

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 3

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.1 Ferrel

1.2 The climate will be hot and dry with clear skies.

1.3 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound, organised and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples • Communicates good knowledge and understanding • Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives) • Uses geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples • Communicates limited knowledge and understanding • Explanations are partial • Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *Figure 2 shows a wet and humid climate. At the equator, warm air is rising. This is because the Sun is directly overhead and very intense. It heats the ground, which warms the air above it. As the air warms, it starts to rise into the atmosphere. As it rises, it cools and condenses into towering cumulonimbus clouds, causing heavy rain and a wet climate. The heat and water vapour in the atmosphere give the humid conditions.*

1.4 Trade winds

1.5 Westerlies

1.6 At 30°S, there is sinking air and high atmospheric pressure. At the equator, there is rising air and low atmospheric pressure. Air moves from areas of high to low pressure, meaning wind blows from 30°S toward the equator.

1.7 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound, organised and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples • Communicates good knowledge and understanding • Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives) • Uses geographical terms and vocabulary

Level	Marks	Description
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples • Communicates limited knowledge and understanding • Explanations are partial • Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *The UK is situated roughly where the warm air moving north in the Ferrel cell meets cold air moving south in the Polar cell. The warm air is less dense than the cold air, so it is forced up over the cold air of the Polar cell. As it rises, it cools and condenses, forming clouds and rain. This is one reason why the UK often experiences rainfall.*

1.8 Antarctica is a desert because it receives very little precipitation. This is because it is situated where air from the Polar cell is sinking, giving high atmospheric pressure. As air sinks, it warms and its ability to hold water increases, meaning that precipitation is less likely.

2.1 This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
2 (clear)	3–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound, organised and relevant throughout, using supporting evidence and examples • Communicates good knowledge and understanding • Communicates using developed statements and ideas (e.g. uses connectives) • Uses geographical terms and vocabulary
1 (basic)	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic throughout with limited supporting evidence and/or examples • Communicates limited knowledge and understanding • Explanations are partial • Little or no use of geographical terms and vocabulary
	0	No relevant content

Example answer: *The 2011 earthquake in Christchurch, New Zealand, was at a conservative plate boundary. Convection currents in the mantle meant that the Australian and Pacific tectonic plates were sliding past each other. The movement was not smooth, and the plates get caught on each other, causing pressure to build up. Eventually the plates broke free, releasing the pressure as a powerful earthquake.*

Answers will vary depending on tectonic hazards studied.

2.2 A