STOKE DAMEREL

Aspire Achieve Thrive

Term 1

Geography

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 11 Homework Timetable

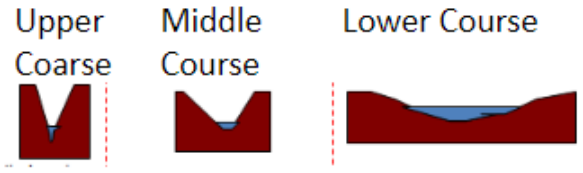
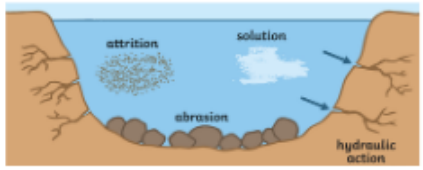
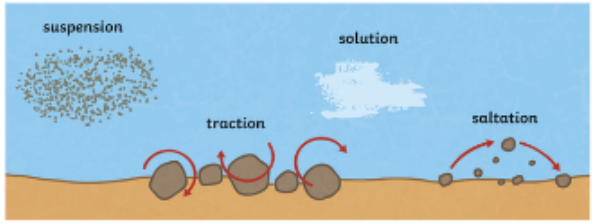
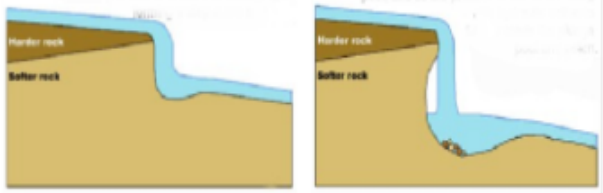
Monday	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain	
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Option A
Wednesday	Sparx	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
Thursday	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Option B	
Friday	Sparx	Science	English	Option A

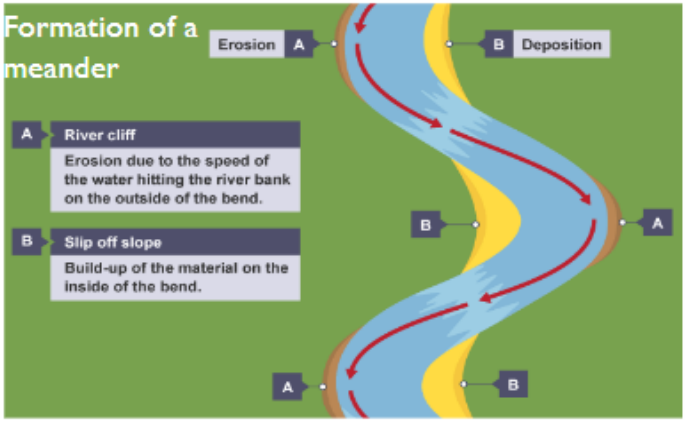
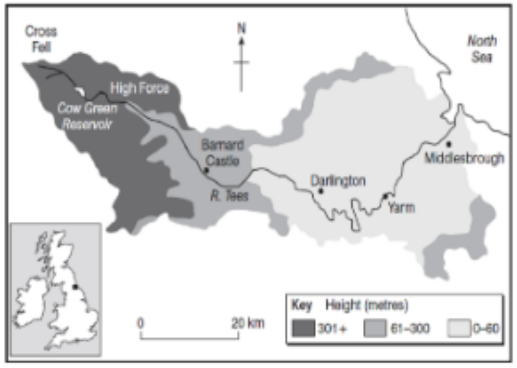
Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
Art	Business Studies	Art	French
Dance	Child Development	Business Studies	Geography
Drama	Catering	Geography	History
Media Studies	Computer Science	Health & Social Care	
Music	Drama	History	
Photography	Health & Social Care	Catering	
	IT	Photography	
	Media Studies	Sport	
	Sociology	Travel & Tourism	
	Sport		

Geography Term 1 - Year 11		
Week / Date	**Homework Task**	**Exam Question**
Week 1 5th September	**Cornell Notes on: Urban regeneration** Why regenerate run-down urban areas? Revision guide: Pg 104-105	Question 1: 'Urban regeneration has social, economic and environmental advantages only.' Discuss this viewpoint. (9)
Week 2 12th September	**Revision cards on: Hard and soft engineering** How river flooding is managed Revision guide: Pg 76-77	Question 2: 'Embankments are more effective than flood plain zoning.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)
Week 3 19th September	**Cornell Notes on: Fieldwork enquiry** Revision guide: Pg 177-181	Question 3: Describe two ways you collected data in a physical geography environment and two ways you collected data in a human geography environment (6)
Week 4 26th September	**Revision cards on: River processes** How rivers change shape Revision guide: Pg 70-71	Question 4: To what extent is the size and shape of a river valley the result of the work of the river under flood conditions? (9)
Week 5 3rd October	**Cornell Notes on: River features** How waterfalls are formed Revision guide: Pg 72	Question 5: Explain why a waterfall is only a temporary feature on a rivers course. (4)
Week 6 10th October	**Revision cards on: River features** Features formed by erosion and deposition. Revision guide: Pg 73	Question 6: Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake. (6)
Week 7 17th October	**Cornell Notes on: River landforms on the River Tees** Learn the example of the River Tees Revision guide: Pg 74	Question 7: To what extent does the River Tees illustrate the features normally associated with a river's course from its source to its mouth? (6)

Year 11 Term 1 Geography: Fieldwork and Rivers			
Session	**Keywords**	**Knowledge**	**Geographical concepts**
1	Regeneration Brownfield sites	Why regenerate run down urban areas? Run-down urban areas are often referred to as 'brownfield sites'. Advantages of regenerating urban areas • Existing buildings can be put to new uses • Land is often derelict so regeneration improves the areas image.	An example of urban regeneration is The Temple Quarter, Bristol. It was re-developed in 2000, as the area was very run down and it gave a bad impression to the visitors. Old industrial buildings were empty e.g. Bristol Iron Work and old industries had polluted the land – old diesel depot. **Temple Quarter Regeneration project:** 1. Enterprise zone status: Offer incentives to businesses to move to the area including low rents and business taxes. 2. **The Glass Wharf:** A new office development of 3 spectacular buildings overlooking Bristol's historic waterside. 3. **Electrification of the London to Bristol railway:** so easier to attract business as they can still work with partners in London. Creating faster connections between the cities. 4. **The Engine Shed:** The re-use of Islamabad Kingdom Brunel's historic engine shed Cost £1.7million / Installed with superfast broadband / Home to high-tech, creative companies including; 18 micro-electronics , media and digital production companies, a further 44 companies and a company developing the next generation of wi-fi
2 Management techniques- Hard engineering	Channel Straightening	Benefits: Insurance premiums may fall / Navigation improved	Costs: Lead to flooding downstream / unattractive
	Embankments	Benefits: Increased capacity for carrying water / Creates walkways	Costs: Expensive / Looks artificial / More serious flooding if embankment fails
	Flood Relief Channels	Benefits: Opportunities for recreation (fishing and walking) / New aquatic habitats	Costs: Very expensive / Regular maintenance needed
Management techniques Soft engineering	Floodplain Zoning	Benefits: Low cost / Conserves water meadows for recreation and wildlife	Costs: Restricts development / Housing shortage / Hard to implement retrospectively
	Aforestation	Benefits: Crates habitats / Natural / Low cost	Costs: Loss of farmland / Loss of economic land / Not totally effective
3 Fieldwork	Analysis: To describe what data shows, making links with other data and identifying anomalies (outliers)	The 6 stages of enquiry 1. Setting up a suitable question 2. Selecting, measuring and recording primary and secondary data appropriate to the enquiry. 3. Selecting appropriate methods (e.g. graphs, charts, maps) of processing and presenting fieldwork data. 4. Describing, analysing and explaining fieldwork data. 5. Reaching conclusions and considering their significance 6. Evaluating and reflecting on the enquiry	A good enquiry question is linked to the topic you are studying. Our enquiry questions are linked to rivers (physical geography) and urban regeneration (human geography). A good location for an enquiry has good examples of the feature you want to study and is accessible. The River Exe has a range of flood management strategies and the town has been regenerated. We will collect primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected by you when we go out on fieldwork. Secondary data is collected by you from research like reading books or internet searches. On our fieldwork we will collect primary data through field sketches, environmental quality surveys, pedestrian counts and questionnaires

Year 11 Term 1 Geography: Fieldwork and Rivers			
Session	Key words	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
4 Profile of a river and fluvial processes - Erosion.	**Cross profile**- The side to side cross-section of a river channel and/or valley. **Long profile**- The gradient of a river, from its source to its mouth. **Source**-the start of a river **Mouth**- The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean **Fluvial processes**- Processes relating to erosion, transport and deposition by a river. **Erosion**- The wearing away and removal of material by a moving force, such as a breaking wave **Lateral erosion** Sideways erosion by a river on the outside of a meander channel. It eventually leads to the widening of the valley and contributes to the formation of the flood plain. **Vertical erosion**- Downward erosion of a river bed.	**Upper Course of a River:** Near the source, the river flows over steep gradient from the hill/mountains. This gives the river a lot of energy, so it will erode the riverbed vertically to form narrow valleys. **Middle Course of a River :** Here the gradient get gentler, so the water has less energy and moves more slowly. The river will begin to erode laterally making the river wider. **Lower Course of a River:** Near the river's mouth, the river widens further and becomes flatter. Material transported is deposited. 	**Hydraulic action**-The force of the river against the banks can cause air to be trapped in cracks and crevices. The pressure weakens the banks and gradually wears it away **Abrasion**- Rocks carried along by the river wear down the river bed and banks. **Attrition**-Rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller, smoother and rounder particles. **Solution** - When the water dissolves certain types of rocks, eg limestone 
5 Fluvial processes- Transportation and deposition. Erosional features	**Discharge** -The quantity of water that passes a given point on a stream or river-bank within a given period of time. **Precipitation:** Moisture falling from clouds as rain, snow or hail. **Saltation**- Particles bouncing down the river bed. **Suspension**-Fine solid material held in the water while the water is moving. **Traction**-The rolling of boulders and pebbles along the river bed. **Velocity**- the speed of something in a given direction. Gorge- A narrow, steep sided valley often formed as a waterfall retreats upstream Waterfall Sudden descent of a river or stream over a vertical or very steep slope in its bed. It often forms where the river meets a band of softer rock after flowing over an area of more resistant material.	Transportation  Deposition occurs due to a loss of velocity rather than there being to much sediment.	Erosional features include; Interlocking spurs, gorges and waterfalls. Formation of a waterfall; 1- River flows over alternate types of rock 2- River erodes the softer rock quicker creating a step. 3- Hard rock above is undercut leaving cap rock which collapses providing more material for erosion. 4- Waterfall retreats leaving steep sided **gorge** 

Year 11 Term 1 Geography: Fieldwork and Rivers			
Session	Key words	Knowledge Geographical concepts	
6 Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition	Slip off slope- is the inside bank of a meander on a river where sedimentary material is deposited as a result of the slower flow rate River cliff- is the outside bank of a water channel (stream), which is continually undergoing erosion Meander A pronounced bend in a river Ox-bow lake An arc-shaped lake which has been cut off from a meandering river.		**Formation of an Ox-Bow Lake.** **1.** Erosion of outer bank forms river cliff. Deposition inner bank forms slip off slope. **2.** Further hydraulic action and abrasion of outer banks, neck gets smaller. **3.** Erosion breaks through neck, so river takes the fastest route, redirecting flow 4.Evaporation and deposition cuts off main channel leaving an oxbow lake.
Characteristics and formation of depositional landforms	Levees Embankment of sediment along the bank of a river. It may be formed naturally by regular flooding or be built up by people to protect the area against flooding.	**Formation of Floodplains and levees:** When a river floods, fine silt/alluvium is deposited on the valley floor. Closer to the river's banks, the heavier materials build up to form levees. Floodplains leave nutrient rich soil makes it ideal for farming and flat land for building houses.	**Benefits of floodplains.** • Nutrient rich soil makes it ideal for farming. • Flat land for building houses.
7 An **example** of a river valley in the UK (River Tees) CASE STUDY	**Location and Background** Located in the North of England and flows 137km from the Pennines to the North Sea at Red Car. 	**Upper** – Features include V-Shaped valley, rapids and waterfalls. Highforce Waterfall drops 21m and is made from harder Whinstone and softer limestone rocks. Gradually a gorge has been formed. **Middle** – Features include meanders and ox-bow lakes. The meander near Yarm encloses the town. **Lower** – Greater lateral erosion creates features such as floodplains & levees. Mudflats at the river's estuary.	-Towns such as Yarm and Middleborough are economically and socially important due to houses and jobs that are located there. -Dams and reservoirs in the upper course, controls river's flow during high & low rainfall. - Better flood warning systems, more flood zoning and river dredging reduces flooding.

WEEK 1

Date…….

Question 1: 'Urban regeneration has social, economic and environmental advantages only.' Discuss this viewpoint. (9)

Answer:-

WEEK 2

Date…….

Question 2: 'Embankments are more effective than flood plain zoning.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6)

Answer:-

WEEK 3

Date……

Question 3:
Outline two ways in which national migration has led to change in the character of a named UK city (4 marks)

Answer:-

Date…….

Question 4: To what extent is the size and shape of a river valley the result of the work of the river under flood conditions? (9)

Answer:

WEEK 5

Date……

Question 5: Explain why a waterfall is only a temporary feature on a rivers course. (4)

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date…….

Question 6: Explain the formation of an ox-bow lake. (6)

Answer:-

WEEK 7

Date……

Question 7: To what extent does the River Tees illustrate the features normally associated with a river's course from its source to its mouth? (6)

Answer:-

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- **Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases**
- **Create questions that might appear on an exam**
- **Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.**

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- **Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures**
- **Avoid full sentences and paragraphs**
- **Leave space between points to add more information later**

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.
What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.
How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.
Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

Date / / **Topic** **WEEK 1**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic** **WEEK 7**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on River flood management, hard and soft engineering	**Answers**
1. Define hard engineering 2. Define soft engineering 3. Explain how channel straightening reduces flood risk. 4. Explain how embankments reduce flood risk. 5. Name 2 more hard engineering strategies. 6. Name 2 more soft engineering strategies.	

Revision Card on fluvial (river) processes	**Answers**
1. Define the erosional process of abrasion 2. Define the erosional process of attrition 3. Define the erosional process of hydraulic power 4. Define the erosional process of solution 5. Name the start of a river 6. Name the end of a river	

Revision Card on river landforms	**Answers**
1. What is the name of the fastest flowing part of a river? 2. At what part of the river does most erosion take place? 3. At what part of the river does most deposition take place? 4. What is an ox-bow lake? 5. What is an estuary?	