

Geography Homework Booklet



Year 7

Term 1: Weather and Climate – Can humans cope with extreme weather?

Geography Homework Tasks Term 1

Homework 1: Key words

Learn the keywords on the Knowledge Organiser for a mini test in class. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Homework 2: Writing task

Using the information on the Knowledge Organiser, write a paragraph explaining how you think Cyclone Nivar affected people in India. You should focus on naming specific things that happened and why this was a problem.

Challenge: Use the internet to research more information about Cyclone Nivar and how it affected India and its population.

Homework 3: End of topic assessment revision

Use the Knowledge Organiser to revise for your end of topic assessment on Weather and Climate.

You could create a revision poster, flashcards, or get a friend/family member to test you.

The last question on the test will be worth 8 marks, and you will be expected write at least 2 paragraphs. This question will also test your spelling, punctuation and grammar.

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Geography Knowledge Organiser Y7, Term 1: Weather and Climate Big Question: Can humans cope with extreme weather?

Without Geography, you're nowhere!



Key Words

UK Airmasses

Ney Words	UN AII IIId5565	
 Weather: The condition of the atmosphere Climate: The average weather conditions of a location over 30 years Precipitation: Water that falls from clouds (rain) Extreme weather: When a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern Tropical storm: A storm that forms near the equator and has high windspeeds and brings heavy rainfall Heatwave: An extended period of hot weather Drought: When an area has below-normal precipitation for a period of time Impact: A change that has happened Severe: When something is particularly bad Population: The people living in a particular area 	Polar Maritime Polar Maritime Polar Polar Continental Polar Continental The Tr Ocean The Tr	nass is a large volume of air which travels from ea to another. Airmasses bring different weather ons with them depending on the region that it has rom and the surface it has moved over. Tetic Maritime air mass travels over the sea from etic. It brings wet, cold air and snow in winter. opical Maritime air mass travels over the Atlantic and brings warm moist air, rain and mild weather. opical Continental air mass travels over land and hot dry air and hot weather in summer.
UK Heatwave (2022)	Cyclone Nivar, India (2020)	How do tropical storms form?
 On 19th July 2022, UK temperatures reached 40C for the first time on record. The intense heat affected the entire nation. Impacts: A rise in the number of people admitted to hospital. Wildfires which destroyed the environment and animal habitats. Disruption to public transport. Flights were unable to take off. Offices had to spend more money on air conditioning to keep workers cool. Many people living in flats were stuck indoors without air conditioning as they didn't have a garden or nearby park. Residents were banned from using garden hoses. 	 Cyclone Nivar brought severe impacts to south India. 120,000 people were evacuated Crops were destroyed meaning food supplies were limited Drinking water sources were contaminated b flood water Sea creatures such as molluscs had their habitats destroyed Hospitals were destroyed by the storm Farmers had fewer crops to sell Schools were damaged so children couldn't g to school 	A tropical storm is a storm caused by low pressure with wind speeds of over 74mph and torrential rain. This is an example of extreme weather . 1. The warm air from thunderstorms and the deep, warm ocean surface mix together 2. Trade winds at the equator cause the storm to spin due to the Earth's rotation. The storm rotates around an eye. 3. Air rises and the pressure decreases at higher altitudes