STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Cycle 2

Geography

Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	English	Ebacc Option A	Option C	
Tuesday	Tassomai	Option B	Option D	
Wednesday	Hegarty	Science	Option C	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A	Tassomai	Option B	Option D
Friday	Hegarty	Science	English	

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

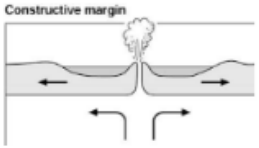
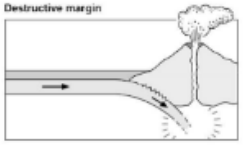
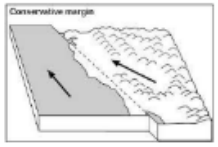
Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
French	Art	Art	Business Studies
Geography	Business Studies	Business Studies	Catering
History	Child Development	Catering	Dance
Sociology	Catering	Drama	Drama
	Computer Science	History	Geography
	IT	Music	Media Studies
	Media Studies	Photography	Photography
	Sociology	Sport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

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Geography Cycle 2 - Year 11		
Week / Date	**Homework Task**	**Exam Question**
Week 1 November 15th	**Cornell Notes on:** Tectonic Hazards Revision guide: Pg 17-19	Explain how volcanoes form at constructive plate margins. (4)
Week 2 November 22nd	**Revision cards on:** Tropical storms Revision guide: Pg 24-27	Explain how a tropical storm forms. You may use a diagram. (4)
Week 3 November 29th	**Cornell Notes on:** Causes of climate change Revision guide: Pg 34-35	Explain how volcanic activity and deforestation can cause climate change. (4)
Week 4 December 6th	**Mock Revision:** Cornell Notes / Mind map / Revision cards	
Week 5 December 13th	**Mock Revision:** Cornell Notes / Mind map / Revision cards	
Week 6 January 5th	**Revision cards on:** Patterns of urbanisation Revision guide pg: 87-88	Question 4: Outline the global pattern of urbanisation. (4 marks)
Week 7 January 10th -	**Cornell Notes on:** Causes of urbanisation Revision guide pages 88-90	Suggest global reasons why Rio is growing rapidly. (4 marks)
Week 8 January 17th	**Revision cards on** Social and economic opportunities in Rio	To what extent has urban change created social and economic opportunities in a LIC/NEE city you have studied? (9 marks)
Week 9 January 24th	**Cornell Notes on:** The importance of Rio	Outline why Rio is an internationally important city (4 marks)

Cycle 2 Geography Year 11 Knowledge Organiser: Mock revision

Session	Keywords	Knowledge	Geographical concepts
Week 1	**Natural hazards** are physical events such as earthquakes and volcanoes that have the potential to do damage to humans and property. 	The majority of earthquakes and volcanoes are found along plate margins. The Ring of Fire is a chain of earthquakes and volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean. One exception is Hot Spots, which form when a magma plume reaches the crust. This process formed the island of Hawaii.  	**Formation of volcanoes** • **Constructive** margins – Hot magma rises between the plates eg. Iceland. Forms Shield volcanoes • **Destructive** margins – an oceanic plate subducts under a continental plate. Friction causes oceanic plate to melt and pressure forces magma up to form composite volcanoes eg the Pacific Rim **Formation of earthquakes** • **Constructive** margins – usually small earthquakes as plates pull apart. • **Destructive** margins – violent earthquakes as pressure is released • **Conservative** margins – plates slide past each other. They catch and then as pressure builds it is released eg San Andreas fault. .
Week 2	**Tropical Storms** Occur in low latitudes between 5 and 30 degrees north and south of equator. Ocean temperature needs to be above 27 degrees C. Happen between summer and autumn	**Sequence of a Tropical Storm** 1.Air is heated above warm tropical oceans 2.Air rises under low pressure conditions 3.Strong winds form as rising air draws in more air and moisture causing torrential rain 4.Air spins due to Coriolis effect around a calm eye 5.Cold air sinks in the eye so it is clear and dry 6.Heat is given off as it cools powering the storm 7.On meeting land, it loses source of heat and moisture so loses power.	**Typhoon Haiyan, November 2013 - Cat 5 storm! 170mph wind** **Primary Effects** 6,300 killed in storm surge 40,000 homes destroyed Wind damaged power lines 90% of Tacloban destroyed **Secondary Effects** 6m jobs lost (fishing / farming) Flooding caused landslides - blocking roads and restricting aid Looting and violence in Tacloban Shortages of water leads to disease **Immediate Responses** Overseas aid from NGOs US helicopters assisted search and rescue Field hospitals for injured **Long-term Responses** Oxfam help re-establish fishing and rice industries quickly UN and international financial aid, supplies and medical support Rebuilding infrastructure
Week 3	**Evidence for Change** **Ice Cores:** Gases trapped in layers of ice. **Tree Rings** are thicker in warm, wet conditions. **Shrinking glaciers and melting ice:** Arctic sea ice has thinned by 65% since 1975.	**Natural causes of climate change** **Orbital changes** – The sun's energy on the Earth's surface changes as the Earth's orbit is elliptical its axis is tilted. **Solar Output** – sunspots increase to a max every 11 years **Volcanic activity** – volcanic ash can block out the sun, reducing global temperatures.	**Human causes of climate change** **Fossil fuels –** Releasing excessive greenhouse gasses (Carbon dioxide and Methane) intensifies the greenhouse effect. **Agriculture –** accounts for around 20% of greenhouse gases due to methane production from cows etc. Larger populations and growing demand for meat and rice increase contribution **Deforestation –** logging and clearing land for agriculture increases carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and reduces ability to planet to absorb carbon through photosynthesis.

Cycle 2 Geography Year 11 Knowledge Organiser: Urban issues and challenges			
Session	**Keywords**	**Knowledge**	**Geographical concepts**
Week 6	**Urbanisation -** The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. **Rural -** A countryside area, from isolated houses to a large village. **Urban -** A built up area **Megacity** A population of 10 Million+	**Urbanisation** • 2007, for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas. • Urbanisation is happening all over the word but in Low Income Countries (LIC) and Newly Emerging Economies (NEEs) rates are much faster than High Income Countries (HICs). This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing. • The rapid urban growth has resulted in the growth of megacities. • More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.	
Week 7	**Rural - Urban Migration -** The movement of people from the countryside to the city. **Natural Increase:** The Birth Rate (babies born per 1000 people) - the Death Rate (number of deaths per 1000 people per year).	**Causes of urbanisation.** 1) Push factors - Reasons people leave rural areas: • War and conflict , e.g. the war is Syria. • Drought; prolonged periods of no rain. • Lack of employment other than in farming. 2) Pull factors - Reason to move to urban areas: • More jobs, e.g. work in factories. • Better education & healthcare • Following family who have established places to live	1) Natural Increase: The populations in the cities are growing also because of a: • High percentage of the population are of child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate, • Lack of contraception, • Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions.
Week 8 and 9	**Social impacts** - how individuals and communities are affected. It will look at how changes impacts their houses and they way of live **Economic Impacts -** how a change will effects money and their Jobs. From the individual to the nation. **Environmental impacts** focus on the effects of a change on the natural environment.	**Location** : Rio de Janeiro is saturated in South America in south-east Brazil around Guanabara bay. The city is split into zones: West Zone – wealthy suburbs, South zone a mix of hotels and the famous Rocinha favela. **The Important of Rio as a City** • The cultural capital of Brazil. • Host for the 2016 Olympic and matches during the 2014 World cup. • Manufacturing industries of chemicals and furniture. • Christ the Redeemer statue **Causes of Growth:** Rio has grown rapidly in the last 50 years due to migration 12.5 million in 2014.	**Social Opportunities** • ***Health***: There are many healthcare centres and hospitals and a better range of medicines in Rio. Life expectancy in Rio is 77 years compared to 73 years in rural Brazil. • ***Education***: More children can attend primary and secondary school in Rio compared to rural areas. There are 1000 primary schools and 400 secondary schools **Economic: Opportunities** • ***Employment*** **-** Rio provides 6% of employment in Brazil. • ***Land Rover*** have opened a £240 Million car factory employing 300 people.

Date……

Explain how volcanoes form at constructive plate margins. (4)

Answer:-

Date……

Explain how a tropical storm forms. You may use a diagram. (4)

Answer:-

Date……

Explain how volcanic activity and deforestation can cause climate change. (4)

Answer:-

Date……

Outline the global pattern of urbanisation. (4 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

Suggest global reasons why Rio is growing rapidly. (4 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

To what extent has urban change created social and economic opportunities in a LIC/NEE city you have studied? (9 marks)

Answer:-

Date……

Outline why Rio is an internationally important city (4 marks)

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 7

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 9

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on Tropical storms	Answers
1. At what latitudes do tropical storms occur? 2. What temperature do oceans need to be for tropical storms to occur? 3. What is the name of the force created by the earth's spin? 4. Name 2 primary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 5. Name 2 secondary effects of Typhoon Haiyan 6. Name 2 immediate responses of Typhoon Haiyan 7. Name 2 long-term responses of Typhoon Haiyan	

Revision Card on Urbanisation	Answers
1. Define urbanisation? 2. Outline the difference between rural and urban. 3. What is a megacity? 4. In what year did the world's population become predominantly urban? 5. How is the number of megacities in the world expected to change?	

Revision Card on Social and economic opportunities in Rio	Answers
1. What is the life expectancy in Rio? 2. What is the life expectancy in rural Brazil? 3. How many primary schools are there in Rio? 4. How many secondary schools are there in Rio? 5. How much of Brazil's employment is provided in Rio? 6. Which car manufacturer opened in Rio and how many jobs does it provide?	