

SECOND TERM SCHEME OF WORK FOR SS2

GEOGRAPHY

WEEKS	TOPICS
1	Revision of last term's work/ Mass Movement
2	Mass Movement (Continues)
3	Effects of climatic elements
4	Effects of climatic elements continues
5	Major climatic types of the world
6	Ocean
7	Map Work: - Relief representation
8	Contour representation of land forms
9.	Map reduction and enlargement
10	Drawing or relief profiles
11	REVISION
12	EXAMINIATION

WEEK ONE

TOPIC: MASS MOVEMENT

Mass movement can be defined as the movement of weathered materials (regoliths) on slope under the force of gravity. It can also be referred to as the movement of rock materials from one place to another under the influence of gravity.

Factors Affecting Mass Movement

These are factors that affect mass movement:

- (i) Gradient of the slope
- (ii) Human activity
- (iii) Natural and weight of materials
- (iv) Pressure of lubricating moisture
- (v) Presence of vegetation

1. **GRADIENT OF THE SLOPE:** The gradient of the slope is one of the most important factors that affects mass movement. For example, rock materials move faster in steep slopes or hilly areas than in gentle slope.

2. **HUMAN ACTIVITIES:** The activities of man like construction, farming/agriculture, grazing, mining on the slope of mountains or highlands to promote or reduce the movement of rock materials.

3. **NATURE AND WEIGHT OF MATERIALS:** it is noted that the loose rock materials tend to move faster than tightly held materials, i.e. the heavier the weight of the materials, the slower the movement.

4. **PRESSURE OF LUBRICATING MOISTURE:** The presence of lubricating moisture like rain water, ice etc, tends to produce, promote or increase the movement of rock materials down the slope.

5. **PRESENCE OF VEGETATION:** The presence of vegetation can either increase or reduce the movement of rock materials.

TYPES OF MASS MOVEMENT

There are two main types of mass movement

- (i) Slow movement
- (ii) Fast movement

1. SLOW MOVEMENT: They are more effective in areas of chemical weathering. There are three most important which are (i) Soil creep (ii) Talu creep (iii) Solification

SOIL CREEP: It is a slow, almost unnoticeable continues movement of weathered materials down a slope under the influence of gravity.

It operates on a very gentle slope and the speed of the movement would be as slow as 1cm per year. This movement is aided by...