

Homework 1: Rivers and river management

1. Name one change to a river as you move downstream (1 mark)

2. Name the type of erosion where rocks in the river channel scrape against the river bank and bed (1 mark)

3. Explain how a meander forms (6 marks)

4. Explain one physical cause of flooding (2 marks)

5. Study Table 1 below. It shows the number of floods that occurred in Shrewsbury between 1998 and 2014.

Table 1.3 – Floods in Shrewsbury

Year	Number of floods in that year	Month
1998	1	October
2000	3	October November December
2002	1	February
2004	1	February
2007	2	June July
2014	1	February

Calculate the mean amount of floods per year that occurred in Shrewsbury between 1998 and 2014 (2 marks)

Remember to show your working out

Answer: _____

7. Describe two hard engineering strategies that can be used to reduce river flooding (4 marks)

8. Explain using Figure 1 and your own knowledge, the economic effects of flooding on different groups of people (6 marks)



Homework 2: Weather and Climate

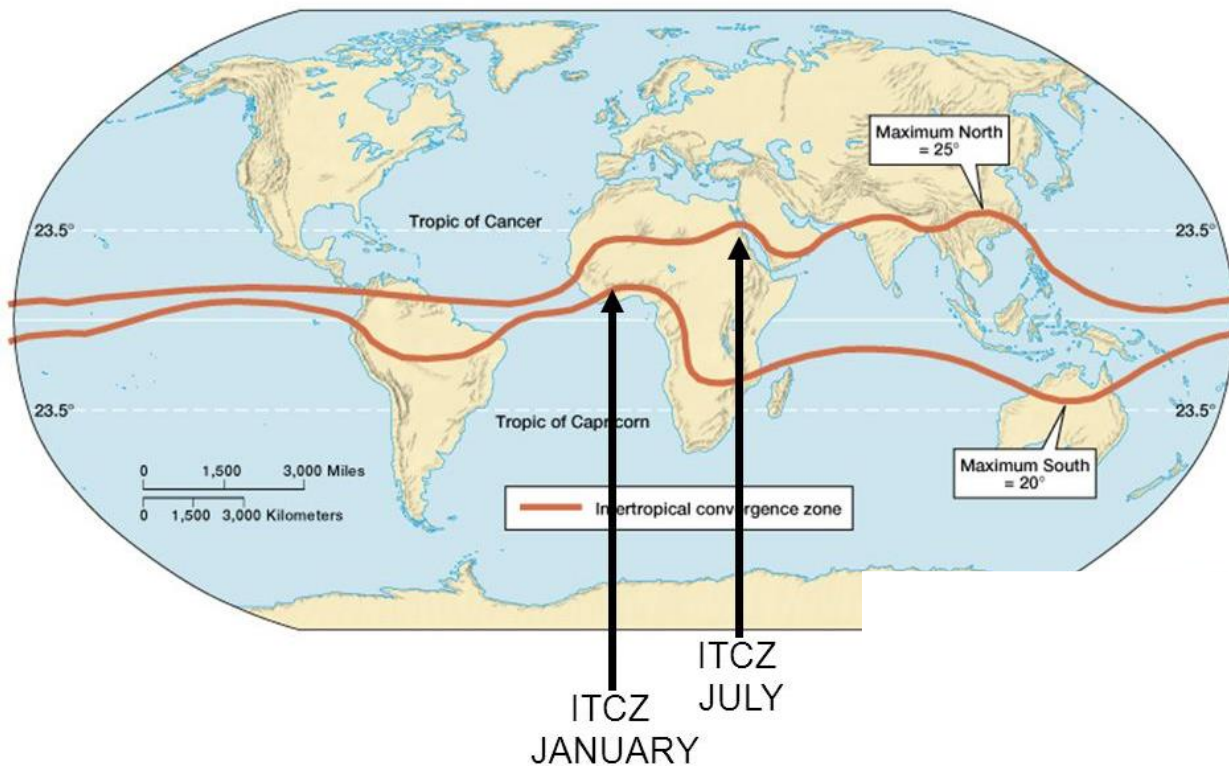
1. Give two characteristics of a semi-arid climate (2 marks)

1) _____

2) _____

2. Explain how air masses affect the climate of the UK (2 marks)

3. Describe the location of the July ITCZ (3 marks)



4. Explain how global atmospheric circulation creates semi-arid climates (2 marks)

Study Table 2 below

Table 5.4 – Maximum wind gusts recorded during Storm Frank (December 2015)

Location	Maximum wind gust (mph)
South Uist	85
Altnaharra	79
Magilligan	78
Fair Isle	78
Loftus	77
Isles of Scilly	75
Tiree	75

4a) What is the median value for maximum wind gusts? (1 mark)

Remember to show your working out

4b) Give one limitation of using mode for the data in Table 2 (1 mark)

5. Explain the impacts of low pressure on groups of people (6 marks)

Remember low pressure is where air rises and forms clouds so you get rain

You must include chains of reasoning – think “so what?”

Include an example – Storm Desmond (UK), Hurricane Katrina or Cyclone Nargis

Homework 3: Climate Change

This week's focus: explain questions

Exam tip: Always think: "So what?" This is a simple trick to help you improve your answers. It forces you to add explanation to your answers.

Example question: Explain one impact of river flooding on people (4 marks)

River floods can lead to houses being damaged, which means that people's possessions and belongings are likely to get damaged. As a result, residents need to spend more money buying replacements. This means that they have less of their income to spend on other things such as luxury items.

Examiner feedback: This student has taken one simple idea (houses being damaged) and kept asking themselves "so what" to build a chain. They use a variety of connectives (e.g. as a result) which allows them to explain their idea in detail.

1. Explain how two human activities are leading to climate change (4 marks)

Humans are burning fossil fuels which causes... _____

Secondly, _____

2. Explain one natural cause of climate change (2 marks)

3. Explain two possible social impacts of climate change (4 marks)

4. Explain two ways that governments can reduce the impacts of climate change (4 marks)

Homework 4: Desertification and Water Resource Management

1. Explain two ways that human activity is increasing the process of desertification (4 marks)

2. Suggest one problem with top-down developments like the Great Green Wall (2 marks)

3. Read the following extract on drought-tolerant crops.

Drought-tolerant crops require less water than others once they have been planted. Some farmers in LICs have begun switching to drought-tolerant crops including pearl millet. It provides food, fuel and construction material.

3a) Suggest how planting Pearl millet could reduce desertification (2 marks)

3b) Suggest one other benefit of growing pearl millet for communities in LICs (2 marks)

4. Explain how desertification is being managed (4 marks)

5. Explain how economic growth have led to increasing demands for water (2 marks)

6. Complete the gap fill using the words in the box (4 marks)

A _____ is the amount of water used by an individual either directly or as embedded water. As demand for water increases, humans are taking water out of sources faster than it can be replaced, which is known as _____. Countries that have a limited supply of water for their population have a water _____. This decreases their water _____.

deficit	strength	surplus
Water footprint	security	overabstraction

7. Using a named example, explain how a water transfer scheme within a country has benefitted an area (4 marks)

Named example: Kielder Water

4. Explain the challenges on groups of people caused by international water transfer schemes across national boundaries (6 marks)

Named example: Mekong River

Homework 5: Urban and rural processes and change in the UK & Urbanisation in global cities

1. Complete the gap fill on urban processes using the words in the boxes:

push	suburbanisation	pull	positive
migration	urbanisation	re-urbanisation	counter-urbanisation

_____ is an increase in the number of people living in built environments including cities like Cardiff. People often migrate to cities due to _____ factors like better services. As more people migrated to Cardiff in the 20th century, this led to _____ where the outer edge of the city grew outwards to accommodate the increase in people. However, recently we have seen a rise in _____ where people are migrating from urban areas to rural areas.

2. Explain one challenge of commuter settlements (2 marks)

3. Explain why shopping areas are moving away from the CBD to out of town retail parks (4 marks)

4. Match up the point with the explanation to explain why people move from urban areas to rural areas.

Point
Cars are gradually becoming more affordable for families...
House prices (and rent) in cities are very high...
Some cities have higher crime rates than rural areas...
Fibre optic cable is being laid in towns and rural areas of the UK...
Some inner cities have very high levels of air pollution which causes health issues such as asthma...

Explanation
...so people move to the countryside where the air is cleaner
...so people move to the countryside where they feel safer
...so people move to cheaper homes in the countryside and commute back into the city for work
...so people are able to use them to commute long distances to work in a city each day
...so people can work from home and communicate with work colleagues

5. Look at the photograph of a shopping street in the town centre of Lancaster



Use evidence from the photo. Explain the ways that Lancaster is encouraging more people to shop in the town centre (6 marks)

6. Use evidence from the photo to explain how living in a squatter home affects people who live there (4 marks)



7. Look at the information below about transport in Cardiff

 <p>Nextbike allows citizens in Cardiff to rent a bike for £1 every 30 minutes, or £10 for 24 hours. There are Nextbike stations all over the city.</p>	 <p>Cardiff is planning a new rapid bus transport network using electric vehicles. The aim is that the electricity will be generated using renewable energy sources.</p>
 <p>Cardiff Cross Rail – a new light rail/tram line from east to west connecting major population centres and new suburbs in the west with Cardiff Central Train Station.</p>	 <p>Park and Ride provides a quick and easy service that drops you off straight into the city centre. Cardiff has three Park and Ride sites, which can get you to the city centre in as little as 15 minutes. The price for car parking and return bus ticket is: £3.00 per car.</p>

Explain the different strategies Cardiff has been using to create a sustainable living environment (6 marks)

8. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNCs locating in NICs like India (4 marks)
