

# OCR (9-1) Geography A specification

## GCSE Geography WORKBOOK



### Unit 2: The world around us

# WORKBOOK

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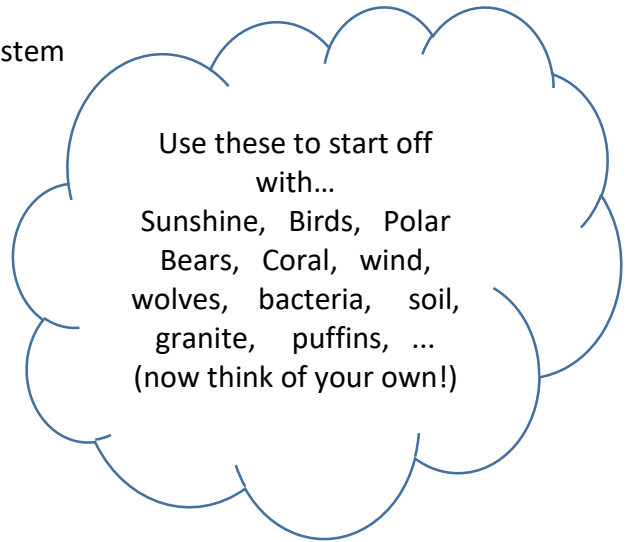
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# Ecosystems of the planet

List some of the abiotic and biotic elements of an ecosystem

Abiotic (non-living)	Biotic (living)



## Features of Ecosystems:

- List 4 types of ecosystem...
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Tropical rainforests have warm temperatures around what temperature? \_\_\_\_\_
- How have Liana plants adapted to living in the Tropical Rainforest? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Canada, Northern Russia and Greenland are named examples of which ecosystem?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- State two types of animal found in coral reefs
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Circle the types of ecosystem which are located within the tropics.  
Polar   Tropical grasslands   Hot Dessert   Coral Reefs  
Temperate forests   Temperate Grasslands   Tropical Rainforests.

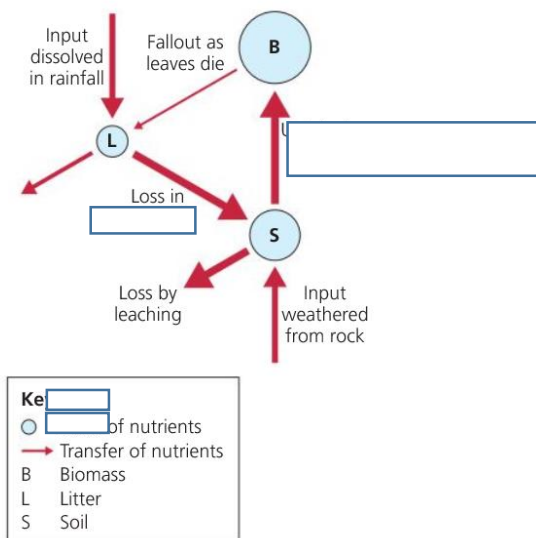
## Tropical Rainforests

Nutrient Cycle:

Which **two** statements below best explain why the nutrient cycle of tropical rainforests is rapid?

- Heavy rainfall washes away dead plant material
- Nutrients are in high demand from the fast growing plants
- The forest floor conditions allow for the quick decomposition of dead plant material.
- There is great biodiversity in tropical rainforests.

Complete the diagram



Define these key terms:

Leaching-

Litter-

Biomass-

## Water Cycle

Draw your own diagram of the water cycle. You must include the following key terms and their percentages:

- Evaporation
- Evapo Transpiration
- Transpiration
- Run off
- Interception.
- Canopy.

What is the term for the process by which water is lost from the pores in leaves and evaporated by heat?

- a) Convictional rainfall
- b) Condensation
- c) Evapotranspiration
- d) Microclimate

**Case Study: Peruvian Amazon**

**Value:**

Match the correct explanation. Fill in any blanks to make sure your facts and figures are accurate and specific.

Biodiversity	many traditional tribes live in the Peruvian amazon some of which have never been _____. They live a simple but sustainable life deep in the jungle.
Hydroelectricity	scientists believe that some rainforest plants can help cure _____ such as cancer, aid digestion and even help cure addiction. There is even the possibility that more plants will be discovered.
Medicine	2937 known species of amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles – ____% don't exist in any other country
Indigenous Tribes	there are plans to contribute ____ large dams in the Peruvian amazon – primarily to export electricity to support the Brazilian _____ industry
Timber	____, natural gas and _____ all found in this region. If exploited pose threats to people and the environment.
Minerals	many valuable hardwood species e.g. _____ and logging is widespread (both legal and illegal).

**Threats**

1. Timber/ Deforestation:

How much rainforest is cut down for timber? \_\_\_\_\_

What are the other causes for deforestation? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Energy:

What country has invested in oil exploration? \_\_\_\_\_

What impact does this exploration have? \_\_\_\_\_

What does the Camisea Natural Gas Project aim to do? \_\_\_\_\_

What could the positives for the project be? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the Interoceanic Highway? \_\_\_\_\_

What was it built? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Gold Mining:

How is gold extracted? \_\_\_\_\_

What toxic metal is used in the process of extraction? \_\_\_\_\_

What environmental impact does the process have? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Management:**

1. What is an NGO? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give an example? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the disadvantages of enforcing management plans? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. How will national parks and reserves help conserve the Amazon? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **Coral Reefs**

*Fill in the blanks:*

Coral reefs are found \_\_\_\_\_ of the equator, close to the \_\_\_\_\_. Close to countries such as, I \_\_\_\_\_, A \_\_\_\_\_ and the Caribbean.

They need certain conditions to survive. For example, the temperature needs to be (more/less) than 18, and ideal temperatures need to be between \_- \_\_\_\_\_. Corals prefer shallow seas so they can maximise the amount of sunlight. Sunlight is needed as the corals feed on \_\_\_\_\_, and algae needs sunlight to \_\_\_\_\_ and grow. The sea water also needs to be clear, \_\_\_\_\_ in the water can reduce the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ passing through the water.

### **Nutrient cycling:**

What is the nutrient cycle? \_\_\_\_\_

Define Symbiotic? \_\_\_\_\_

Give an example? \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Case Study: Andros Barrier Reef**

1. Which statement best describes the location of the Andros Barrier Reef?
  - a) The North East coast of Australia
  - b) The Bahamas, off the west of Mexico.
  - c) The Bahamas, off the south east of Florida.
  - d) In central America.

### **Value to humans and the planet**

1. *Read the description of how the coral reef is valuable. Write down the value.*

	coral reefs may hold the cures for some of the most serious and common illnesses.
	It is used as a laboratory to find out why it is so healthy so that findings can help support other coral reefs. The Andros Barrier Reef is one of the healthiest reefs in the world.
	Fishermen and tourists alike can easily visit the Andros coral reef.
	Corals provide sheltered conditions for the growth of mangrove swamps which are important because they provide shelter for fish to breed.

	coral reefs are a barrier to storm surges and hurricanes, absorbing the impact of waves and wind action for the island.
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2. How does tourism to the reef benefit the economy of the area? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Threats to the Andros Barrier Reef**

Which of the following are threats to the Andros Barrier reef:

- Overfishing                                      Pollution                                      Too much coral is eaten by sharks
- Oil and toxic waste                                      Climate change

1. What impact does over fishing cause for the coral? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. Fill in the gaps:

The Coral reef faces many treats. Some are natural and other can be caused by humans. They are very endangered and fragile ecosystems.

- Overfishing can cause coral reefs can be \_\_\_\_\_ by contact with anchors, boat hulls and people this can kill \_\_\_\_\_ and the coral itself. Therefore, causing the ecosystem to become imbalanced. Though harvesting of \_\_\_\_\_ is important economically it can be harmful to the reef.
- Pollution caused by a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and silt from \_\_\_\_\_. Causes the water to become \_\_\_\_\_ therefore restricting \_\_\_\_\_.
- Marine (water) pollution caused by oil and chemicals from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. is harmful to the coral and fish.
- Climate Change causes higher \_\_\_\_\_, triggering coral to expel \_\_\_\_\_. This reduces nutrient flows causing \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Define 'bleaching'- \_\_\_\_\_

**Management**

What role to scientists have in protecting the reef? \_\_\_\_\_

How big is the Expanded Andros West Side National Park? \_\_\_\_\_



**Possible long questions (8 – 12 marks) to consider for this case study**

- Discuss the impacts of exploitation on a rainforest/coral reef you have studied.
- Evaluate how successful the management of a tropical rainforest/coral reef you have studied has been.
- To what extent are tropical rainforests more at risk from threats than coral reefs?
- To what extent are tropical rainforests managed better than coral reefs?

## People of the planet

### Definitions and development indicators

Gap Fill – Use your lesson notes and the revision guide to complete the following task:

**Social development** is the improvement that has been made by a \_\_\_\_\_ in improving the \_\_\_\_\_ of people who live there e.g. \_\_\_\_\_, education, \_\_\_\_\_, healthcare and increasing \_\_\_\_\_.

**Economic development** is the \_\_\_\_\_ the country has made in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ e.g. value of \_\_\_\_\_, proportion of \_\_\_\_\_ working.

**Environmental development** recognises the importance of the natural world and includes looking at how countries are \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ gases or what they are doing to improve \_\_\_\_\_ quality.

**Sustainable development** is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the present will be met while \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of the \_\_\_\_\_.

Match the Key Term to Its Definition

Birth Rate	The average number of years a person born in a particular country might be expected to live.
Death Rate	The total value of goods produced and services provided by a country in a year, divided by the total number of people living in the country.
Life Expectancy	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, per year.
Literacy Rate	Percentage of the population who have access to the internet.
Infant Mortality Rate	Measures <b>gender</b> gaps in human <b>development</b> achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human <b>development</b> —health, knowledge and living standards using the same component indicators as in the HDI.
GDP per capita	The percentage of people, over the age of 15, who can read and write.
People per Doctor	The number of deaths of infants under one year old in a given year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
Gender Development Index	The number of doctors shared per 1000 people.
Internet Usage	Percent of people employed in farming (primary industry)
Percent GDP from agriculture	The number of live births, per 1000 people, per year.

Explain what the Human Development Index is, and why it is a useful indicator (3 marks).

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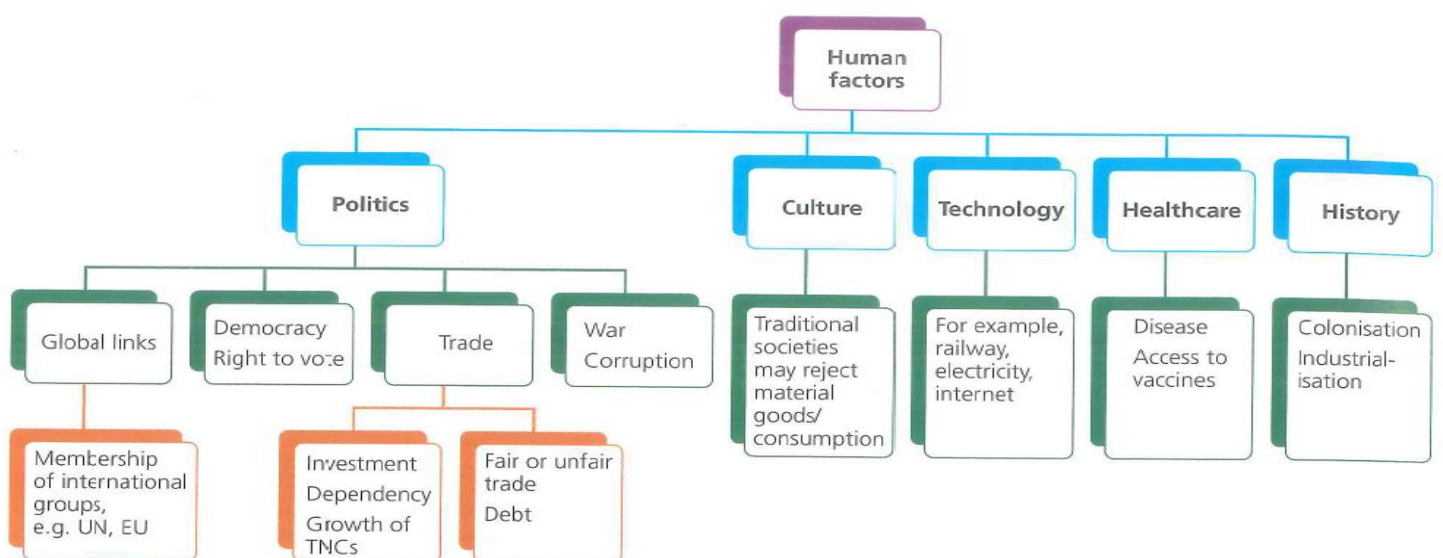
### Classification of countries and factors that affect development

Gap Fill – Use your lesson notes and the revision guide to complete the following task: (1 mark)

Countries are categorized according to \_\_\_\_\_ per person, \_\_\_\_\_ and links with other nations.

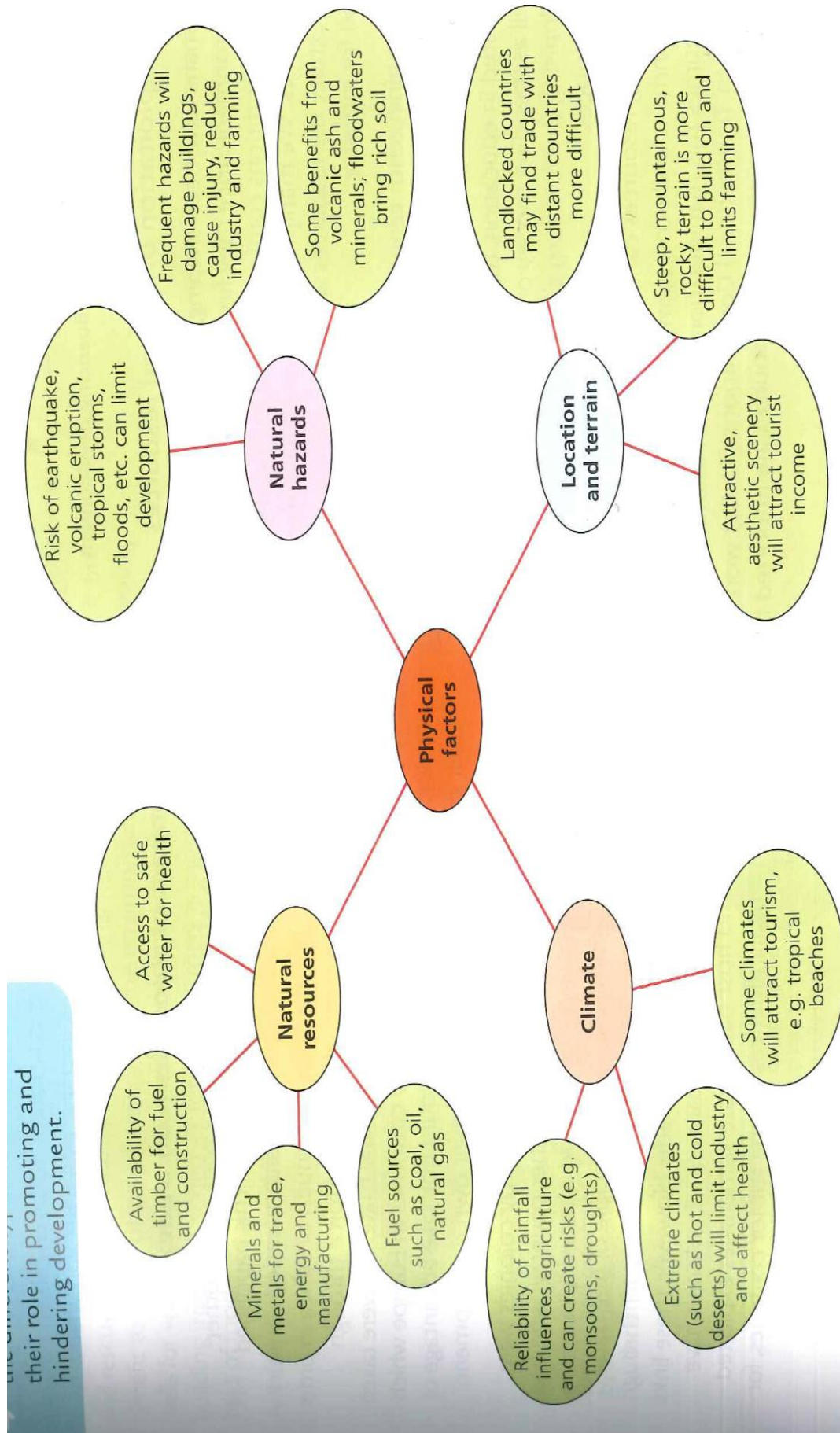
Ring the correct answer. How does the IMF classify countries: (1 mark)

- i) Advanced Countries, More Economically Developing Countries, Low-Income Developing Countries
- ii) Advancing Countries, Economically Developing Countries, Low-Income Developing Countries
- iii) Advanced Countries, Emerging Developing Countries, Low-Income Developing Countries
- iv) Advancing Countries, Emerging Developing Countries, Low-Income Developing Countries



▲ Figure 2 Human factors influencing development

For the figure above, which factors do you think will have the most influence on development? Why? (3 marks)



▲ Figure 1 Physical factors affecting development

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For the figure above, pick two types of physical factor, and explain how development can be affected by them. (4 marks)

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Use information from the Figures 1 and 2 above to answer the following question: Norway has an HDI of 0.944 compared with 0.33 for Niger. Which specific factors will have had an influence on these different countries. (6 marks)

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Explain the impact colonialism has had on trade (3 marks).

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List five causes of uneven development. (5 marks)

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Using two named countries, give a detailed reason for each why that country is poor. (4 marks)

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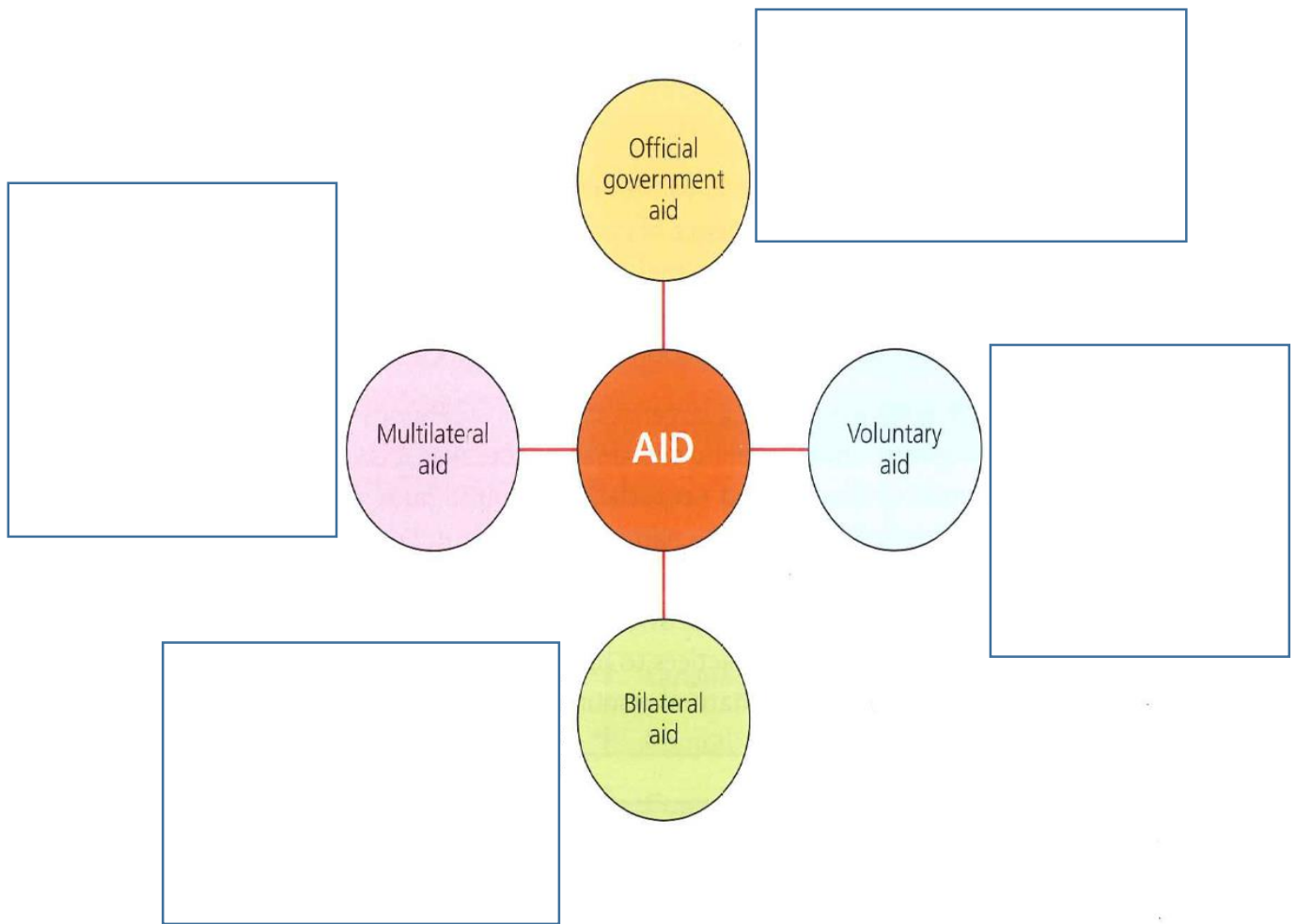
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## Aid

Define the following types of aid in the space provided. (4 marks)



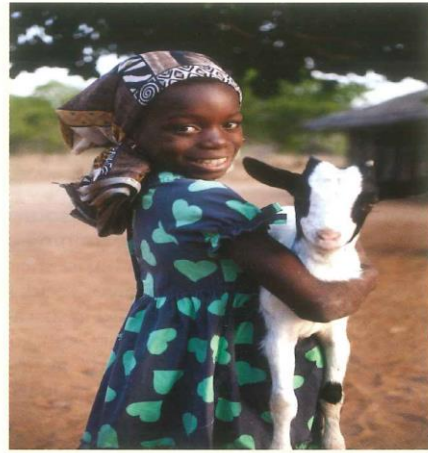
### 'Goat cycle'

The UK-based charity Oxfam's Unwrapped scheme offers people the chance to choose a 'gift' of a goat. A goat gift from Oxfam costs £25. The donation supports their Livelihoods projects, which include giving out livestock such as goats to communities in the developing world, as well as activities like business and agricultural training for farmers. The goats that Oxfam distribute are vaccinated and locally sourced. Goats can provide their owners with manure and milk, and can give birth to other goats over time, which can be sold. This means that agriculture is supported as well as the family that receives the goat.

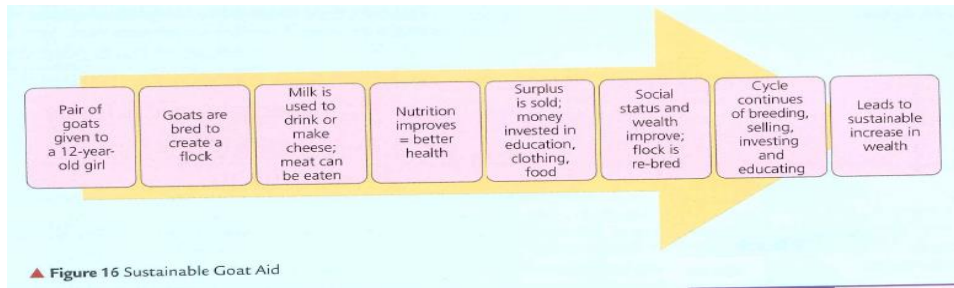
As a goat can continue to provide milk, manure and other baby goats over time, it is a sustainable gift. It is also a fairly hardy animal that can survive in most locations. Oxfam only provides livestock where keeping them is a traditional or essential part of people's way of life. They don't introduce the practice of animal husbandry, release animals into the wild or import animals.

Some criticism of such schemes suggests that animals are being provided in areas that are already suffering from water shortages and desertification, which will add to the demands for water. They also suggest that the scheme is designed to ease the conscience of people in the UK rather than being truly helpful in the long term. Andrew Tyler of Animal Aid has said that: 'All farmed animals require proper nourishment, large quantities of water, shelter from extremes of weather and veterinary care. Such resources are in critically short supply in much of Africa.'

Oxfam are clear that the provision of livestock is always part of a larger sustainable livelihoods programme, and they are concerned with long-term environmental sustainability because it is an essential requirement for human development and well-being – especially relevant to poor people, whose lives and livelihoods are more closely linked with the natural environment. Local staff, partners and local communities have detailed knowledge of the grazing patterns and feeding practice needed to decide if and where animals should be provided. Communities are also supported in adopting environmentally friendly farming practices to help them use land and water resources more efficiently, protect and even restore natural resources.



▲ Figure 4 The Oxfam Unwrapped scheme



▲ Figure 16 Sustainable Goat Aid

Using the text and Figure 16 above, explain why Got Aid might be considered sustainable. Be sure to include a relevant Case Study in your example. (8 marks)

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Using the text and Figure 16 above, explain why it is important to invest in young girls through aid. Be sure to use a relevant Case Study in your answer. (6 marks)

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Compare and contrast the top down vs. Bottom Up approaches to aid. (4 marks)

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## Rostow's model of development

State which stage a country you have studied is in and explain why. (4 marks)

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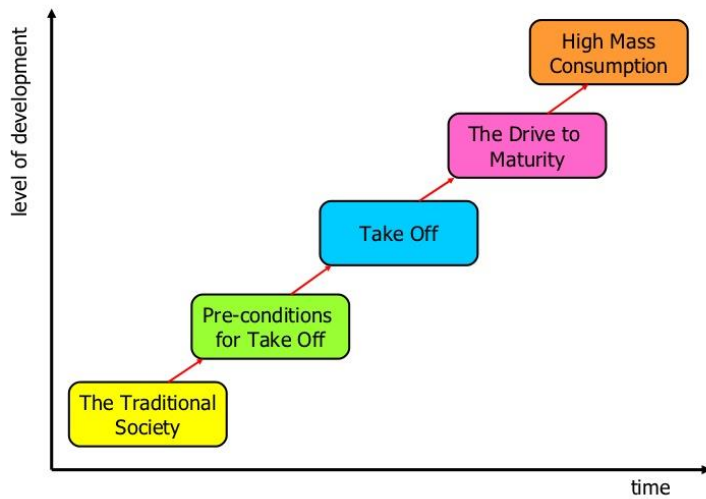
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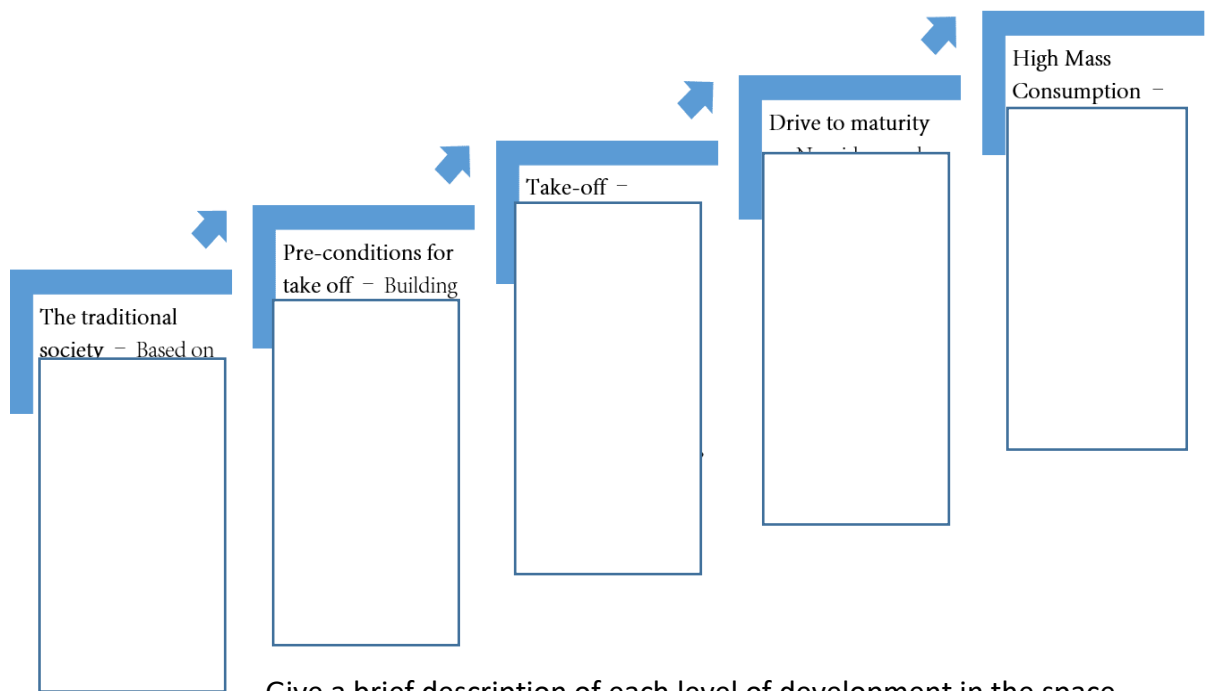
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The Rostow Model



Give a brief description of each level of development in the space provided. (5 marks)

**Case study: Ethiopia**

For a place you have studied, explain how landscape and climate have influenced the country's development. (8 marks)

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Give in detail the advantage and disadvantages of TNC's locating and investing in Ethiopia. (6 marks)

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Describe some of the social factors that have influenced Ethiopia's development. (4 marks)

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### Mega and world cities

Using the map, describe the distribution of world cities. (5 marks)

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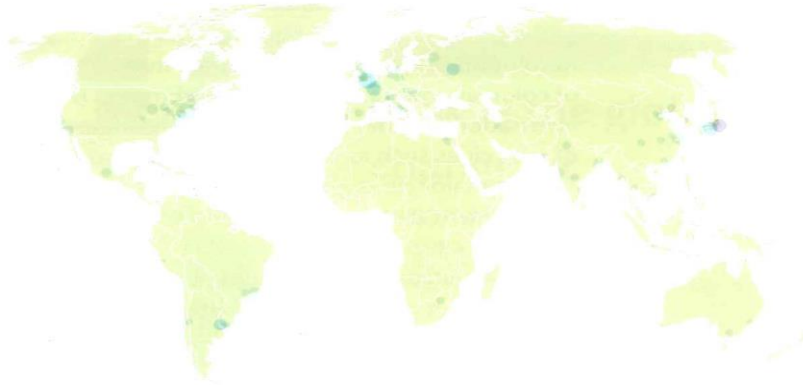
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▲ Figure 7 World cities

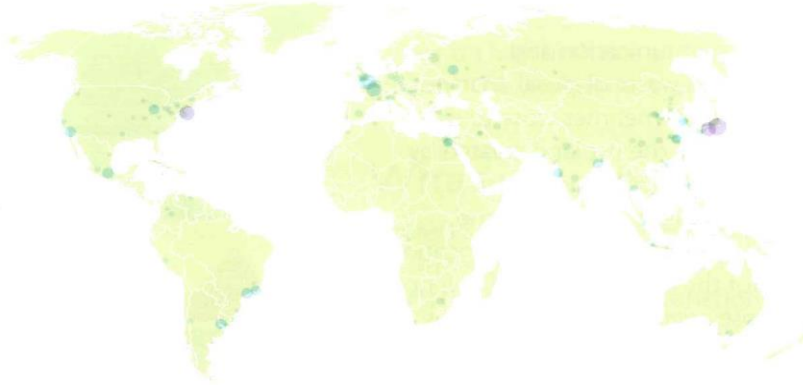
# Cities, megacities and world cities and their changing distribution since 1950

1950



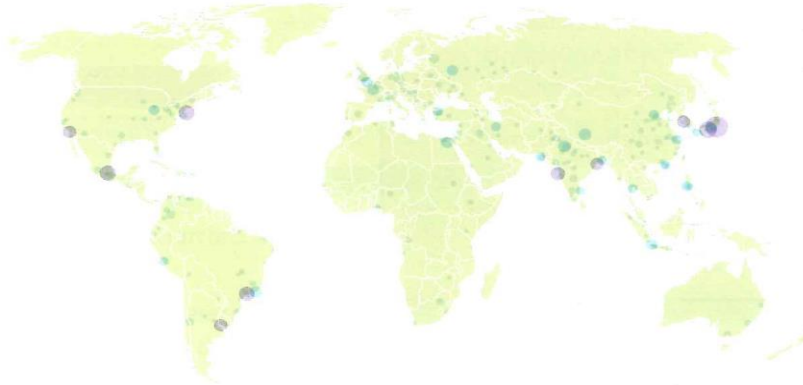
Top 15 cities in 1950 (millions)	
1	New York-Newark, USA (12)
2	Tokyo, Japan (11)
3	London, UK (8)
4	Paris, France (6.5)
5	Shanghai, China (6)
6	Moscow, Russia (5)
7	Buenos Aires, Argentina (5)
8	Chicago, USA (5)
9	Calcutta, India (4.5)
10	Beijing, China (4)
11	Osaka-Kobe, Japan (4)
12	Los Angeles, USA (4)
13	Berlin, Germany (3)
14	Philadelphia, USA (3)
15	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (3)

1970



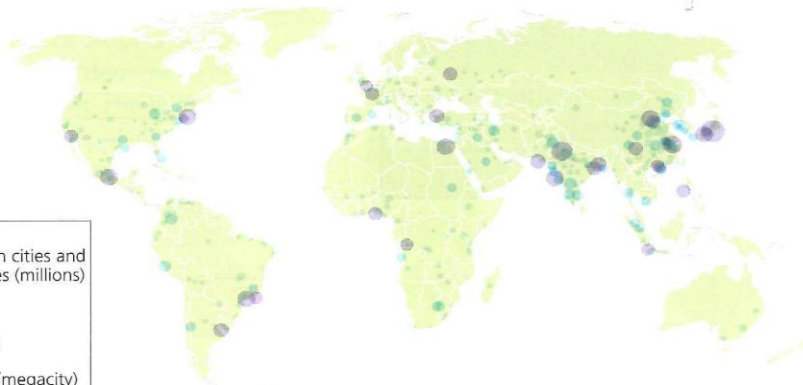
Top 15 cities in 1970 (millions)	
1	Tokyo (23)
2	New York-Newark (16)
3	Osaka-Kobe (9)
4	Mexico City, Mexico (9)
5	Los Angeles (8)
6	Paris (8)
7	Buenos Aires (8)
8	São Paulo, Brazil (8)
9	London (7.5)
10	Moscow (7)
11	Chicago (7)
12	Shanghai (7)
13	Calcutta (7)
14	Rio de Janeiro (7)
15	Mumbai, India (7)

1990

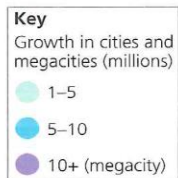


Top 15 cities in 1990 (millions)	
1	Tokyo (35)
2	New York-Newark (16)
3	Mexico City (15)
4	São Paulo (15)
5	Mumbai (12)
6	Osaka-Kobe (11)
7	Calcutta (11)
8	Los Angeles (11)
9	Seoul, Korea (10.5)
10	Buenos Aires (10.5)
11	Rio de Janeiro (10)
12	Paris (9)
13	Cairo, Egypt (9)
14	Moscow (9)
15	Delhi, India (8)

2014



Top 15 cities in 2014 (millions)	
1	Tokyo (38)
2	Delhi (25)
3	Shanghai (23)
4	Mexico City (21)
5	São Paulo (21)
6	Mumbai (21)
7	Osaka-Kobe (20)
8	Beijing (19)
9	New York-Newark (19)
10	Cairo (18)
11	Dhaka, Bangladesh (17)
12	Karachi, Pakistan (16)
13	Buenos Aires (15)
14	Calcutta (15)
15	Istanbul, Turkey (14)



▲ Figure 3 Growth in cities and megacities

Using Figure 3, describe the major changes that have taken place in the locations of the largest cities. (4 marks)

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Using Figure 3, explain why these was a decline in the growth of cities in the ACs during the period from 1950 to 2014. (4 marks)

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London, New York, Hong Kong and Buenos Aires are all cities with world city status. Given the characteristics of world cities, suggest three reasons why they are thought of as being world cities. (3 marks)



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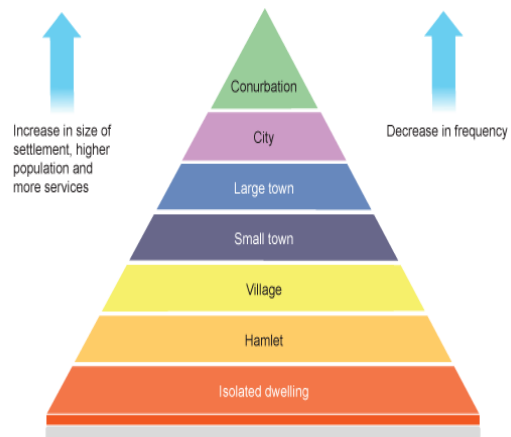
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Today, more than \_\_\_\_\_ % of the world's population lives in urban areas. (1 mark)

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) 50
- d) 75

23. The number of urban dwellers rises by 180 000 per day and by 2050, \_\_\_\_\_ world's population is set to live in an urban area. (1 mark)

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) 50
- d) 75



The pyramid above is called a: (1 mark)

- a) Urban Classification Hierarchy
- b) Settlement Hierarchy
- c) Urban Hierarchy Pyramid
- d) Settlement Pyramid

What is a 'conurbation'. (1 mark)

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What are megacities? (1 mark)

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Give and explain two reasons why megacities are important. (4 marks)

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28. What is the 'Multiplier Effect' in relation to world cities? (2 marks)

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29. Gap Fill – Use your lesson notes and the Revision Guide to complete the following task:

\_\_\_\_\_ countries (ACs) grew most rapidly during the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ century during their \_\_\_\_\_ revolutions. Baby booms during both this time and then in the post war period meant that AC \_\_\_\_\_ areas experienced \_\_\_\_\_ urban \_\_\_\_\_ and the creation of \_\_\_\_\_. Paris and London were the first cities to reach a \_\_\_\_\_ people.

EDCs and LIDCs are currently experiencing rapid \_\_\_\_\_.

o Growth in Chinese cities has been driven by economic \_\_\_\_\_ of urban areas and the need for a large \_\_\_\_\_. 200 million people moved to urban areas in East Asia between 2000 and 2010.

o Lagos, Nigeria has experienced rapid \_\_\_\_\_. In 1950 it had a population of 300 000 now it has a population of 18 million.

### **Rapid growth in LIDC cities**

Define the term 'social inequality'. (1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_

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Give two causes of Rapid Urbanization in LIDCs. (2 marks)

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In the boxes given, list 3 push factors and 3 pull factors which drive rural to urban migration in LIDCs. (6 marks)

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Suggest some advantages and disadvantages of megacities for people who live in them. (3 marks)

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Outline the negative consequences of rapid urban growth in LIDCs. Use examples in your answer (5 marks)

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**Case study: Rosario**

How has migration affected the character of Rosario?

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Describe the physical features of Rosario.

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For an EDC city that you studied, evaluate the success of a scheme to improve the quality of life of those that live in the city. (5 marks)

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For an EDC city you have studied, outline one scheme for improving the sustainability of a particular area. (8 marks)

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# Environmental threats to the planet

## Climate change and its causes

Complete the gaps to explain the natural causes of climate change:

The way the Earth moves around the \_\_\_\_\_ affects the way the Earth receives \_\_\_\_\_ from the Sun. The path of the Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun can \_\_\_\_\_ to an \_\_\_\_\_ from a perfect circle. This changes how far the Sun is from the Earth. When the earth is \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun, it receives \_\_\_\_\_ solar energy and so the climate cools. When it is \_\_\_\_\_, it receives \_\_\_\_\_, so it \_\_\_\_\_ up.

The amount of solar energy from the sun also changes due to the number of \_\_\_\_\_ on the sun. The more \_\_\_\_\_ there are, the \_\_\_\_\_ the solar output, and so the temperature of the earth \_\_\_\_\_.

Large \_\_\_\_\_ emit \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere. This creates a giant blanket around the earth, which can \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of solar radiation able to pass through. This \_\_\_\_\_ the earth.

Cools down energy	sulphur orbit	further away increases	sun stretch	reduce oval spots
volcanic eruptions	less	closer	warms	
sun spots	greater	ash	more	

Describe how the following human causes enhance the greenhouse effect:

Food production: cows and rice fields

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Burning of fossil fuels: cars, industry and energy

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Destruction of carbon sinks

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Explain how the natural greenhouse effect works

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**Evidence for climate change**

For each of the strategies, describe how it works and an advantage or disadvantage of this method.

	How does it tell us about climate change?	What is an advantage or disadvantage of this?
Ice core		
Tree rings		
Paintings and diaries		
Global temperature data		

## Impacts of climate change

Categorise the following into social, economic and environmental effects of sea level rise.

Transport systems (such as railways, roads and airports) may be damaged.	Damage to coral reefs by storms and powerful waves will affect fish breeding grounds and ecosystems.	Fresh water sources such as wells could be polluted by salty seawater. This is called salinization.
600 million people live in coastal areas that are less than 10m above sea level	Damage could occur to coastal ecosystems such as mangrove swamps, which form natural barriers to storms.	People may suffer increased frequency of flooding and storm damage
Valuable agricultural land (e.g. in Bangladesh and Vietnam) may be lost to the sea or polluted by seawater.  Harbours and ports may be affected which will have an impact on trade.	People living in vulnerable areas may have to move home or even move to different countries. Some small island states such as Tuvalu are particularly at risk.	Many important world cities including New York, Venice and London could be affected.

Which of the above effects do you think is the worst and why?

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Where is Tuvalu?

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What is happening here?

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Explain two impacts of climate change on Tuvalu.

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Explain one way that Tuvaluans are responding to the crisis.

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**Can extreme weather events be linked to climate change?**

Identify 5 weather events that could indicate that more extreme weather is linked to climate change.

For each, say where, what and when.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

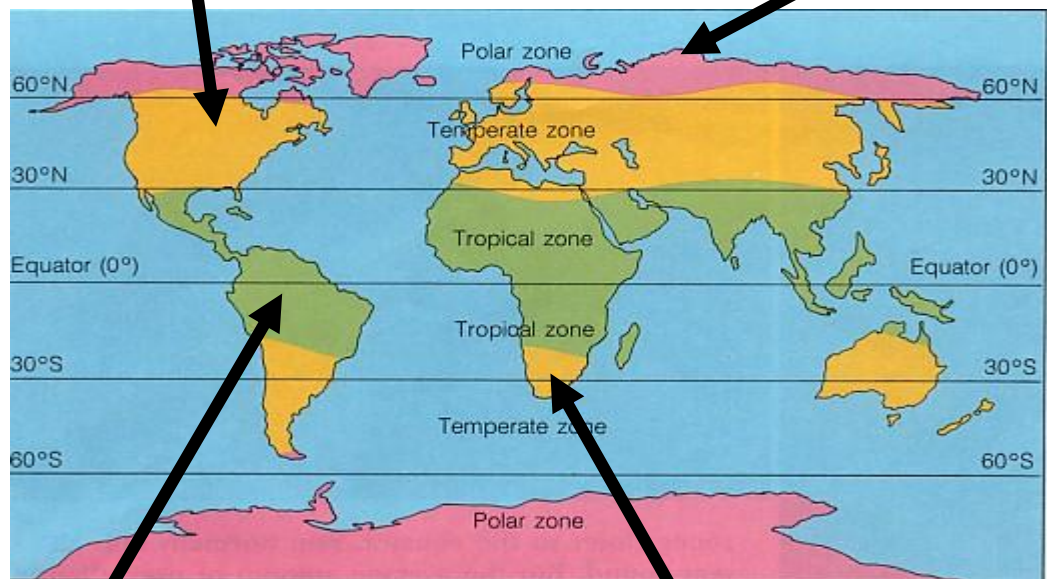
## Major climate zones of the world

For each of the climates identified:

- Where is it found?
- What weather is experienced here?
- Why does it experience this weather?

Temperate climate:

Polar climate:



Tropical climate:  
2.

Sub - Tropical climate:  
1.

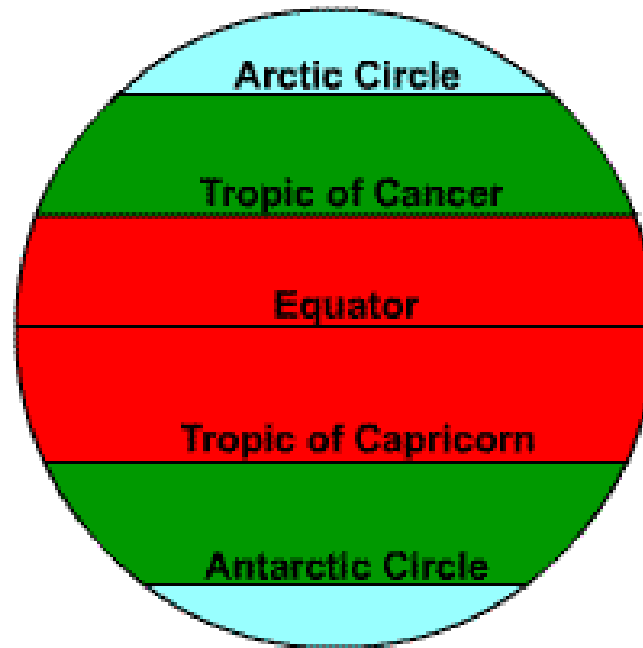


## Global atmospheric circulation

Draw onto the image of the earth the following:

- Polar cell
- Ferrell cell
- Hadley cell

For each, think about the direction of warm air and cold air – where is it rising and sinking?  
Put on the degrees of latitude at each major line.



## High and low pressure weather systems

Draw and annotate a diagram in the box below to explain what happens in a low pressure weather system and identify the weather you would expect to find in a low pressure.

Fill in the blanks to help explain what happens in a high pressure weather system.

When air cools, it becomes \_\_\_\_\_ and starts to \_\_\_\_\_ towards the ground. As the air is sinking there are \_\_\_\_\_. As the air sinks, it \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't take place. No condensation means \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore \_\_\_\_\_. Also, \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ means that most of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere is removed before the air reaches \_\_\_\_\_. At \_\_\_\_\_ N and S of the equator, high pressure weather systems are usually associated with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (through possibly not hot) calm weather.

sub tropics	denser	30	equator
few clouds	warms	clear skies	condensation
no clouds	moisture	no rain	heavy rain
sink	dry		

### Weather extremes

Identify locations that experience extremes in weather. For each, say where, what and why

Coldest

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Warmest

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Wettest

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

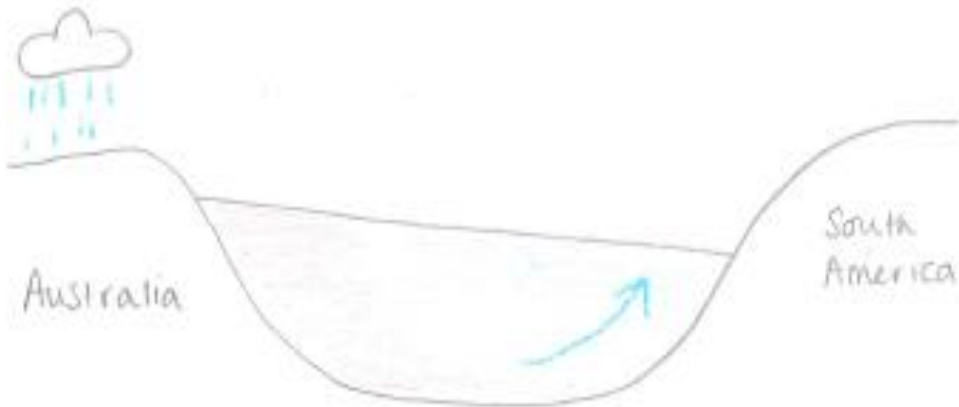
Windiest

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

## El Nino and La Nina

For each of the images, add in labels to explain what is happening.

A normal year



An El Nino year



A La Nina Year



For each of the statements, decide if it occurs in an El Nino year or in a La Nina year.

What?	El Niño or La Nina?
Higher rainfall in Indonesia and the Philippines	
Heavy rain in California, Mexico and the Coasts of Peru and Ecuador often results in flooding and mudslides	
More cyclones in Hawaii and Polynesia but fewer in North Australia	
Eastern Africa, California and South America may experience drought	
More hurricanes in the Caribbean and USA	
Rainfall is reduced in Southeast Asia, Oceanic and India, leading to drought, crop failure and wildfires	
Southern Africa may experience drought	

### **Tropical storms**

What is a tropical storm and where do they tend to be located?

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How do tropical storms form?

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Are tropical storms becoming more frequent?

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## Drought

What is a drought and where do they tend to be located?

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Why do droughts occur?

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Explain how human activity can make droughts worse.

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What do the letters ITCZ stand for? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the ITCZ?

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**Case study: Big Dry – Australia**

When? \_\_\_\_\_

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

What were the physical causes of the drought?

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Explain two other causes of the drought

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Outline three ways that people and the environment were affected by the drought.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

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3. \_\_\_\_\_

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Explain two governmental responses to the drought.

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**Possible long questions (8 – 12 marks) to consider for this case study**

- Discuss the effects on people and the environment for your chosen case study
- Evaluate the success of the response to the drought that you have studied
- To what extent was the response to the drought you studied successful?
- Outline the causes and the effects of the drought that you studied.