Geography Home Learning

Summer 2 – Week 4 (wb 22nd June 2020)

As part of our project on *Water,* we would like you to learn about hurricanes and floods.

We have split the ideas into five different sessions, but this is only a guide. Please feel free to adjust the sessions so that they fit into your household timetable.

We would love to see what you have been up to, so if you are able to take a photo or upload it to Google Classrooms, that would be great!

SESSION 1

What happens if we have too much water? In English, we have been looking at the human costs when floods and hurricanes occur. In Geography this week, we will look at where they happen and how we describe them as Geographers.

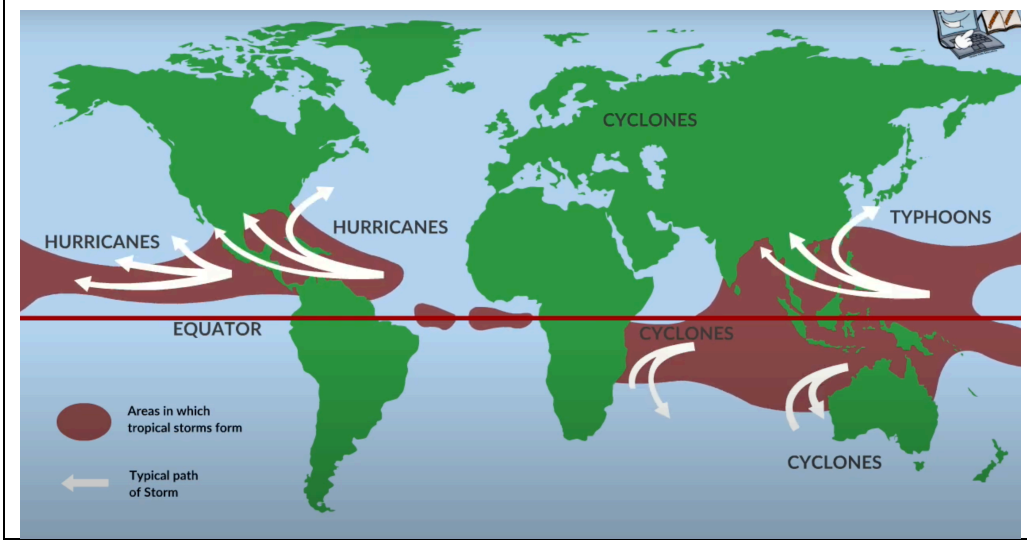
Let's start with hurricanes:
Hurricanes are called different things, depending on where they happen. Isn't that strange?! For example

- In the Indian Ocean, they are called 'Cyclones'
- In the Pacific Ocean, they are usually called 'Typhoons'
- In the Atlantic Ocean they are called 'Hurricanes'

Cyclones, typhoons and hurricanes are all the same thing. So, for our work, we will just call them hurricanes.

Please watch this video to find out a little bit more about hurricanes:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uw-ts4TvcsY

This is the area where they occur:



SESSION 2

In the last session we looked at where hurricanes occur. In this session, we would like you to learn about the different **parts of a hurricane**.

Watch this video to find out more:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xXs0FNwlXXo

Now draw a diagram or picture to show the different parts of a hurricane.
[You may wish to watch the video for a second time and pause it to help you identify the different parts. ☺]

SESSION 3

Where are hurricanes likely to happen? Do we experience damaging hurricanes in the UK?

As we saw in the previous sessions, they occur where there's warm water, so, in Tropical Areas.

In the sea around the UK, it is a lot colder. The sea takes a long time to warm up. The highest sea temperature is usually in September, following several warm summer months gradually warming the water.

So, in the UK, we don't normally experience hurricanes – but we do sometimes get the storms that used to be hurricanes but have now lost their power.

There is a template of a world map saved on the Google Classroom – why don't you colour/shade in the hurricane areas on this map?
[Please take a photo or upload it to the Google Classroom to show us what you found.]

SESSION 4

We have learnt all about hurricanes, now it is time to learn more about floods.

Where do floods occur?

Floods can occur where there's heavy rainfall or a sudden water surge. Do floods happen in the UK?

Floods can be very damaging to people and their homes. Homes are more likely to flood if they are built next to a river. The heavy rain can fill the river and it may burst its banks.

The area around, and next to, a river is called a 'floodplain'. In the past, these used to be fields that allowed the water to soak in (like a sponge) and flow safely back to the sea.

As the population has grown, more houses are needed. Houses have been built on floodplains – where does the water go?

The water can go into these houses and can cause a lot of damage!

Sometimes, the new houses have special 'flood mitigation' plans. This means that they build natural ponds, ditches, drainage systems or plant trees such as 'Willow' [Willow trees like to have their roots in damp soil, so love to drink up the water!]

SESSION 5

Yesterday, we learnt about floods and the damage they can do.

In this session, we would like you to think what you can do to avoid a flood.

How do we avoid floods?

What do governments need to do? Stop building on floodplains? Strengthen riverbanks? What do you think?

Floodplains are designed to take up extra water, which soaks into the ground. If the ground is concreted over with roads and pavements etc. the water can't soak in and you may find that areas in towns and cities that have never flooded before, now start to flood.

Do you think this is fair?
We need new houses for our growing population. What could they do to stop this?

[Flood mitigation schemes - natural ponds, ditches, drainage systems, areas planted with willow, leave flood plains free of buildings.]

Draw a plan or a picture showing flood mitigation schemes and ideas to help.