



Memory Geogger

Define the following key terms:

Biome:

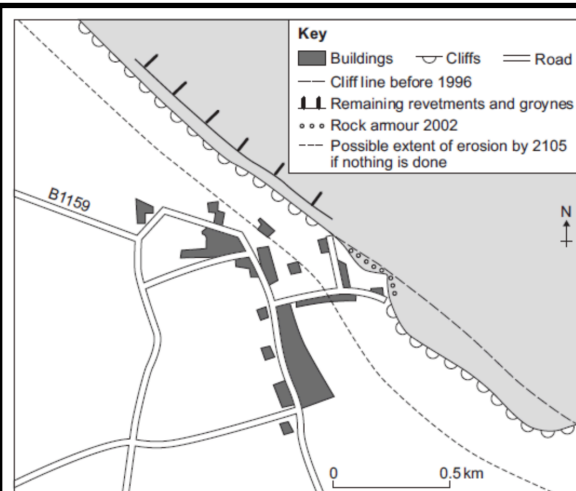
Biomass:

Ecosystem:

Describe two factors which have led to urbanisation.

Describe why Hornsea was a suitable location for a fieldwork investigation?

What does it mean if a figure is given 'per capita'? e.g \$720 per capita.



With the help of the diagram, explain how hard engineering can reduce the risk of cliff collapse.



Memory Geogger

Biome - a large scale ecosystem e.g. tropical rainforest

Biomass - total quantity or weight of organisms in a given area or volume.

Ecosystem - a community of living organisms (biotic) such as plants and animals sharing an environment with non-living things (abiotic) such as water and soil.

Hornsea was a suitable location due to its close proximity to our school, which made it easy to travel to and consequently meant that more time could be spent there. It was also a safe location which offered opportunities to investigate both human and physical geography and make use of a range of data collection methods.

Natural Increase - Cities tend to have more accessible health care and so tend to have lower death rates, along with a higher life expectancy.

Economic development - Economic growth and investment by businesses creates employment, which attracts people. This leads to a higher population leading to further business investment.

Location - Many of the world's cities are located on trade routes such as rivers and the coast in the form of ports.

Rural-urban migration - Many young migrants leave the countryside in search of employment, entertainment and opportunity. Push factors such as unemployment, a decreasing population and poor access to education cause people to wish to move to urban areas.

Per Person

The diagram shows a number of hard engineering strategies. One of these is **revetments**. Revetments are built away from the base of the cliff and stop strong waves from breaking against the cliff. This ensures that the base of the cliff isn't eroded by attrition and hydraulic action which can lead to the cliff collapsing as it is undercut below. Another method used in the diagram is the use of **groynes**. Groynes trap sediment that is being transported by longshore drift. This builds up a larger beach in front of the cliff which will slow down strong waves, again protecting the cliff from being undercut and cliff collapse. **Rock armour** works in a similar way to revetments but is usually directly at the base of the cliffs and this absorbs the power of the waves and so protects the cliff behind. In the diagram it is possible to see what would happen to the protected area should the hard engineering measures not be in place. In the south east of the diagram it is visible where the cliffs have been eroded back cutting into the landscape creating a small bay which can be seen behind the line showing the 1960 coastline. In the North West where the cliff has been protected the coastline has not been eroded at all and is still in its 1960's position.