

### Home learning activities

Subject
Geography
Year Group
11
Unit of work / Knowledge organiser
Resource Management - Water Management Natural Hazards -Tectonics Urban World – Urban UK and Urban Issues
Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete ALL GCSEpods assigned to you. New ones will be assigned by Miss Beaumont every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.</li> <li>2. Complete 12 of the tasks below. There are 19 of them to choose from</li> <li>3. Log on to the Geography Instagram (swa_geography_) for more work, quizzes and polls.</li> </ol>
Where do you complete the work?
Complete in study books or on paper and put safely into Knowledge Organiser folders.
What to do if you finish the work? (Extension activity)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete the remaining 6 tasks</li> <li>2. To what extent can we reduce the risk of tectonic hazards</li> </ol>
These websites might help:
BBC Bitesize GCSEpod Instagram: swa_geography_
If you are struggling with your work or if you have finished..
<b>Please email your classroom teacher directly using the email list found in the Home Learning section of the website.</b>

### Task 1: Define the following terms

1. Over-abstraction
2. Water Conservation
3. Water Surplus
4. Water Deficit
5. Water Stress
6. Water Security
7. Water Insecurity

### Task 3: Explain how water supplies can be increased worldwide

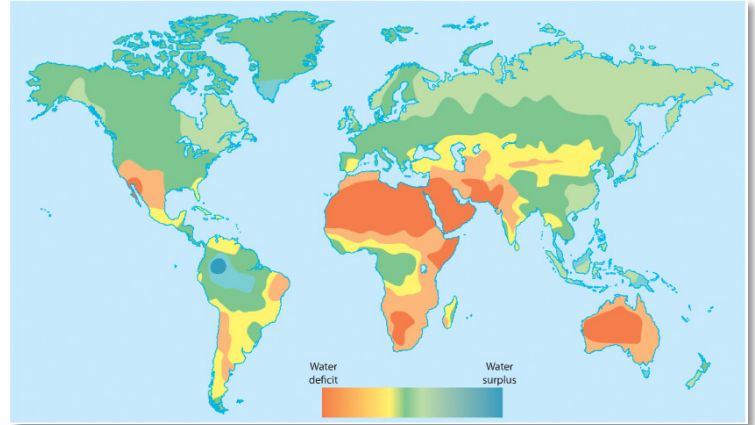
Water supplies can be artificially diverted and stored for use over longer periods. Dams control water flow in rivers by storing water in reservoirs.

Water transfer schemes aim to redistribute water from areas of water surplus to areas of water deficit. They often involve elaborate systems of canals and pipelines to take water from one river basin to another.

Desalination involves removing salt from seawater to produce fresh water.

### Task 2: Explain why the consumption of water is increasing

Population growth means that more water is needed. Water consumption is increasing because economic development results in greater demand.



### Task 4: Discuss the positives and negatives of the Lesotho Water Transfer for both countries involved

Lesotho is a highland country in southern Africa surrounded by the country of South Africa. It has few resources, high levels of poverty and is unable to feed its growing population. Most farms are for subsistence and productivity is low.

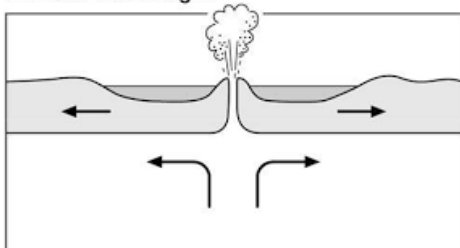
### Task 5: How have the locals increased water storage in the Wakes River Basin?

Rajasthan is a region in north-west India. It is the driest and poorest part of India, it is largely covered by the Thar Desert.

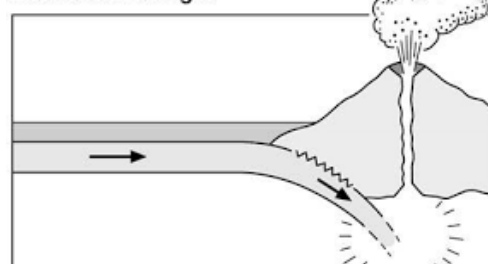
Water management in the region has been poor. Over-use of water for irrigation has led to waterlogging and salinization. There has been little coordination of water management.

### Task 6: Draw 3 diagrams to represent the three tectonic plate boundaries

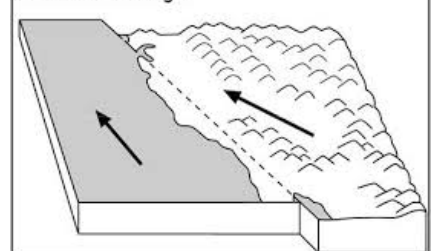
Constructive margin



Destructive margin



Conservative margin



## Task 7: Describe the effects of the Nepal Earthquake in 2015

On the 25<sup>th</sup> April 2015 an 7.9 earthquake hit Nepal



## Task 8: Discuss the responses to the 2010 Chile earthquake.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> February 2010 an 8.8 earthquake hit Chile



## Task 9: To what extent was the Chile earthquake more devastating than the Nepal earthquake due to its larger size on the Richter Scale

## Task 11: Describe the push and pull factors that would cause people to move.

'Push' factors	'Pull' factors
Farming is hard and poorly paid	There are more well-paid jobs

## Task 10: Define the following terms

1. Economic
2. Inequality
3. Mega-city
4. Migration
5. Social Deprivation
6. Squatter Settlement
7. Traffic Congestion
8. Urbanisation
9. Regeneration
10. Urban Sprawl

## Task 12: Describe the location and importance of Rio de Janeiro



## Task 13: Discuss the environmental challenges faced by Rio

Water supply: around 12% of Rio's population do not have access to running water. It is estimated that 37% is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access.

Water pollution: Guanabara Bay is highly polluted. The pollution is caused by over 200 tonnes of raw sewage and 50 tonnes of industrial waste entering the bay daily.

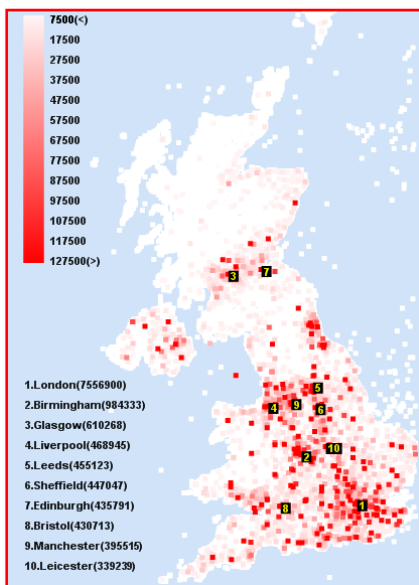
## Task 14: Evaluate the difficulties in managing traffic congestion in Rio

Rio is the most congested city in South America, and the number of cars in Rio has grown by 40% in the last decade. Steep mountains mean roads can only be built on coastal lowland.

## Task 16: Describe the distribution of the UK population

UK population is increasing and is predicted to increase in the future.

The UK population is unevenly distributed, with 82% living in urban areas. One in four of those live in London and the southeast.



## Task 18: Describe the opportunities that Birmingham offers. Colour code them into social, economic and environmental



## Task 15: To what extent has the Favela-Bairro project positively impacted the favelas in Rio

A site and service scheme, where local authorities provide space and services for residents to build homes. They have paved and formally named roads, access to health, water and sanitation and 100% mortgages for people to buy their homes.

It is argued whether it is a success or failure. Quality of life and employment has improved; however residents lack skills and the budget did not cover every favela.

## Task 17: Explain how Freiburg is a sustainable city

In 1970 the German city set a goal of urban sustainability. While environmental concerns were important, the new approach had to consider also how the inhabitants were affected socially and economically.



## Task 19: Evaluate the difficulties in managing air pollution in Birmingham

Birmingham has a population of 1.1 million. With that volume of people, the number of cars on the roads are increasing every day. This increases the volume of CO<sub>2</sub> being emitted into the atmosphere.