

Sangam SKM College Nadi – 2021

Year 11 Geography

Worksheet 1 – Answers

1.] (i.) Two major causes of global warming.

- ✓ Burning of fossil fuels
- ✓ Deforestation
- ✓ Methane released from decaying of organic matter

(ii.) Two ways of reducing the effects of global warming.

- ✓ 3 r's
- ✓ Reforestation/ afforestation
- ✓ Harsher fines/penalties to company producing excessive carbondioxide
- ✓ Alternatie energy eg wind, solar, hydro

2.] Define the following terms:

i) **Climate**: average weather condition for long period of time

ii.) **Solar Radiation**: – is the heat energy that comes from the sun.

iii) **Temperature**: how hot or cold an area is at a given time

iv.) **Insolation**: the incoming of suns ray/ UV rays to earth.

v.) **Weather**: weather condition for short period of tie

3.] Explain why the southerly winds reaching New-Zealand are generally cool and northerlies are usually warm.

- ✓ Southerly winds blow from South pole and moves over the cold ocean current whereas the northerlies blow form the equator and moves over warm current, hence it's war

4.] State the two elements of climate.

- ✓ Wind, temperature & precipitation

5.] Briefly discuss how the fohn winds are formed.

- ✓ Winds blowing over sea picks up moisture and on reaching land rises over mountain, falling as precipitation on windward side of mountain, as a result the wind that rises over the mountain towards leeward side is dry not sufficient to fall as precipitation. This dry wind is known as fohn wind

6.] With reference to either Fiji or New-Zealand, identify one climate control and explain how it affects the climate of a specific region.

Climate control: Relief

Explain: Climate can be affected by relief. The western slopes of New Zealand's mountains are the main areas where rain occurs. These areas have the highest rainfall recordings because the westerly winds that cross the Tasman Sea absorbs water vapor and reach the coast laden with moisture. On reaching the mountains the warm, moist air is forced to rise, it cools and the water vapor condenses and falls as rain.

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MODEL SOLUTION - WEEK 1

SUBJECTC: GEOGRAPHY

YEAR: 11D/E

REVIEW QUESTIONS 1.0

1.] a.) **Leaching** is the movement of minerals from upper layer to lower layer however **capillary action** is the movement of minerals from lower to upper layer.

b.) **Eluviation** is removal of minerals from A horizon whereas **illuviation** is the accumulation of minerals in B horizon

2.] Zonal soil

3.] Soil exhaustion