

Welcome to GCSE Geography



Where will it take us today?

	A01: Knowledge	A02: Understanding	A03: Application of K&U
Comprehensive	good range detailed and accurate fully relevant to the Qn	good range detailed and accurate fully relevant to the Qn	detailed & accurate analysis substantiated judgements substantiated evaluation
Thorough	range accurate relevant to the Qn.	range accurate relevant to the Qn.	accurate analysis supported judgements supported evaluations
Reasonable	some relevant to the Qn.	some; relevant to the Qn	some accuracy partially supported judgement partially supported evaluation
Basic	limited relevant knowledge	limited but relevant	limited analysis unsupported judgement unsupported evaluation



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GEOGRAPHY Home KS3 **KS4** Links Twitter Games! GeoLingo Key Dates More...

Welcome!

OCR B GCSE 9-1: Geography for Enquiring Minds

Use the links below to navigate to your current GCSE geography topic

- [Global Hazards](#)
- [Changing Climate](#)
- [Distinctive Landscapes](#)
- [Sustaining ecosystems](#)
- [Urban Futures](#)
- [Dynamic Development](#)
- [UK in the 21st century](#)
- [Resource Reliance](#)
- [Y11 Revision Resources](#)

The G.C.S.E geography course in a nutshell [well... a one page summary]

[Download File](#)

1	G	3c
		3b
		3a
2	F	4c
		4b
		4a
3	E	5c
		5b
		5a
4	D	6c
		6b
		6a
5	C	7c
		7b
		7a
6	B	8c
		8b
		8a
7	A	EP
		EP
		EP
8	A*	EP
		EP
		EP
9	A*	EP
		EP
		EP

Topic 1.1: global hazards

1.1a: How can weather be hazardous?

iii) El Nino, La Nina and their impact on drought

Think back.....



This 'a' affects temperatures, what is it and what's the correlation?

Continent least at risk from drought

A wind that blows downhill in the Antarctic is called this



This WW is a name for a tropical storm in which country?

Name of tropical storms in the Indian Ocean

How long a TS lasts typically



1976 was the last time this was a problem in the UK

What happens at the ITCZ

Scale used to measure the intensity of a tropical storm - SSS

How many points can you rack up?

Hi I'm El Niño



Hola, I'm La Niña

Meet the stars of
today's lesson

What do you know about El Niño and La Niña?

Every 2-7 years

Lasts 9 months

Less rain in Australia/Asia, more in America

Every 6-14 years

More rain in Australia/Asia, less in America

El Niño and La Niña

Learning is successful when I can:

- describe the weather conditions in the Pacific Ocean.
- describe the contrasting weather conditions of El Niño and La Niña.
- explain how these phenomena cause extreme weather
- explain how these phenomena can affect areas affected by drought

Impressive
Vocabulary
oscillate

Keywords

drought
El Niño
La Niña

Geography Skills:

Scale

Conceptual
understanding

Literacy Skills:

Capital Letters
Spelling
Describing
distributions

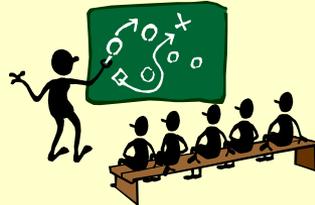
Employability Skills:

Independent thinking
Time management



PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

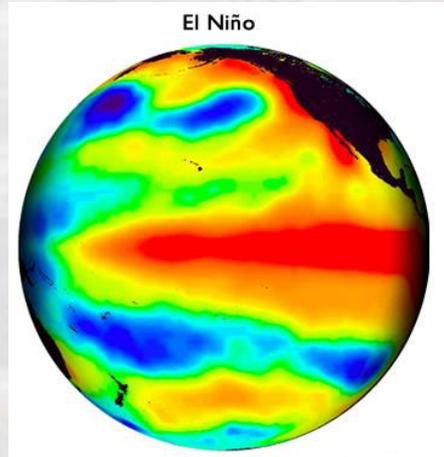
LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN



EL NIÑO

Keyword

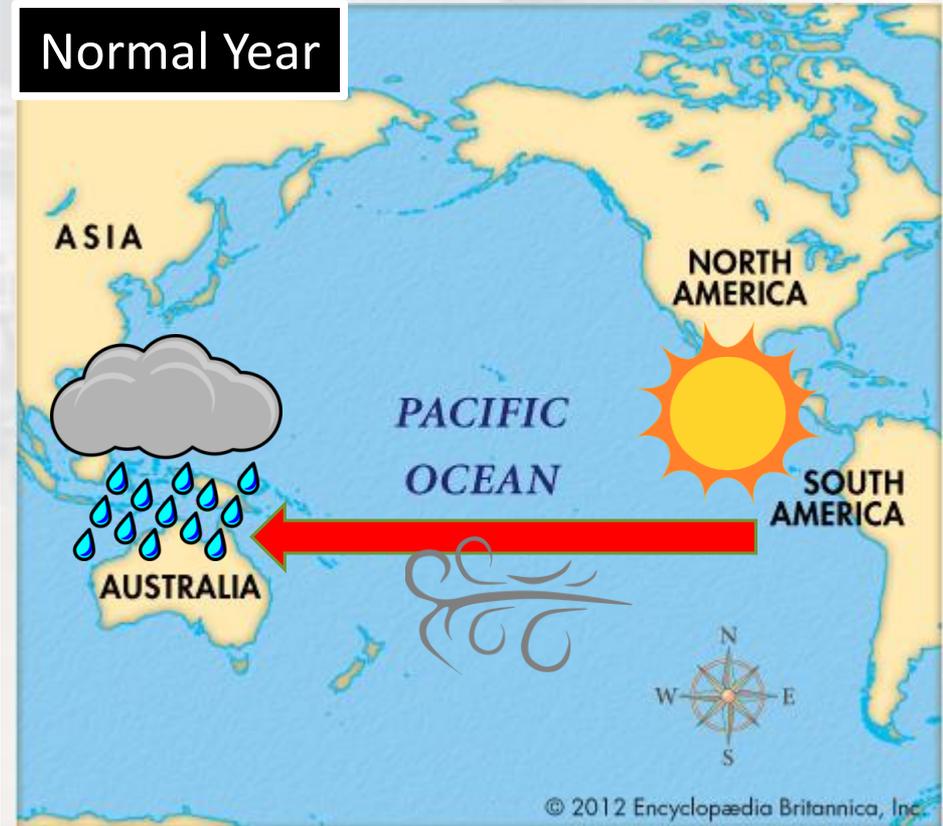
El Niño: A weather event that takes place in the Pacific Ocean between Australia and South America.



El Niño happens every 5-7 years and involves a shift in the usual climate of the Pacific Ocean.

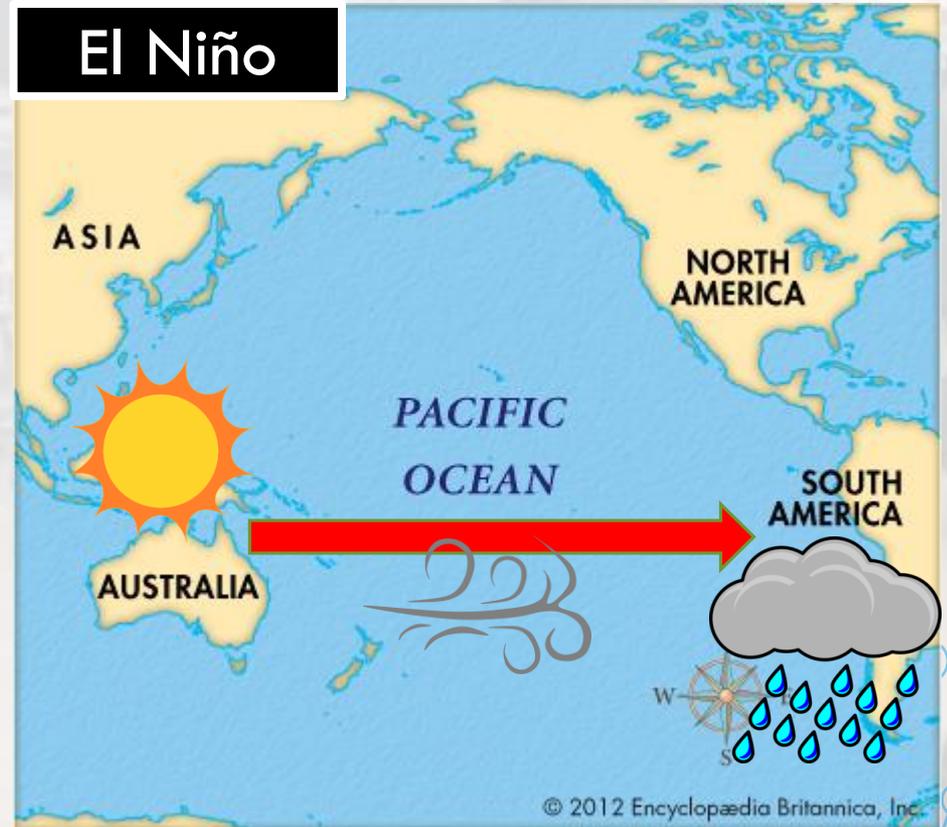
What are the normal conditions in the Pacific Ocean?

- The winds over the Pacific Ocean blow towards the **western Pacific**, off the coasts of **Australia and Indonesia**.
- The winds push warm water to the west, making the sea levels in Australia higher and very warm.
- **Low pressure** occurs at this location as a result of the warm water heating the air above it.
- **Peru experiences high pressure** with very little rain.



What are the El Niño conditions in the Pacific Ocean?

- During El Niño, the usual winds reverse in the Pacific Ocean.
- The warm water around Australia makes its way east across the Pacific, leading to a 30cm rise in sea level around Peru.
- As a result, there is more warm water over the coast of Peru **leading to rising air and low pressure**. Peru would therefore experience more rainfall than normal.
- In Australia, however, the water becomes cooler and there is less air rising resulting in high pressure and dry conditions.

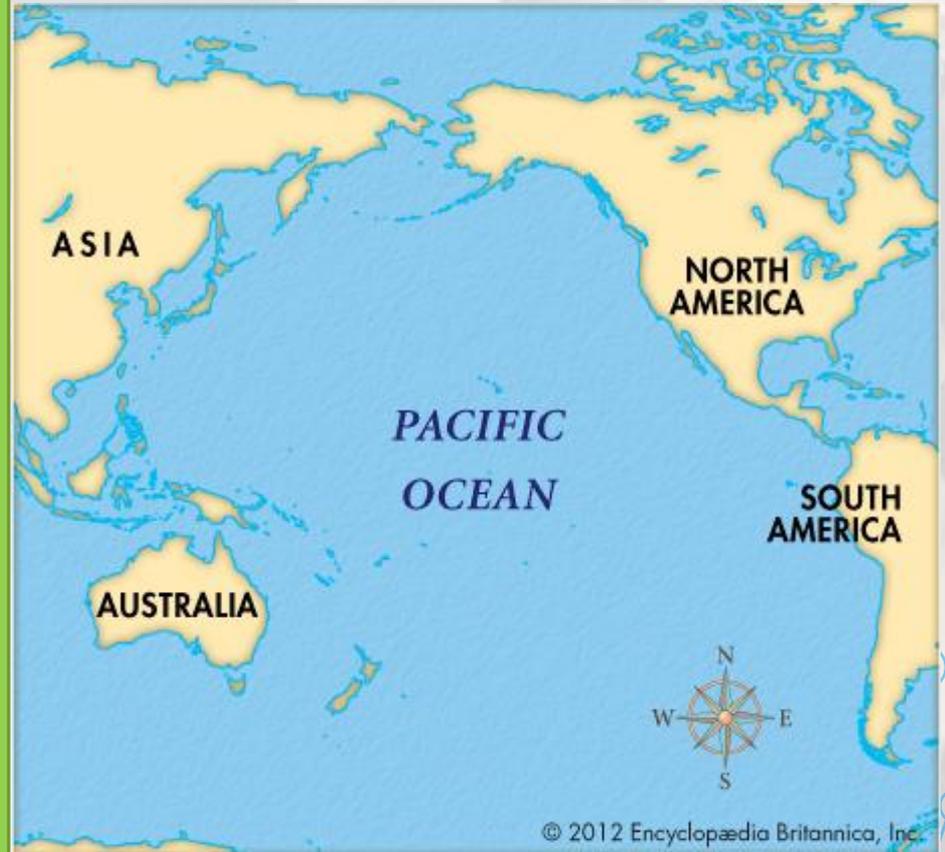


Points to remember:

- **Australia** is in the **West** Pacific
- **South America** is in the **East** Pacific
- **Normally** winds blow towards the **WEST**
(rain in Australia)
- During **El Niño** winds blow towards the **EAST**
(rain in South America)

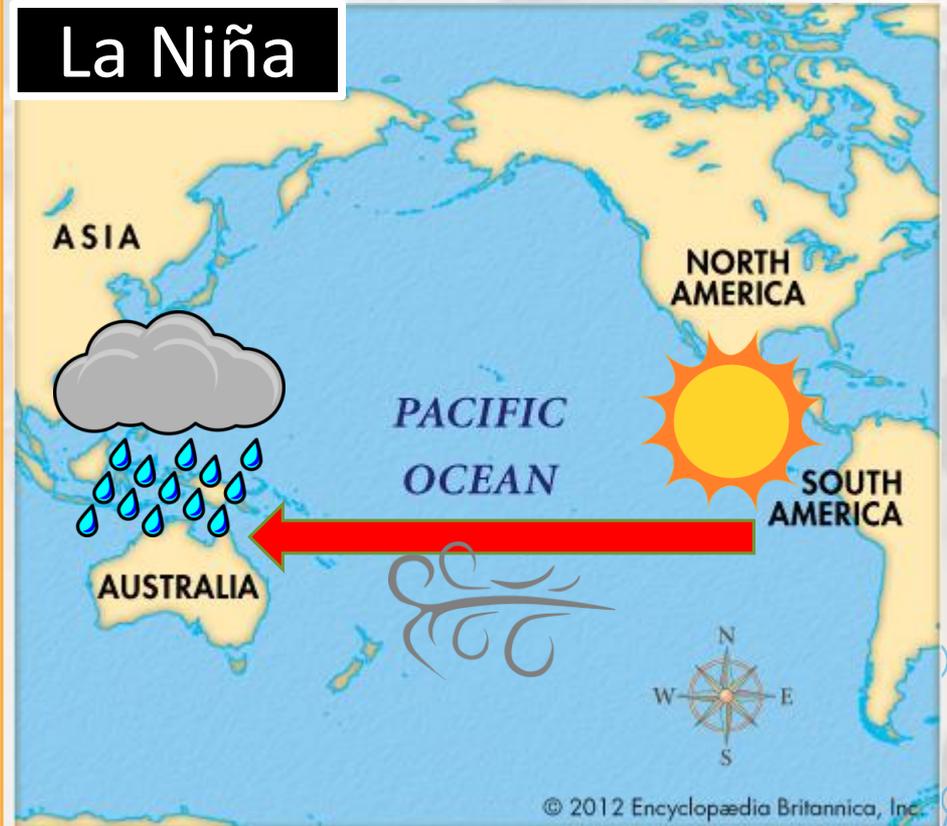
Over To You:

1. Annotate your diagram **identifying** the main features of an El Niño year. (Where is East? West? Which way is the wind blowing? Where is low pressure? High pressure?) *Level 2*
2. Write a paragraph no more than 50 words, **describing** the conditions in the Pacific Ocean during an El Niño year. *Level 5*
3. **Explain** how El Niño affects the weather in both Australia and the western coast of South America. *Level 8*



What are the La Niña conditions in the Pacific Ocean?

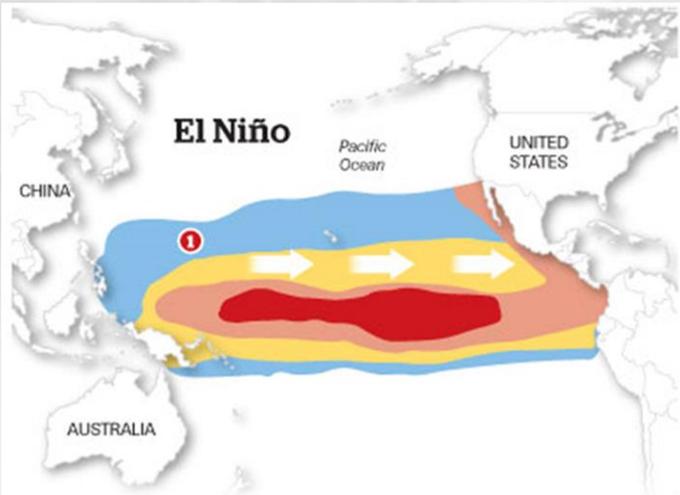
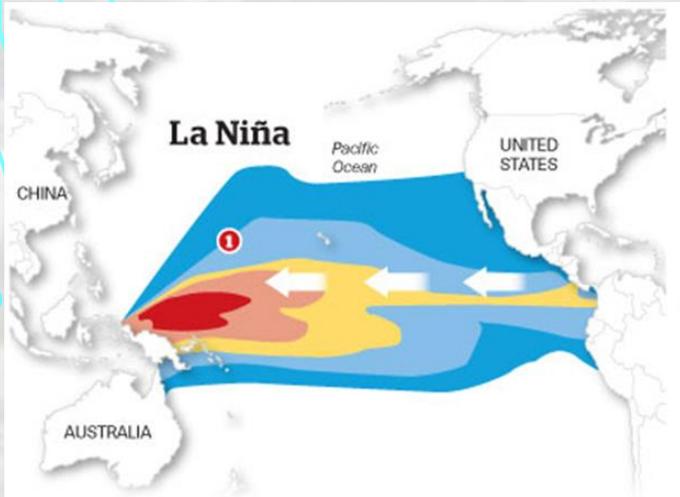
- A La Niña event could, but does not always, follow an El Niño event.
- La Niña is usually the same as a usual year but **MORE EXTREME**.
- The impacts of La Niña are the opposite of El Niño, where Australia would experience droughts during El Niño, there could be an increased risk of flooding during La Niña.
- Likewise, Peru could experience droughts during La Niña.



Over To You:

1. Annotate your diagram **identifying** the main features of a La Niña year. (Where is East? West? Which way is the wind blowing? Where is low pressure? High pressure?) *Level 2*
2. Write a paragraph no more than 50 words, **describing** the conditions in the Pacific Ocean during a La Niña year. *Level 5*
3. **Explain** how La Niña affects the weather in both Australia and the western coast of South America. *Level 8*



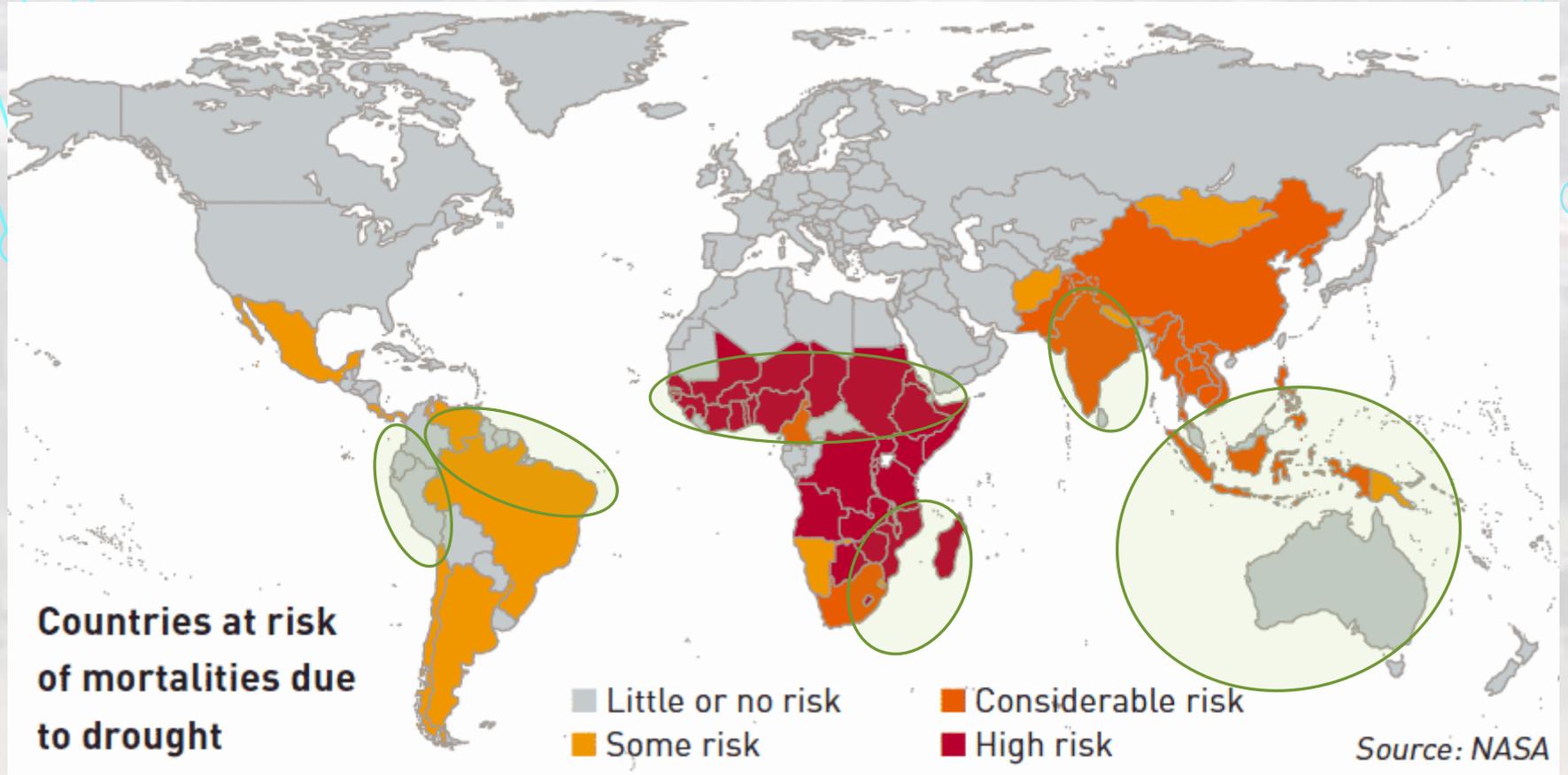


Fill in the table using EAST or WEST to identify the main features of a normal year,

	Normal Year	El Niño	La Niña
Where is the area of high pressure?			
Where is the area of low pressure?			
Where is rainfall found?			
Where is there a risk of flooding?			
Where is there a risk of drought?			
Which direction do the trade winds travel?			



El Nino: changing the face of drought



Circled countries/areas are facing drier conditions as a result of El Niño.

Who's status might now be considered 'severe' or 'critical'? Who might need to start thinking about their water strategy?

El Niño and La Niña

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WHAT WOULD AN EXAM QUESTION LOOK LIKE?



Explain how El Niño cycles can lead to drought.
[5]

6
mins

Steps to Success

What happens to the wind during El Niño?

What impact does this have on ocean temperatures near Australia?

How does this cause high pressure?

How does this lead to drought?

WHAT WOULD AN EXAM ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

6
mins
peer
assess

Explain how El Niño cycles can lead to drought. [5]



During El Nino, the winds in the Pacific Ocean reverse and begin to blow in an easterly direction [1] causing warm water to be pushed towards the east. In the west, this leaves colder oceans around Australia [1]. Cold ocean waters do not heat the air above [1], so the air does not rise, resulting in high pressure [1]. High pressure leads to very dry and warm weather in Australia which can lead to drought [1].

