

NATIONAL 3-5 GEOGRAPHY



HOMEWORK QUESTIONS

Aim to write answers worth 4-6 marks for each of the questions issued.

Weather

1. **Give reasons** for the differences in weather conditions on the west and east coast of the UK.
2. **Describe** how latitude affects temperature **and** rainfall.
3. What makes mountainous areas cold and wet?
4. Why are south facing places warmer and sunnier than north facing places?
5. **Name** the five main air masses affecting the weather in the UK and describe the weather conditions brought by each air mass in both summer and winter.
6. Give the **advantages** and **disadvantages** of a Tropical Continental air mass over the UK in summertime.
7. **Outline** the type of weather brought by an Arctic Maritime air mass over the UK in winter and suggest the type of problems that this could cause for people.
8. **Describe** how an occluded front is formed.
9. **Explain** how weather changes with the passage of a depression. You should refer to temperature, rainfall, wind speed and air pressure in your answer.
10. **Describe** the similarities and differences between an anticyclone in the summer and winter.
11. Draw a weather station circle for the following weather conditions:
 - i. Cloud cover = 2 oktas
 - ii. Wind direction = SW
 - iii. Wind speed = 5 knots
 - iv. Temperature 15°C

Rivers and Valleys

1. Describe the **four** process of river erosion.
2. Name **three** features found in the upper, middle and lower course of a river.
3. What happens to the **width** and **depth** of a river as it moves downstream?
4. Describe the formation of a **v-shaped river valley**.
5. Explain how a **waterfall** is formed.
6. Outline the **use** of a river and its valley in the **upper course**.
7. Describe the formation of a **meander**.
8. Outline the **use** of a river and its valley in the **middle course**.
9. Describe the formation of an **ox-bow lake**.
10. Explain how **levées** are formed.
11. Outline the **use** of a river and its valley in the **lower course**.
12. How does a **river valley** change as the river travels downstream?
13. **Give reasons** for the different land uses located in the upper and lower courses of a river.

Upland Limestone

1. Limestone is a permeable rock. What does that mean?
2. Outline the process of freeze-thaw weathering.
3. Name **two** features found inside a cavern.
4. Describe the formation of a limestone pavement.
5. Outline the formation of a swallow hole.
6. Describe how scree is formed.
7. Explain how caverns are formed.
8. Describe and explain the formation of stalactites and stalagmites.
9. State **three common** land uses in upland limestone landscapes.
10. Describe in detail an example of a **land use conflict** in Yorkshire Dales.
11. Outline the **solutions** adopted with the land use conflict described above.

Glaciated Uplands

1. Name the **two** processes of glacial erosion.
2. What is freeze-thaw weathering?
3. **Describe** the formation of a corrie.
4. **Explain** how arêtes are formed.
5. **Describe, in detail**, the process of freeze-thaw weathering in the formation of a pyramid peak.
6. Using diagrams, **describe** the formation of a ribbon loch.
7. **Explain** how ice changes a v-shaped river into a u-shaped glaciated valley.
8. Outline **three** different land users in the Cairngorms.
9. **Discuss** the conflicts between land uses in the Cairngorms.
10. **Describe, in detail** the **land use conflict** between tourists and locals in the Cairngorms.
11. **Outline** the solutions adopted to deal with the land use conflict discussed above.
12. **Describe** the role of the National Park Authority in managing the Cairngorms.

Coastal Landscapes

1. What is the difference between constructive waves and destructive waves?
2. Name the **four** processes of coastal erosion.
3. **Describe** the formation of a wave-cut platform.
4. **Explain** how headlands and bays are formed.
5. Using diagrams, **describe** the formation of sea caves, arches and stacks.
6. **Explain** the process of longshore drift.
7. **Describe** the formation of a sand spit.
8. **Outline three** common land uses of a coastal landscape.
9. **Discuss** the conflicts between land users on the Dorset coast.
10. **Describe, in detail** an example of a **land use conflict** on the Dorset coast.
11. **Outline** the solutions adopted to deal with the land use conflicts.
12. **Describe** the role of an organisation that is involved in managing the Dorset coastline.

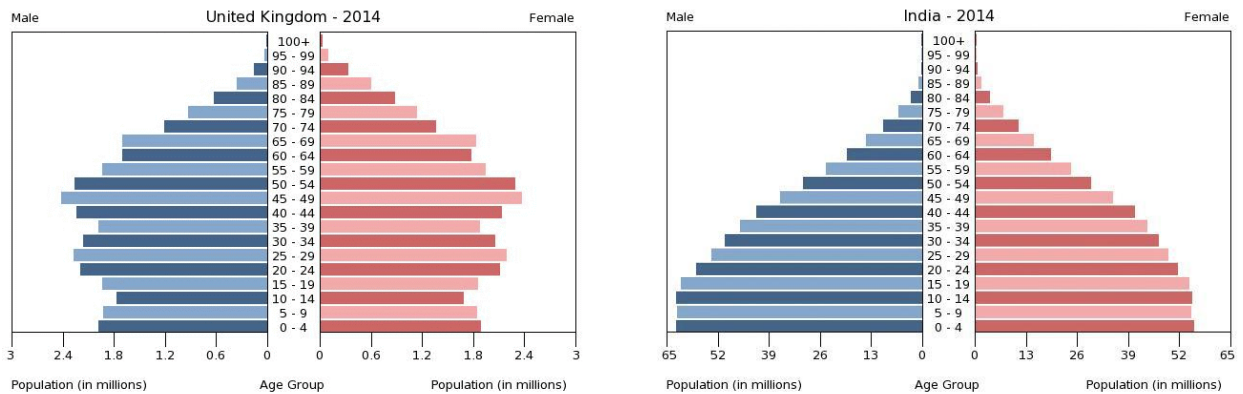
Population

1. Choose **one social indicator** of development and **describe** how it shows the level of development in a country.
2. Describe **three problems** with using only one indicator to measure the development of a country.
3. Copy and complete the table below:

Human factors affecting population distribution	Physical factors affecting population distribution

4. **Give reasons** why people **do not** locate to mountainous areas.
5. **Explain** why people choose to live in **urban** areas.

6. Describe the birth rates **and** death rates in a **developed** country.
7. Describe the life expectancy in a **developing** country.
8. Explain why death rates are **higher** in developing than developed countries.



Look at the diagrams above.

9. **Describe in detail** the structure of the UK's population. You must refer to birth rates, death rates and life expectancy.
10. **Compare** the differences between the population structure of the UK and India.
11. **Explain** why birth rates are low in developed countries like the UK.
12. **Explain** the ways in which developing countries like India are reducing birth rates.

Urban

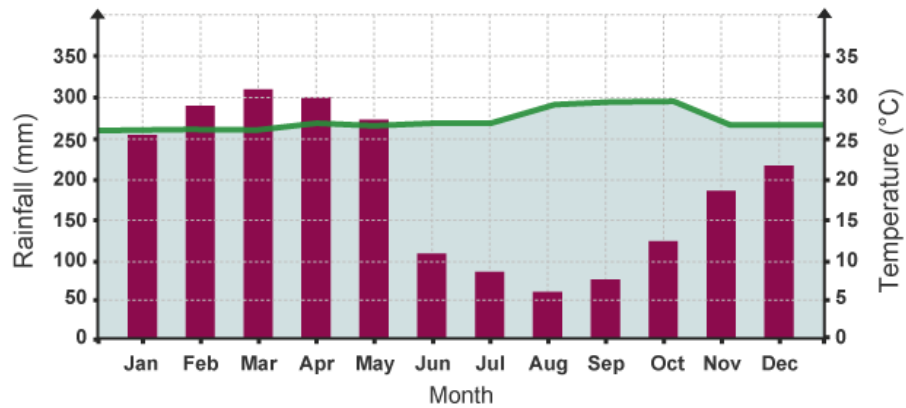
1. Describe **and** explain the location of the CBD in an urban area.
2. List **four** features that you would find in the **CBD** of a city.
3. Compare the urban environments of an old housing area and a new housing area.
4. Give reasons for the location of the new industrial zone.
5. Discuss the shopping changes in the CBD of Glasgow in recent years.
6. Give examples of **two** transport changes and discuss their impact on an urban area.
7. Describe the changes that have taken place in the inner city of Glasgow in recent years.
8. Outline recent developments in the rural/urban fringe area of a city.
9. Describe **three** issues in shanty towns.
10. Why does disease spread easily in shanty towns?
11. Describe **two** different ways of dealing with issues in shanty towns.
12. What is involved in a self-help housing scheme?
13. Explain why charity work is important in shanty towns in developing world cities?

Rural

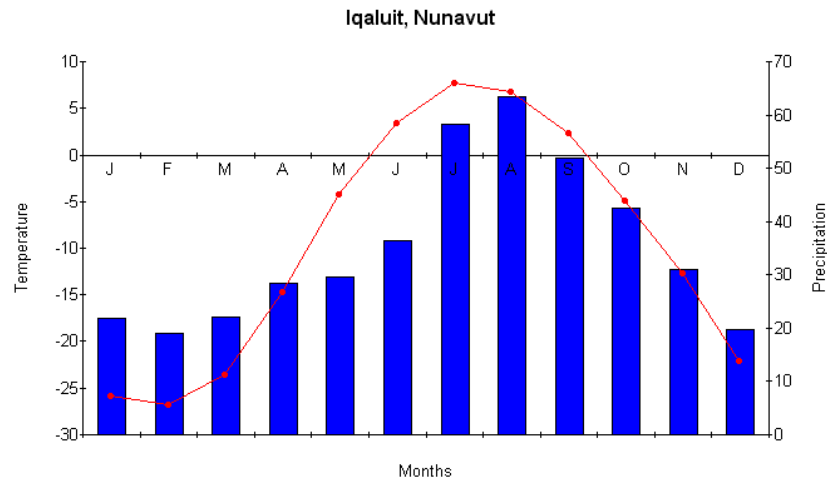
1. **Describe, in detail**, the location of different farming systems throughout the world.
2. **Describe** at least **two** modern farming developments in the UK. **Choose from:** diversification, new technology, organic farming, GM and current government policies.
3. What is diversification **and** why is it important for farmers in developed countries?
4. **Explain** the impact of modern development in farming in **developed** countries on **both** people **and** the farming landscape.
5. **Give reasons** for the importance of farming in developed and developing countries.
6. **Describe two** ways that both EU **and** UK government policy affects farmers.
7. List **six** things that are required for wet rice cultivation.
8. **Explain** the impact of modern developments in farming in developing countries on both people **and** landscape.
9. Describe **three** features of the Green Revolution.
10. **Explain** the importance of the Green Revolution.
11. Explain the importance of genetically modified food.
12. Outline the importance of intermediate technology in developing countries.
13. **Describe** the benefits of biofuels.

Impact of Human Activity on the Natural Environment

Climate Graph for Manaus, Brazil

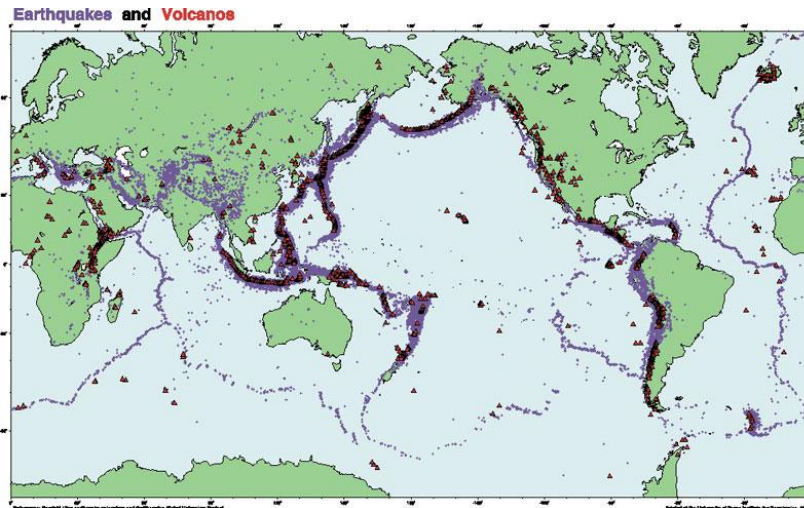


1. Look at the graph above. **Describe, in detail**, the climate of Manaus in Brazil.
2. **Explain** why the rainforest is very fragile ecosystem.
3. Outline the importance of the rainforest's nutrient cycle.
4. **Describe** the ways the rainforest is used **and** misused by different groups of people.
5. **Explain** the effects of rainforest degradation on people **and** the environment.
6. **Outline** at least **two** management strategies intended to minimise the effect of rainforest degradation.



7. Look at the graph above. **Describe, in detail**, the climate of Iqaluit in Nunavut.
8. **Explain** why the tundra is very fragile ecosystem.
9. **Describe** the ways the tundra is used and misused by different groups of people.
10. **Explain** the effects of degradation of the tundra environment on people **and** the environment.
11. **Outline** at least **two** management strategies intended to minimise the effects of degradation of the tundra environment.

Environmental Hazards

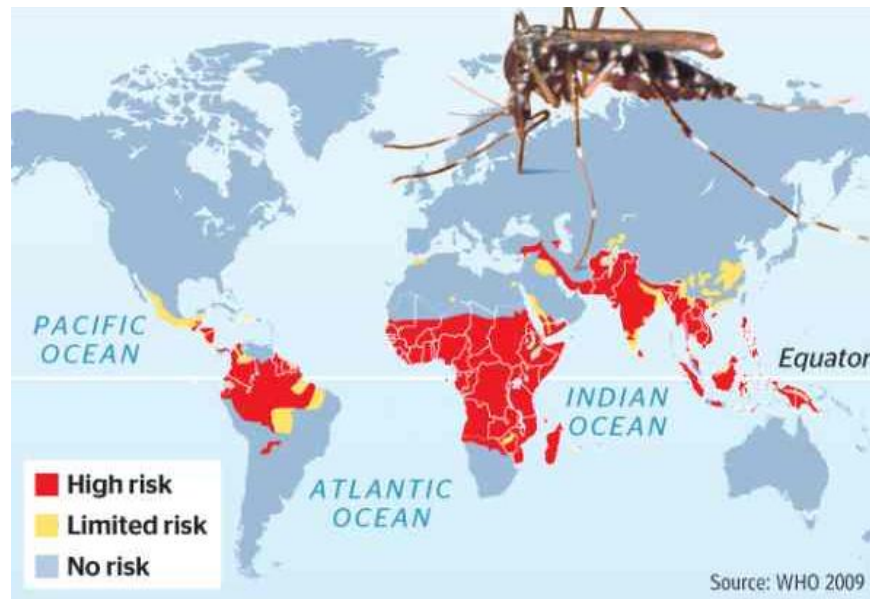


1. Look at the map above. **Describe** the location of earthquakes and volcanoes.
2. Referring to an earthquake you have studied, **explain** how it was caused.
3. **Describe, in detail**, the impact of an earthquake on the landscape.
4. **Outline** how experts can prepare for earthquakes.
5. **Explain two** different ways volcanic eruption can happen.
6. Referring to a volcanic eruption that you have studied, **describe** the impact on the local people.
7. **Explain two** methods of predicting volcanic eruptions **and** comment on their usefulness.
8. **Outline** the location of tropical storms.
9. **Explain** the conditions necessary for tropical storms to occur.
10. **Describe, in detail**, the impact of a tropical storm on the local people and the landscape. You must refer to a tropical storm that you have studied.
11. How do authorities prepare for tropical storms?

Climate Change

1. **Explain** the greenhouse effect?
2. What things create greenhouse gases?
3. **Explain** the physical causes of climate change.
4. **Explain** the human causes of climate change.
5. **Explain** the effects of climate change.
6. What things can be done to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a personal or local level?
7. How can a government help the whole country to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

Health



1. Look at the map above. Describe the global distribution of malaria.
2. Explain how malaria is caused.
3. What are the physical and human conditions that are needed to cause malaria?
4. Describe the effects of malaria on individuals and communities in the poorest areas of the developing world.
5. Explain the ways in which malaria can be prevented or controlled.
6. Explain the 5 main causes of heart disease.
7. What can be done to prevent heart disease?
8. HIV infection can lead to AIDS. Give **three** ways in which HIV can be transmitted.
9. What are the effects of AIDS on a person who contracts HIV?
10. How can HIV/AIDS be controlled or managed?