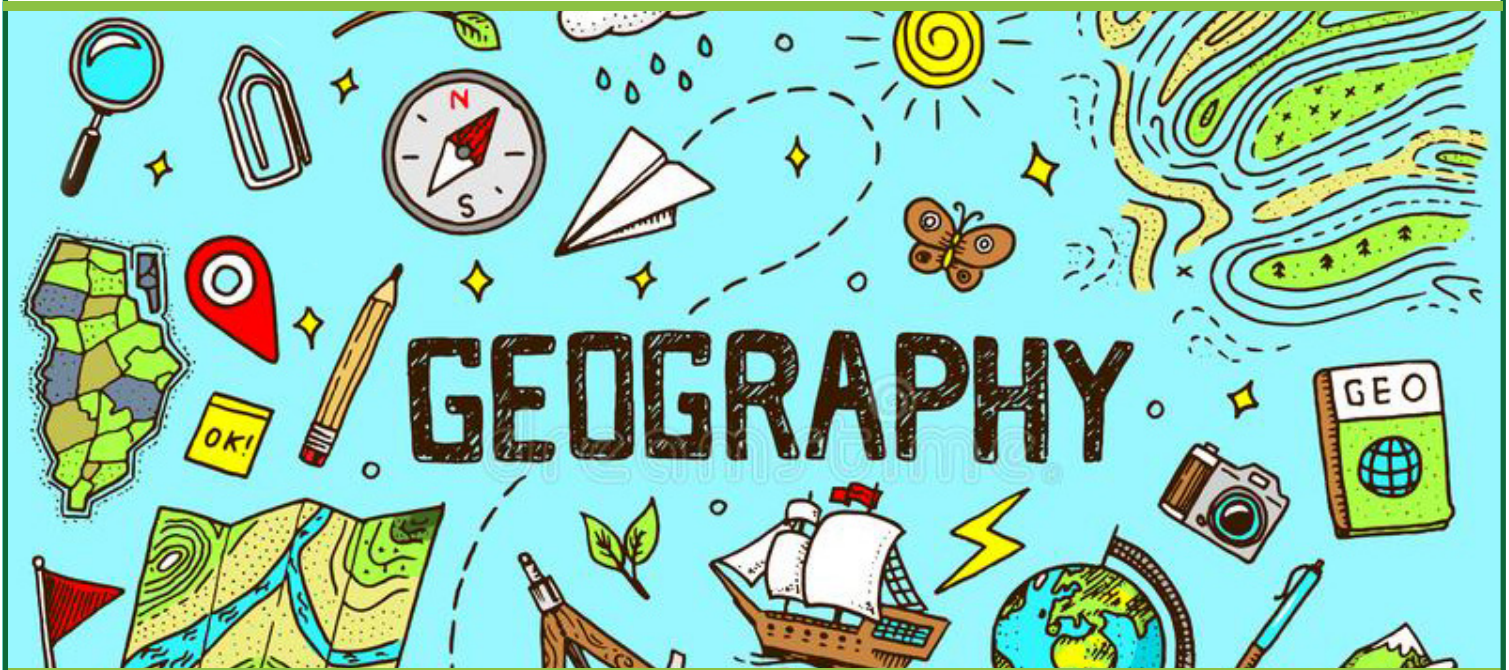




Geography Bridging Work

Year 10 into 11 for 2026/27



Name: _____

Tutor Group: _____

Teacher: _____

Year 10 Bridging Work 2026

Name: _____

Part 1 Fieldwork

Study Figure 4, a table showing information collected by students about housing development in four areas on the edge of a town.

Figure 4

Area	Original area of countryside (hectares)	Area lost to housing developments (hectares)	Remaining countryside (hectares)	% loss of countryside
A	240	24	216	10
B	320	160	160	
C	260	39	221	15
D	420	84		20

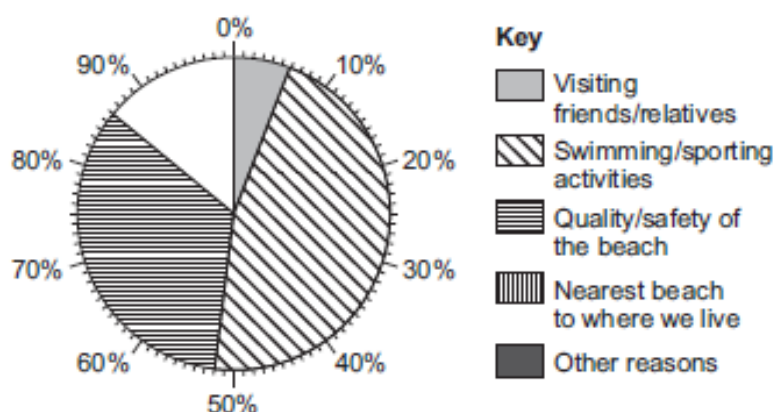
- 0 4 . 1 Complete the table (Figure 4) by filling in the data for Area B and Area D. [2 marks]

Study Figure 5, showing information from a survey of 100 people in a coastal area.

Figure 5

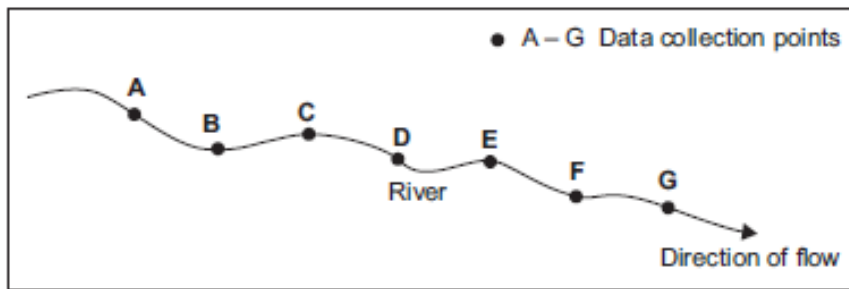
What is your main reason for visiting this coastal area?	Responses
Visiting friends/relatives	6
Swimming/sporting activities	46
Quality/safety of the beach	34
Nearest beach to where we live	8
Other reasons	6

- 0 4 . 2 Complete the pie chart below to show the information for Figure 5. [1 mark]



Study Figure 6, part of a student's planning sheet in a fieldwork enquiry.

Figure 6



0 4 . 3 Name the type of sampling method used in Figure 6.

Shade one circle only.

[1 mark]

A Opportunity sampling, selecting points which are easiest to access

☐

B Random sampling, based on chance

☐

C Stratified sampling, where more points are chosen from one area

☐

D Systematic sampling where points are chosen at regular intervals

☐

0 4 . 4 Suggest why the type of sampling shown in Figure 6 is not always possible in a fieldwork enquiry.

[2 marks]

Student's Fieldwork Exam questions

1. State the title of your physical fieldwork enquiry in which physical geography data was collected. Then explain why it was a suitable topic for enquiry (2 marks)

2. Justify one primary data collection method used in your human geography enquiry **(3 marks)**
3. With reference to your physical fieldwork methods, results and conclusions, suggest how your enquiry could be improved **(9 marks)**
4. Justify the use of maps or photographs or field sketches in your physical enquiry **(3 marks)**

5. Assess the effectiveness of your physical data collection method(s) **(6 marks)**

6. To what extent did the results and the conclusion meet the original aim(s) **(9 marks)**

Global distribution of resources (Slides 2-8)

1. Define social and economic wellbeing

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2. What factors affect your social wellbeing?

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3. Using the clues, suggest how food, water & energy are linked to social and economic wellbeing

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4. Which type of country has access to the most resources? Where has the least?

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5. Use textbook scans to complete global distribution of resources worksheet

6. What is malnourishment?

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7. Describe the distribution of malnutrition

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8. What is water scarcity?

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9. Describe the distribution of water scarcity

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.....

10. Describe the distribution of energy use

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.....

.....

Food

Why is it important?

What are the problems with food distribution? Why is this the case?

Water

Why is it important?

What are the problems with water distribution? Why is this the case?

The Global Distribution of Resources

Energy

Why is it important?

What are the problems with energy distribution? Why is this the case?

Provision of food in the UK (Slides 9-16)

- List 5 summer foods (grown in the UK) and 5 winter foods (grown in the UK)

2. Watch the video and identify positive and negative impacts of importing food from Kenya

Positives	Negatives

5. Look at the table showing the price breakdown of 1 tonne of Kenyan mangetout, and answer:
- If a pack of mangetout costs £2 in a UK supermarket, how much money does the producer receive?.....
 - How much money does the supermarket receive?.....
 - Why do you think the producer receives such a small share? Is this fair?

Stage	Price per tonne (£)	% of final price
Producer	630	12
Exporter	290	6
Packaging	280	5
Air freight/handling	1040	20
Importer	620	12
Supermarket	2500	45
Total price	5360	100

4. About 40% of our food is imported. 75% of this is from Europe. Annotate the hexagons below to explain why. Then colour code



Provision of food in the UK (continued)

5. What are food miles?

6. Why are people concerned about food imports?

7. What is agribusiness? Give an example

8. How does agribusiness reduce the need for foreign imports?

9. What is organic produce? Give an example

10. How does organic produce reduce the need for foreign imports?

11. Exam question. 'Explain the UK's attempts to respond to changing demands for food' (6)

Water resources in the UK (Slides 17-26)

1. Define the below key terms

- Water surplus

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.....

- Water deficit

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- Water stress

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.....

2. What are the 2 highest uses of water in UK households? (Give %s)

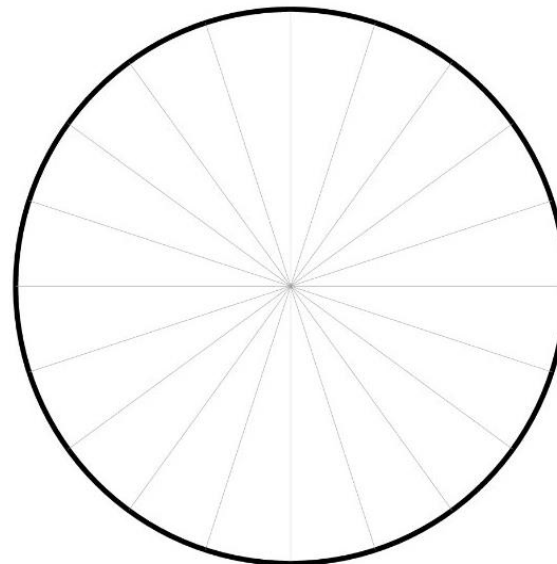
.....
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3. Why is UK water demanded expected to rise by 33% by 2050?

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.....

4. Complete the pie chart showing how water is used in the UK. What are the 2 highest segments?

.....



Water Demand in UK	%
Manufacturing	5
Services	13
Leakage	21
Households	47
Other	14

5. Where are the most densely and sparsely populated parts of the UK?

.....
.....

6. Describe & explain the distribution of UK rainfall

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.....
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7. Describe & explain the distribution of reservoirs

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Water resources in the UK (continued)

8. Using the maps, which areas of the UK are most likely to experience water stress? Why?

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9. What is water transfer?

.....

.....

10. Read the information about water transfer and highlight (in two colours) the main pros and cons
*In 2006 the government proposed to establish a grid to transfer water from areas of **surplus** to areas of water **deficit**. This would balance supply and demand over great distances across the UK. At the moment, water is only transferred from the River Tees, Tyne and Derwent as far south as Yorkshire. The enormous cost has so far stopped this from happening, but sharing reservoirs and treatment facilities would provide greater water security. Some people do not like the inevitable impact on wildlife habitats, although there is a potential for the creation of wetland habitats. There is also concern over the greenhouse gases released in the pumping of water over great distances.*

11. What are the causes of water pollution?

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12. How does water pollution affect the UK?

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13. How is water pollution managed in the UK?

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Provision of energy in the UK (Slides 27-32)

1. Define energy mix

2. Define energy security

3. Name three fossil fuels (non-renewable)

4. Name three renewable sources of energy

5. Suggest some advantages and disadvantages of fossil fuels and renewable energy sources

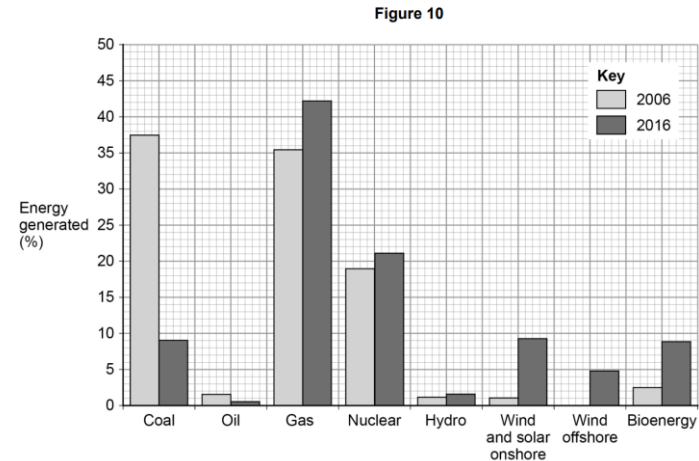
6. What is the correlation between energy use and GDP? Why is this the case?

7. What is the energy challenge? Is the UK energy secure?

8. Why has energy use decreased in the UK?

9. Use textbook to complete provision of energy in the UK activities

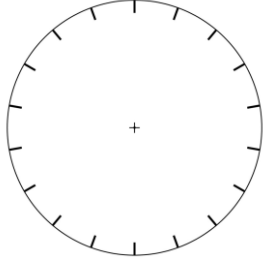
Study **Figure 10**, a graph showing the UK's changing energy mix from 2006 to 2016.



10. Using Figure 10 and your own understanding, discuss the issues arising from the UK's changing energy mix

Quickly complete the pie charts to show the UK's changing energy mix.

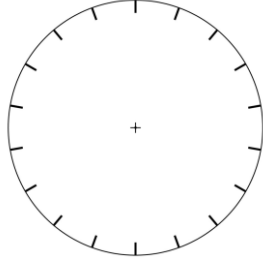
1990



Key

Coal = 65 ☐
 Oil = 10 ☐
 Gas = 2 ☐
 Renewables = 2 ☐
 Nuclear = 20 ☐
 Other = 1 ☐

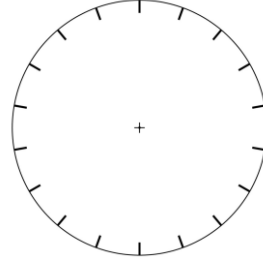
2007



Key

Coal = 30 ☐
 Oil = Nil ☐
 Gas = 33 ☐
 Renewables = 2 ☐
 Nuclear = 32 ☐
 Other = 3 ☐

2017



Key

Coal = 7 ☐
 Oil = Nil ☐
 Gas = 40 ☐
 Renewables = 25 ☐
 Nuclear = 22 ☐
 Other = 6 ☐

Provision of Energy in the UK

Explain 4 reasons why fossil fuels are likely to remain important in the future

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Using the pie charts above answer the following questions.

1. Which energy types saw the greatest reduction between 1990 and 2017?

2. Which energy types saw the greatest increase between 1990 and 2017?

3. Describe the UK's changing energy mix

How and why has the UK's energy mix changed?

The UK is no longer _____ in energy. About 75% of the UK's oil and gas reserves have been _____. By 2020 the UK is likely to be imported about 75% of its energy. The UK's _____ is likely to be affected as it becomes increasingly dependent upon foreign _____. Two thirds of the UK's gas reserves remain, with oil remaining in less accessible _____. The remote Mariner Oilfield (150km east of the Shetland Isles) will start producing in 2017, but UK oil production has declined by _____ each year during the last decade.

The major change in the UK energy mix has been the decline of _____. Between 1990 and 2007 there has been a steady _____ because of concerns about _____, and aging coal-fired power stations.

Greenhouse gases imports oilfields decline
 self-sufficient 6% energy security coal
 exhausted

Why do solar and tidal contribute very little to the UK's renewable energy mix?

Colour coding exercise
Shade in each impact of nuclear power a different colour.

One colour economic and another for environmental. Shade in the thumbs up or down dependent on whether it is a positive or negative impact.

The costs are high for producing electricity. 👍 👎

Nuclear power plants are very expensive to build. The proposed new Hinckley Point plant could cost £18 billion with funding from China. 👍 👎

There is a risk of harmful radioactive leaks. 👍 👎

Nuclear energy is reliable and can mean electricity prices remain stable. 👍 👎

Construction of new plants provides job opportunities and boosts the local economy. 👍 👎

Nuclear Power



Key
Environmental impact ☐
Economic impact ☐

Decommissioning old nuclear power plants is very costly and time consuming. 👍 👎

Warm waste water can harm local ecosystems. 👍 👎

The safe processing and storage of toxic radioactive waste is a big problem. 👍 👎

Colour coding exercise

Shade in each impact if wind farms a different colour.

One colour economic and another for environmental. Shade in the thumbs up or down dependent on whether it is a positive or negative impact.

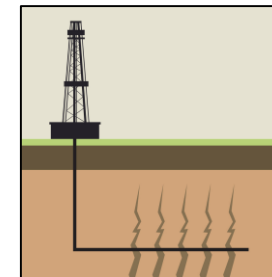
Give 3 ways we can conserve energy at a domestic level.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What is the Fracking Issue?

1. Explain what fracking is and how natural gas is extracted.
1. Give 3 reasons why people are concerned about fracking.

Annotate the diagram below to show how the fracking process works.



The costs of construction can be very high. 👍 👎

There have been complaints about the visual impact in places like the Lake District. 👍 👎

May have a negative impact on the local economy by reducing visitor numbers. 👍 👎

Construction of a wind farm and the creation of access roads can impact in the environment. 👍 👎

Wind



Key
Environmental impact ☐
Economic impact ☐

Wind farms help to avoid harmful gas emissions and help the country reduce its Carbon footprint. 👍 👎

At Delabole wind farm in Cornwall, the UK's first commercial wind farm, local households benefit from lower energy bills. 👍 👎

Some wind turbines can be very noisy and create problems for locals.. 👍 👎

Some wind farms do attract visitors by becoming tourist attractions. 👍 👎

Challenge

Use this space to complete any challenge tasks

[illegible][illegible]