 2 in 5
- Share of roads that are paved: 22.2 percent
- An average of 20 major storms hit the Philippines a year

Economic Impacts:

- The Philippine government estimated that about **71,000** hectares of farmland were affected; **\$85 million** was lost from farm damage.
- The major **rice** and **sugar** producing areas for the Philippines was destroyed.
- **50,00 - 120,000 tonne of sugar** was lost
- **131,611 tonnes of rice** were lost and about **4,000 tonnes of corn** were destroyed.
- **Coconut** production fell. They account for **nearly half** the Philippines agricultural **exports** and the country is the world's biggest producer of coconut oil.
- **Fishing** communities have also been severely affected with the storm destroying boats and gear

Philippines government faces criticism over slow typhoon response

- A week after the typhoon had struck on president Benigno Aquino was in under growing pressure to **speed up the distribution of food, water and medicine** to and to get paralysed local governments functioning.
- There had been several **controversial media** releases of the death toll. The Philippines formally asked Washington for help, one day after the storm slammed into cities and towns in the central Philippines.
- While international efforts are beginning to come in, **petrol station owners** whose businesses were spared have **refused to reopen**, leaving little fuel for trucks needed to move supplies and medical teams to affected areas.
- **Bodies lay on the street** and some even in body bags outside the demolished city hall, awaiting mass burials. The city government remained decimated, with just **70 workers compared to 2,500** normally. Many were killed, injured, lost family or were simply too overcome with grief to work.
- **The UN** has admitted its response to the disaster had been **too slow**, amid reports of hunger and thirst amongst survivors. Thousands of survivors were clamouring to get out of a place where drinking water was in short supply and many had no shelter. Many roads were left impassable, cluttered by debris from buildings destroyed by the storm surge.

Preparations

- **800 000 people** were **evacuated** to shelters. The brick built shelters were no match for the strong winds and waves.
- Officials had **not anticipated** the 20ft storm surges which swept through Tacloban

Haiyan in numbers

- Sustained **wind speed** at landfall: **195 mph**
- Wind gusts: Up to **235 mph**
- Storm surge: up to **20 feet** in places
- **Impact**
- People left **homeless: 1.9 million**
- People in **need of food: 2.5 million**
- **Area destroyed** in the storm's path: **70-80%**
- **5m** people saw their **homes severely damaged** or destroyed (550,000 houses destroyed and an additional 580,000 houses were severely damaged).
- Amount of **homes** lost in hardest-hit areas: **90%**
- **Deaths: 6300** in the Philippines
- **13 million** people were affected, **13%** of the country's population
- **Cost of damage: \$2.02 billion**

Social Impacts:

- The Philippines faced a humanitarian crisis days after the typhoon hit much of the Visayas with 1.9 million homeless and more than 6 m displaced.
- Over one million farmers in the Philippines have been impacted by Typhoon Haiyan according to the UN.
- In Tacloban alone, ninety percent of the structures are either destroyed or damaged while other cities, such as Ormoc, are reporting similar damage.
- The UN feared that disease would spread due is high due to the lack of food, water, shelter, and medication.
- Casualties were reported as a result of the lack of aid in affected areas
- Less affected areas such as Cebu and Manila. Catbalogan reported that their population more than doubled after the typhoon with the influx of refugees into the city.

AID

After Typhoon Haiyan there were many messages and offers of assistance from a range of international leaders. The aid contributions of **China** and the **United States** were given focus with regards to their involvement in the politics of the Philippines. **Japan** had offered and sent rescue teams to help possible survivors, as well as **Russia**