This answer book gives you vital support for the geog.1 workbook. Each page matches the workbook and the answers are written in colour so they’re easy and quick to use for marking or reference.

geog.123 is a three-book course for the National Curriculum at Key Stage 3.

Did you know?
◆ The River Nile, in Africa, is the world’s longest river.
◆ It is 6853 km long.

Did you know?
◆ Earth is flatter at the South Pole than the North Pole … because of the weight of Antarctica’s ice.

What if...
◆ … another ice age came to Britain?

Also available
geog.1 workbook ISBN 978 0 19 839305 4
geog.1 workbook – pack of 10 ISBN 978 0 19 839299 6

Printed on paper produced from sustainable forests.

Kerboodle provides digital Lessons, Resources and Assessment for your classroom, plus a Kerboodle Online Student Book available for separate access by teachers and students.
## Contents

### 1 It's your planet!
- Earth's story: it begins with a bang 5
- Earth's story: life develops 6
- Earth's story: the timescale 7
- Our time on Earth 8
- Our place on Earth 9
- Earth: a very special planet 10
- Changing Earth 11
- It's all geography! 12

### 2 Maps and mapping
- Mapping connections 14
- A plan of Walter's room 15
- Your mental maps 16
- Real maps 17
- Using grid references 18
- How far? 19
- Which direction? 20
- Ordnance Survey maps 21
- How high? 22
- Where on Earth are you? 23

### 3 What about the UK?
- Your island home 25
- It's a jigsaw! 26
- What's our weather like? 27
- Who are we? 28
- Where do we live? 29
- How are we doing? 30
- London, your capital city 31

### 4 Glaciers
- Your place … 20 000 years ago! 33
- Glaciers 34
- Glaciers at work 35
- Glacial landforms created by erosion: Part 1 36
- Glacial landforms created by erosion: Part 2 37
- Glacial landforms created by deposition 38
- Glacial landforms on an OS map 39
- Glaciers and us 40

### 5 Rivers
- Meet the River Thames 42
- It's the water cycle at work 43
- A closer look at a river 44
- A river at work 45
- Five landforms created by the river 46
- Rivers and us 47
- Rivers and our water supply 48
- Floods! 49
- Flooding on the River Thames 50
- Protecting ourselves from floods 51

### 6 Africa
- What and where is Africa? 53
- A little history 54
- Africa today 55
- Africa's countries 56
- Population distribution in Africa 57
- Africa: physical features 58
- Africa's biomes 59

### 7 In the Horn of Africa
- Meet the Horn of Africa 61
- The Horn of Africa: physical features 62
- The Horn of Africa: climate 63
- Coffee farming in Ethiopia 64
- Life as a nomad 65
- Working as a salt miner 66
- Life on the coast 67
- In the city: Addis Ababa 68
- Djibouti: a great location 69
- How is the Horn of Africa doing? 70
4.1 Your place ... 20000 years ago!

This is about understanding when the British Isles was in the grip of ice.

1 Write ‘True’ or ‘False’ in the box after each of these sentences.
   a Woolly mammoth once roamed southern Britain.
   b Woolly mammoth were like very large sheep.
   c A few woolly mammoth can still be found in remote parts of Scotland.
   d Woolly mammoth were like hairy elephants.

2 Finish this timeline. The good thing is that the ‘time’ labels are already in place. To finish it, you need to add notes at each time label, saying what was happening at that time.

- Today
- 110 000 years ago
- 40 000 years ago
- 20 000 years ago
- 10 000 years ago
- 12 000 years ago

Humans came back to the British Isles as the ice sheet shrank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Label</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>Earth had warmed up again as the Ice Age ended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 000 years ago</td>
<td>The British Isles has no people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 000 years ago</td>
<td>Humans walked to the British Isles from other parts of Europe. However, as the ice spread it became too cold and they left again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 000 years ago</td>
<td>Humans walked to the British Isles from other parts of Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 000 years ago</td>
<td>Earth got colder and colder as a new Ice Age began.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: Plan what you’re going to write, before you start writing – and then write neatly! You could draw a box round your notes at each time, to help make your timeline extra-clear.
4.2 Glaciers

This is about the world’s glaciers today.

1  Tick the correct answer:

   a  How much of the Earth’s surface do glaciers cover?
      about 40%  about 30%  about 20%  about 10%  ✓

   b  During the last ice age, how much of the Earth’s surface was covered by glaciers?
      about 43%  about 33%  ✓  about 25%  about 20%  

   c  Today, how much of the world’s ice is in Antarctica and Greenland?
      less than 90%  95%  99%  over 99%  ✓

   d  What are large cracks in glaciers are called?
      cravats  crevasses  ✓  crevices  creases  

   e  How many continents have glaciers?
      two  three  five  all seven  ✓

2  Do some research to find out about Vatnajokull Glacier in Iceland.

   Find a photo of Vatnajokull Glacier and stick it in the big box below, and then write a fact about Vatnajokull in each of the smaller boxes.

   A variety of answers is possible. Possibilities include: Europe’s largest glacier; surface area of 8,100 square km; the glacier hides some active volcanoes; the ice cap rises to over 2000 m above sea level and is found at 300 m below sea level.
4.3 Glaciers at work

This is your chance to show that you know how glaciers shape the landscape.

1. Draw a spider diagram to show the work that glaciers do and how they do it. The first one has been started for you.

Students should construct a spider diagram like that below. Answers should address the three main actions carried out by glaciers: they pick up or erode material, transport it away and then drop or deposit it elsewhere.

Tip: A good way to do this would be to start with the three jobs glaciers do.

Tip: You could colour-code the different parts of your spider diagram – this would help make it even clearer.