

OCR (9-1) Geography A specification

GCSE Geography WORKBOOK



Unit 1: Living in the UK today

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Landscapes of the UK

River processes

1. Add the geomorphic processes to the correct definitions.

Erosion

Transportation

Weathering

Deposition

Mass movement

	The wearing away of rock, stones and soil by a moving force e.g. rivers, waves, wind or glaciers which take the material away.
	The process by which material is carried along the coast by waves or along a river.
	The breakdown of material in the place they were found by mechanical (physical, chemical and biological processes).
	The laying down (dropping) of materials that have been transported by the river or waves.
	Material which moves downhill due to the pull of gravity.

2. Complete the gap fill on the four types of erosion.

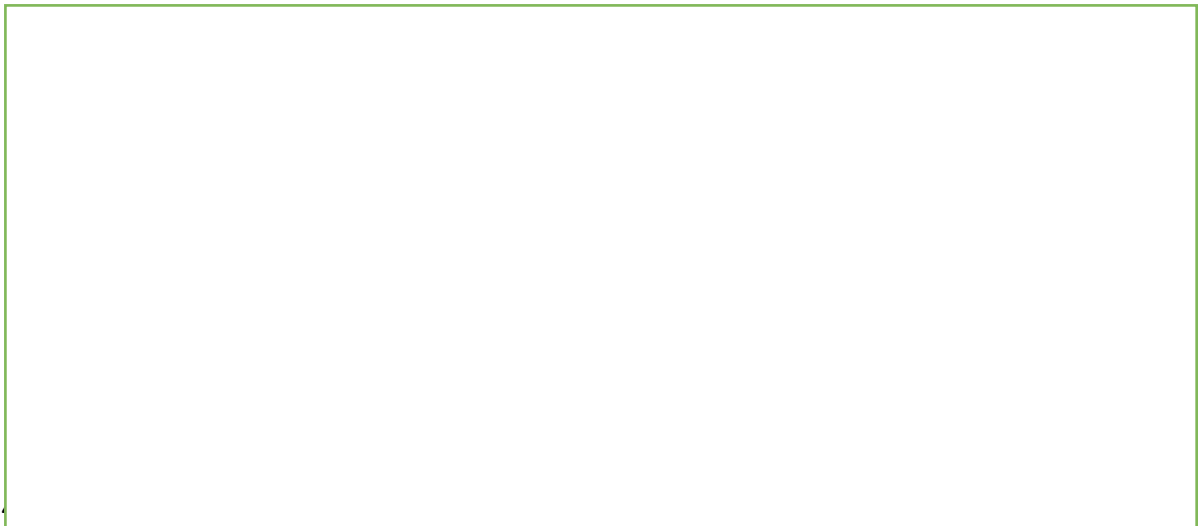
_____ action – the sheer _____ of water hitting the banks of the river.

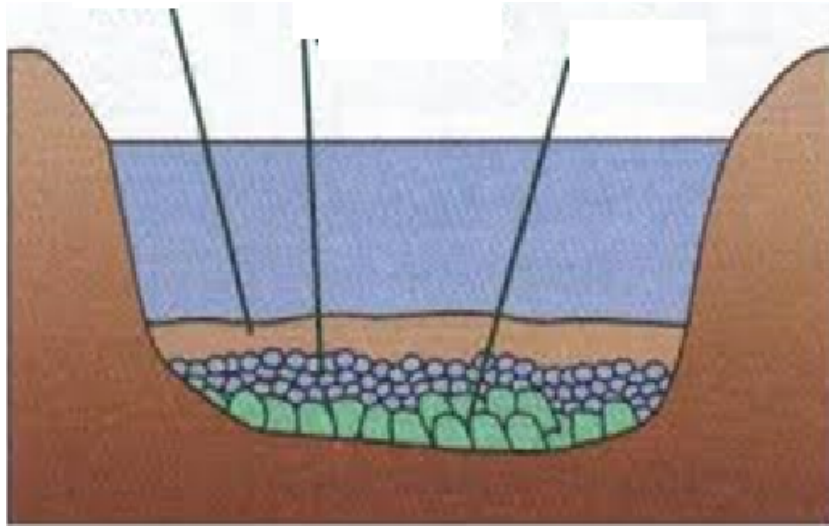
Solution – some rocks _____ the banks and bed of a _____ are dissolved by acids in the water.

_____ – fine material rubs against the river bank. The bank is _____, by a sort of sandpapering action.

Attrition – where _____ collides with other material, and breaks up into _____ and smaller pieces.

3. Draw the four types of transportation.

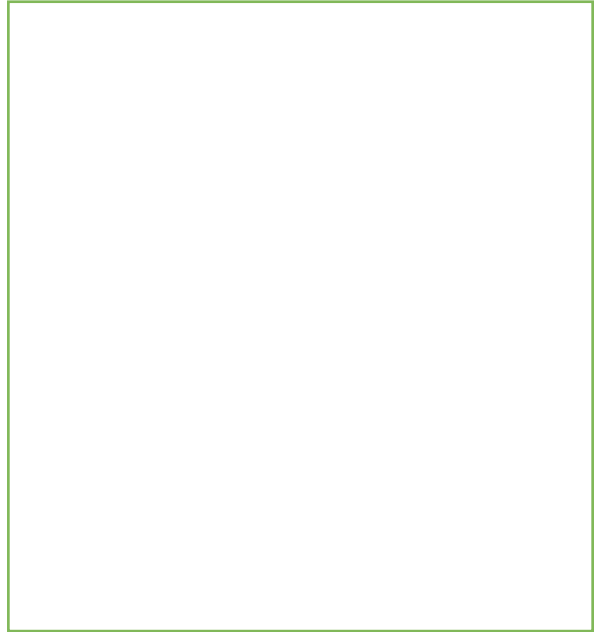




5. Describe the three types of weathering including diagrams in your answer.

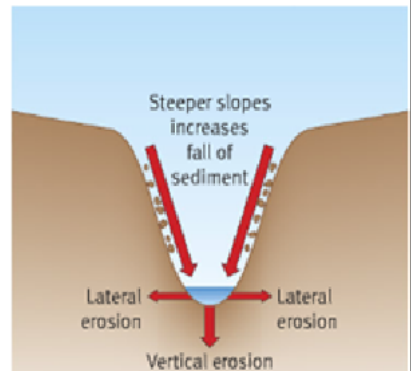
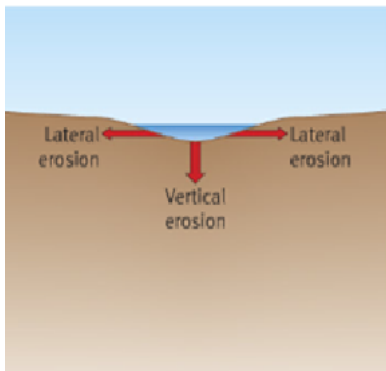
6. Draw a diagram of the two types of mass movement based on their definitions.

- a. Soil creep - Individual particles of soil slowly move down the slope under gravity and collect at the bottom of the valley. The river then transports this material.
- b. Slumping – happens when the bottom of a valley side is eroded by the river. Material on the valley side slides downwards in a rotational manner, often triggered by precipitation.



7. Complete the following diagram to show the formation of a v-shaped valley.

The 3-step formation of a V-shaped valley...



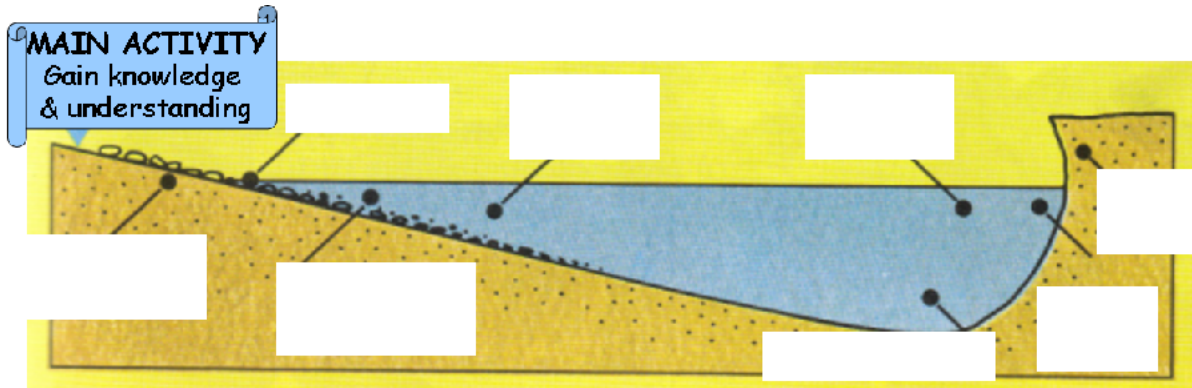
- A. Falling rock and the force of water help to create a plunge pool
- B. Water flows over a gap in hard rock
- C. As the waterfall retreats it leaves a steep-sided gorge
- D. The hard rock falls into the water as there is nothing to support it
- E. The waterfall retreats over time, with the process starting again
- F. Over thousands of years the waterfall can move several miles
- G. The water starts to undercut soft rock underneath the hard rock.

8. Order the following statements to explain the formation of a waterfall.

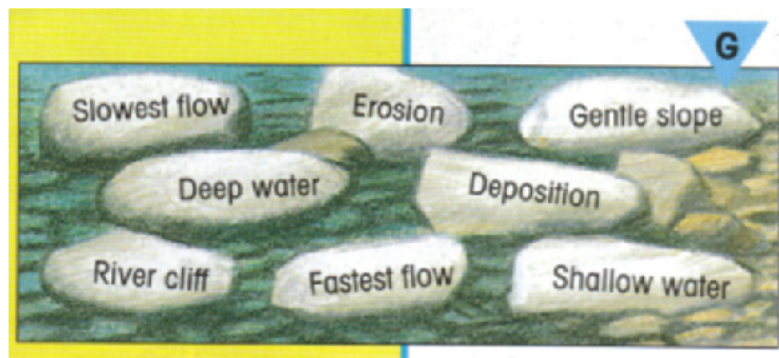
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

9. Draw a sequence of diagrams to show the formation of a gorge.

10. Annotate the meander below:



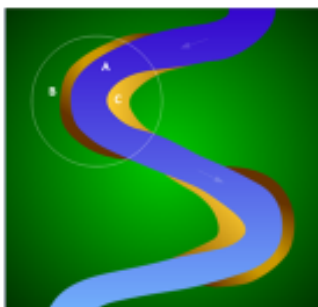
1. Draw the diagram above and add the labels below to the correct section.
2. Complete the missing word exercise.



11. Complete the diagram and description for the formation of an ox-bow lake.

Formation of Ox Bow Lakes

1.



The river flows faster on the _____ of the bend causing _____. On the inside of the bend the river flow is _____ causing _____.

Slower outside deposition erosion

2.



The meander starts to move _____ over time. The types of erosion causing this are _____ and _____.

back abrasion hydraulic action

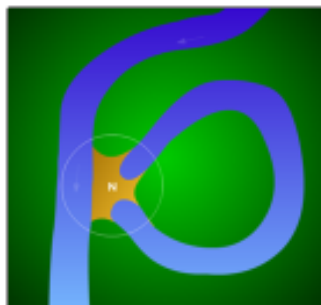
3.



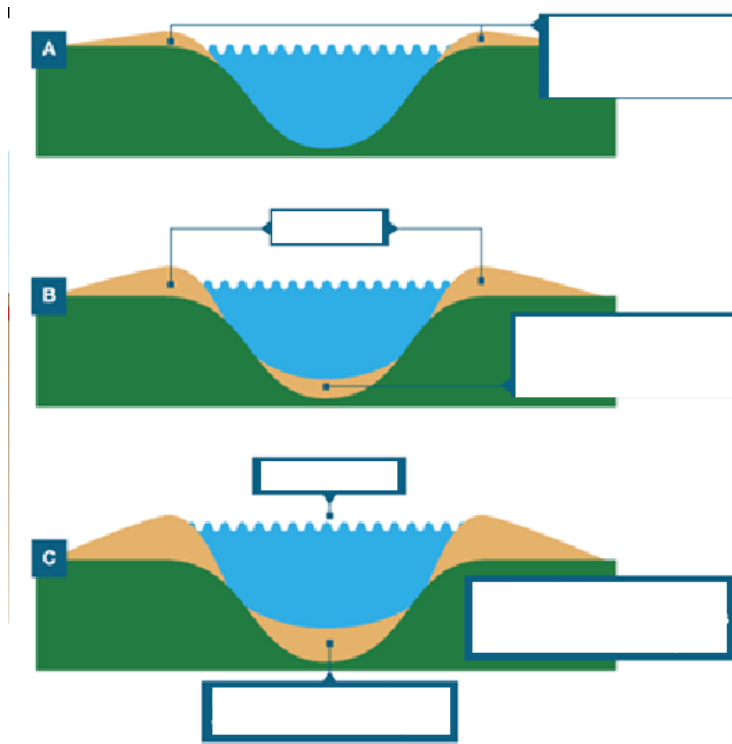
New land is formed on the _____ of the bend.

Inside or Outside

4.



12. Complete the annotations and describe what a floodplain is.



River Tees Case study questions:

Describe the location of the River Tees.

Describe the changes to relief over the river's course.

Explain how the changes in relief will affect the following geomorphic processes (e.g. where will they be strongest/weakest and how does relief cause this?):

- Vertical erosion
- Lateral erosion
- Deposition
- Mechanical Weathering (Freeze thaw – link to altitude)

Coastal processes

Match the definitions:

Abrasion		Where rocks are dissolved in water..
Attrition		Where water forces its way into cracks, which creates weaknesses in rocks, splitting them apart
Hydraulic action		Where pebbles hit each other or landforms making rocks break and get smaller and rounder.
Corrosion		When sediment is thrown against a surface by water and rubs the material to smooth the landform

Define the process of longshore drift (1).

Explain the formation of stacks. Use erosional terms in your answer (4)

On the map below label on LSD, spit, salt marsh and recurved part



Fill in the gaps to complete the explanation of a spit formation.

A _____ is a long narrow ridge of _____ attached at one end to the coast. It is built up by _____ transporting material along the coast. They occur when there is a _____ in the _____ of the coastline and often where there is also a _____ meeting the sea. Where the coastline changes direction, sand and shingle are _____ in water that is _____ by the headland. This material builds upwards and outwards, forming a spit. If the wind blows from a _____ direction, it will blow the sand at the end of the spit, causing it to _____ and will become _____ over time. The spit _____ go all the way across the river mouth due to the _____. Over time, a _____ develops behind the spit.

sheltered	spit	hooked	sand	different
salt marsh	change river	river flow		deposited
curve	cannot	longshore drift	direction	

Describe the location of the North Norfolk coast.

Describe how a sea wall works to prevent erosion.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of groynes.

Describe how coastal erosion has affected people in Happisburgh.

How does human activity affect the landscape of the North Norfolk coast?

People of the UK

Trade, diversity and Salford

Define the term trade deficit

Describe the pattern of employment and education in the UK. Can you then make any links between the two factors?

Describe the pattern of development in the UK.

Explain how geographical location has caused uneven development.

Fill in the gaps about government policy and uneven development. (You will need to use the revision guide)

The government is planning on improving _____ to better connect London to the North as part of the _____ scheme. One way is the _____ train. This will connect London with _____, _____, Leeds and Manchester. It will

mean that you will be able to get to _____ in less than _____ hours. It won't be completed until _____.

Describe the location of Salford.

Give one PEE reason to explain:

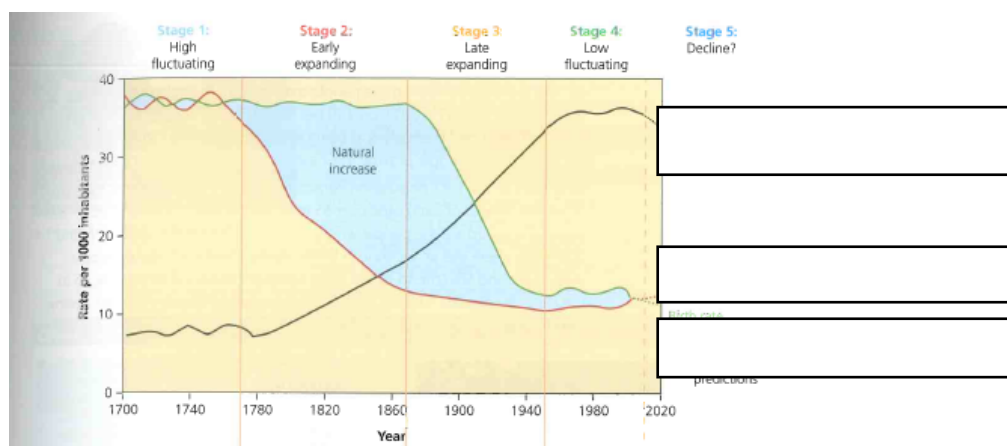
- Why Salford grew initially
- Why Salford declined
- How it has grown recently.

Changes to the population and Leeds

Match the definitions:

Natural increase		A survey that measures the population of a country
Birth rate		The movement of people from one country into another
Immigration		The number of live births per 1000 of the population
Census		The difference between birth rate and death rate.

Label the three different coloured lines



Categorise the following into **cause, effect and response**.

The main reason is that a large number of people have born after the Second World War and through the 1960's (baby boomers) are now moving into old age.	Healthcare costs are very high and will increase as the elderly require support services and expensive treatments.	Retirement age, which used to be 65, is being phased out to encourage people to continue working.
Shortages of places in care homes, many of which are expensive.	People living more active lives and benefitting from regular exercise.	A greater awareness of the benefits of a good diet.
Older people act as volunteers in hospitals, advice centres, food banks, etc.	Government- issued pensioner bonds in 2015 to encourage older people to save money for the future.	Older people are valued employees as they have high standards and are reliable.
Pensioners receive support in the form of care, reduced transport costs and heating allowances (winter fuel payments) which is expensive for the government. This may be withdrawn from wealthy pensioners in the future.	<i>Pronatalist</i> policies to encourage an increase in birth rate to balance the population structure. This could include cheaper childcare, improved maternity and paternity leave and higher child benefit payments.	Allowing more immigration would also address the need for a larger young workforce and higher birth rate, but this is controversial.
Many older people are keen to travel and to join clubs, societies, sport centres, etc. This helps to boost the economy and provides jobs.	The government could encourage people to take out private health insurance to cut NHS costs.	Reductions in smoking, which caused a huge early death toll in the past.
Many older people are reasonably well off financially so can afford a reasonable standard of life.	Improved healthcare and new treatments prolong life, especially from diseases such as cancer and heart conditions.	Many older people are looked after by their middle aged children, often affecting their lives and their ability to remain in full time employment.
State pension age is gradually being increased to 67.		

Name five areas where recent immigrants have come from

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Explain one social and one economic advantage of immigration to the UK

Define suburbanisation

Describe a consequence of re-urbanisation

Describe how immigration has changed the character of the city

Explain the challenges that Leeds faces.

Evaluate how successful Leeds's management of the challenges have been

Environmental challenges of the UK

Extreme weather and ecosystems

Explain one factor that affects the weather in the UK

Explain an extreme weather event caused by one air mass. Use a fact in your answer.

Describe the impacts of a flood on people.

Describe the impacts of the mechanisation of farming on the environment/ecosystems.

Describe what fracking is.

Describe why water transfer schemes are needed in the UK.

Describe the impacts of reservoirs of the environment/ecosystems

Energy in the UK

Define the term energy mix.

What is the biggest source of energy in the UK?

How much as coal use declined by and over what period?

Why has coal use declined? Consider how the government and international organisations affected this.

Why has the use of gas increased in the UK? Consider how the government and international organisations affected this.

Define what renewable energy is and give an example.

What is biomass?

Explain one national strategy to increase sustainable energy use in the UK. Use facts in your answer.

Explain how one local solution was sustainable. Use facts in your answer.

Describe how one renewable energy type can affect people and the environment.

Explain two environmental factors that may affect the UK's energy future.
