

# Year 9 Geography Mastery Homework Half Term 5

First name	
Last name	
Advisory	
Class	
Teacher	

**Purpose:**

This homework booklet is designed to support you in two areas:

- 1) Retrieval of key information on topics covered.
- 2) Practising application of knowledge to a 6 mark question.

**Deadlines:**

You will have one piece of Geography homework to complete each week in addition to your read, cover, write, check.

You should spend no longer than 30 minutes on your mastery homework task. If it is taking you longer than this, speak to your Geography teacher.

Your Geography homework will be due in on Monday Week A and Week B.

	Week A:	Week B:
9A/Ge1 – Ms Hales	Monday Period 5	Monday Period 5
9B/Ge1 – Ms Hales	Monday Period 4	Monday Period 4
9B/Ge1 – Mrs Mullen	Monday Period 4	Monday Period 4

## Cycle 3 – Week 2 – W/C 20 April 2026

### Reading: Challenges and Opportunities in Lagos

Lagos is a **megacity** in Nigeria, West Africa. A megacity is defined as an urban area with a population of over 10 million people. Lagos is the fastest-growing city in Africa and serves as Nigeria's economic powerhouse. Although it is no longer the capital (Abuja is), it remains the financial centre, contributing over 30% of Nigeria's GDP and handling 80% of the country's imports through its busy ports. This rapid growth creates both exciting opportunities and difficult challenges.

#### Social Opportunities:

In Lagos, there is better access to services compared to rural Nigeria. The city has the highest density of healthcare centres and hospitals in the country. Education is a major pull factor; 68% of the population has at least a secondary education, which is significantly higher than the 40% average in some rural northern regions. Access to electricity and clean water is more reliable than in rural villages, even if many residents still rely on street vendors or boreholes.

#### Economic Opportunities:

The **informal economy** is huge in Lagos, providing a lifeline for approximately 90% of the new arrivals to the city. This refers to jobs that are not taxed or regulated by the government, such as street vending, car washing, or waste recycling at the Olusosun landfill. While these jobs lack security and sick pay, they provide vital income. Simultaneously, formal industries are booming; Lagos is the hub for **Nollywood** (the world's second-largest film industry) and the financial district on Lagos Island.

#### Challenges:

Despite the wealth generated in the central business districts, the gap between rich and poor is extreme. This is most visible when comparing the luxury **Eko Atlantic**—a new city being built on reclaimed land for the wealthy—with the **squatter settlements** like Makoko.

Makoko is a floating slum built on stilts in the lagoon. Over 60% of Lagos's population lives in such slums. Challenges here include a total lack of basic sanitation; communal toilets are often shared by 15 households, and waste goes directly into the water below. This leads to the spread of waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid.

Environmental issues are also reaching a breaking point. Traffic congestion is a daily struggle known as the **"Go Slow"**. Commuters can spend 3 hours travelling to work in dense traffic,



#### Key Terms

**Megacity:** A city with 10+ million people.

**Informal Economy:** Jobs not taxed or monitored by the government.

**Squatter Settlement:** An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in amenities (e.g., Makoko).

leading to high levels of air pollution. Furthermore, the city produces 10,000 tonnes of waste daily, much of which is not formally collected, leading to blocked drains and frequent flooding during the rainy season.

## Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions using the text above.

**1.** What is the definition of a 'megacity'?

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**2.** What percentage of Nigeria's GDP does Lagos contribute?

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**3.** What percentage of people in Lagos have a secondary education?

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**4.** Give two examples of jobs in the 'informal economy'.

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**5.** What percentage of new arrivals to Lagos find work in the informal sector?

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**6.** Why is 'Nollywood' significant to the economy of Lagos?

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**7.** What is 'Eko Atlantic'?

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**8.** Identify two specific health or sanitation challenges faced by residents in Makoko.

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**9.** What is the local name for the extreme traffic congestion in Lagos?

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**10.** What is one environmental consequence of poor waste management in the city?

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**Feedback and Improvement**  Use the checklist below to assess your 6-mark exam answer. Ensure you have included specific details about **Lagos** to reach the higher mark bands.

Success Criteria	Done
I have clearly named my case study city.	
I have used specific <b>data</b> , facts, or figures.	
I have linked my answer to <b>social challenges</b> .	
I have linked my answer to <b>environmental challenges</b> .	
I have used the correct <b>PEEL structure</b> (Point, Evidence, Explain, Link).	
I have used <b>capital letters</b> for proper nouns and the start of sentences.	

### Next Steps for Improvement

Identify your target area for improvement and tick the box once you have added it to your answer in a green colored pen.

<b>Step 1:</b> Add more specific vocabulary (e.g., informal economy, squatter settlement, megacity).	
<b>Step 2:</b> Elaborate on my 'Explain' sections by saying 'This means that...' or 'As a result...'	
<b>Step 3:</b> Ensure you have mentioned both the city's wealth (Eko Atlantic) and its poverty (Makoko) to show contrast.	



**Reflection:** Use the space below to write any improvements to make your work go from 'good' to 'great'. (Green pen)

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## Cycle 3 – Week 4 – W/C 4 May 2026

### Why do people move? Rural-to-Urban Migration in Nigeria

Across Nigeria, millions of people are moving from the countryside (**rural areas**) to cities like Lagos. This process is called **rural-to-urban migration**. This movement is the primary driver of **urban growth**—the increase in the total number of people living in a city and the physical expansion of the city itself.

To understand why people move, geographers look at **push factors** (reasons why people want to leave a place) and **pull factors** (reasons why people are attracted to a new place). In Nigeria, the contrast between the struggling rural north and the booming urban south creates a powerful flow of people.

#### Push Factors from Rural Nigeria

Many rural areas in Nigeria, particularly in the north, suffer from high levels of poverty and a lack of investment. Push factors include:

- **Low Wages:** Farming is the main job, but it is often **subsistence farming** (growing just enough to eat), leaving little for profit.
- **Land Degradation:** Over-farming and climate change have led to poorer soil quality, making it harder to grow crops.
- **War and Conflict:** In some northern regions, groups like Boko Haram and ongoing civil unrest have caused instability, forcing families to flee for safety.
- **Natural Hazards:** Environmental disasters, such as severe droughts in the north or seasonal flooding, can destroy livelihoods and homes.
- **Lack of Services:** Rural villages often have very few schools and limited healthcare clinics.

#### Pull Factors to Lagos

Lagos is seen as a 'land of opportunity' for those living in the countryside. Pull factors include:

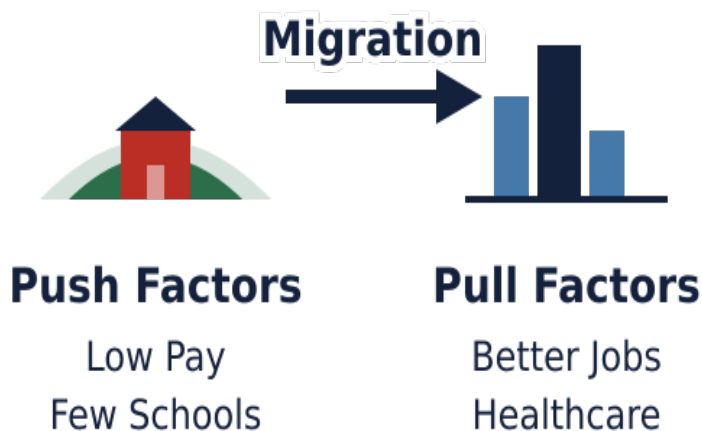
- **Job Opportunities:** Even if it is in the informal sector, there are more ways to earn money in Lagos than in a small village.
- **Education:** Lagos offers better access to primary and secondary schools, giving children a better start in life.
- **Healthcare:** The city has more specialised hospitals and doctors than rural provinces.
- **Safety:** People often move to the city to find a greater sense of security away from conflict zones or areas prone to natural disasters.
- **The 'Bright Lights' Effect:** The perception of a modern, exciting lifestyle with better technology and entertainment attracts young people.



#### Key Vocabulary Check

- **Rural-to-urban migration:** The movement of people from the countryside to the city.
- **Urban growth:** The increase in the area and population of a city.

- **Push factor:** A negative factor that makes someone want to leave an area.
- **Pull factor:** A positive factor that attracts someone to a new area.



### Check Your Understanding

Answer the following questions based on the reading above.

1. What is the definition of **rural-to-urban migration**?

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2. Define the term **urban growth**.

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3. What is the difference between a **push factor** and a **pull factor**?

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4. In which part of Nigeria do many rural areas suffer from high levels of poverty?

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5. What is meant by **subsistence farming**?

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6. Identify one environmental reason why farming is becoming harder in rural Nigeria.

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7. Why might families flee northern Nigeria for safety according to the text?

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8. Give one example of a **service** that is often lacking in rural villages.

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9. Why are job opportunities in the **informal sector** considered a pull factor for Lagos?

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10. What does the term '**bright lights**' effect refer to?

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## Cycle 3 – Week 5 – W/C 11 May 2026



### Recap: Rural-to-Urban Migration

Review the information from last week regarding the movement of people in Nigeria before answering the questions below.

1. Explain what is meant by the 'bright lights' effect and how it acts as a pull factor for young people moving to Lagos.

2. State one social reason and one environmental reason why people are 'pushed' away from rural areas in northern Nigeria.

### Exam Practice: Push and Pull Factors (6 Marks)

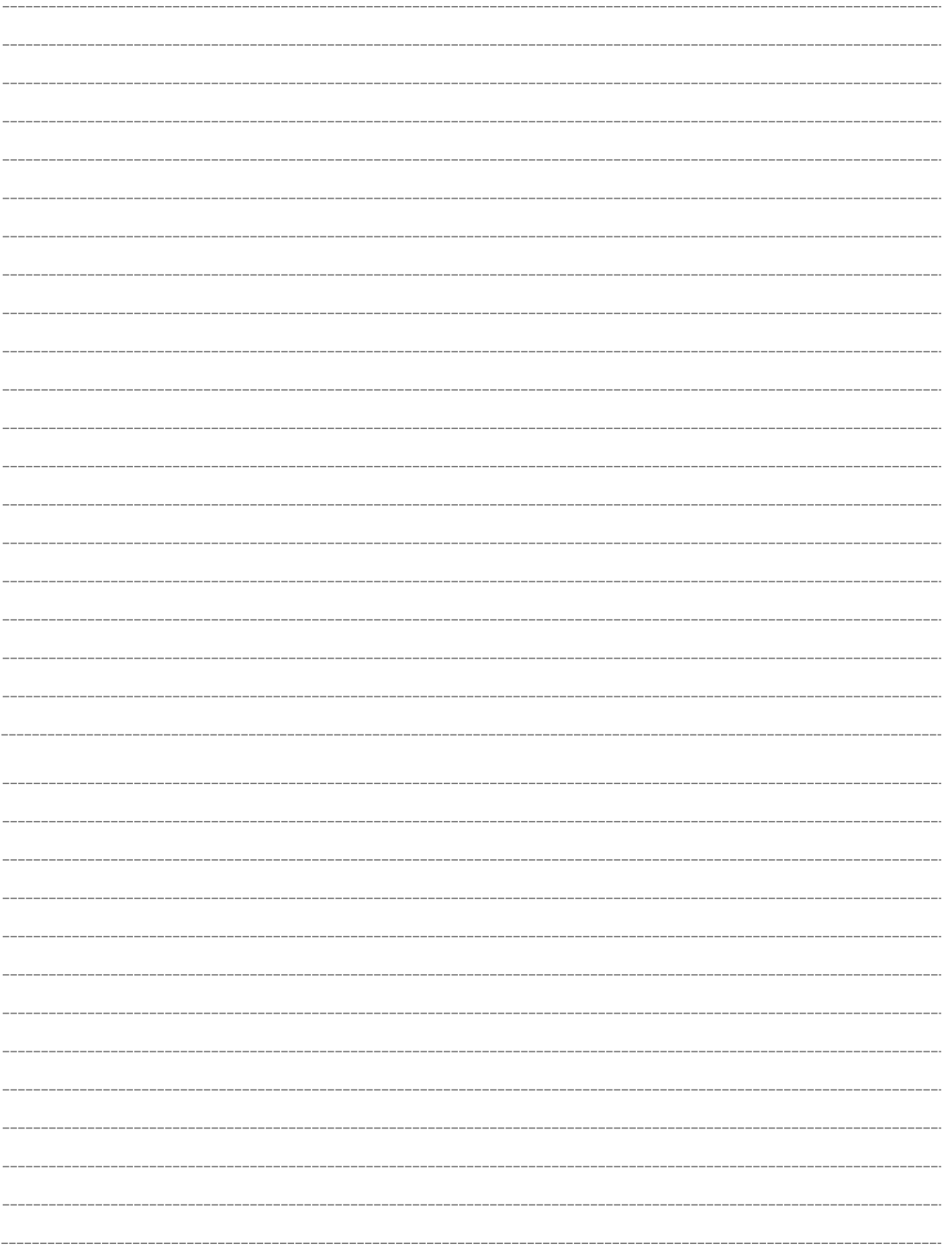
**Explain the push and pull factors that lead to rapid urbanisation in an NEE (Newly Emerging Economy) you have studied. (6 marks)**



#### Scaffold for Success:

- **Introduction:** Identify your case study
- **Paragraph 1 (Push):** Explain a specific negative factor in rural Nigeria.
- **Paragraph 2 (Pull):** Explain a specific positive factor in Lagos.





## Reflection and Improvement

Use the success criteria and feedback below to review your 6-mark answer on **push and pull factors** in Nigeria. This process helps you identify exactly what is needed to move from a 'Developing' to an 'Exceeding' grade in your GCSE Geography studies.

Success Criteria: Push and Pull Factors (6 Marks)	Done
I have clearly named my case study city ( <b>Lagos</b> ).	
I have clearly distinguished between a <b>push factor</b> (negative) and a <b>pull factor</b> (positive).	
I have included specific examples like <b>subsistence farming, land degradation</b> , or the ' <b>bright lights</b> ' effect.	
I have explained <i>how</i> these factors lead to <b>urbanisation</b> (the process of the city growing).	
I have used connective phrases such as ' <b>consequently</b> ', ' <b>therefore</b> ', or ' <b>this results in</b> ' or ' <b>this means that</b> ' to link my ideas.	

## Next Steps for Improvement

Choose **one** target area below and use your **green pen** to edit your response on the previous page:

<b>Target 1:</b> Add more geographical detail (e.g., mention specific locations like Northern Nigeria vs Lagos).	
<b>Target 2:</b> Strengthen your 'Explanation'—don't just list factors, tell the story of <i>why</i> they make people move.	
<b>Target 3:</b> Ensure your spelling of key terms like 'urbanisation' and 'migration' is correct.	

## Reflection



## Cycle 3 – Week 6 – W/C 18 May 2026

This week, you will complete a comprehensive review of everything we have covered regarding **urbanisation, migration**, and the **challenges and opportunities** in the megacity of **Lagos**. Answer the questions below using your knowledge and the key terms from the previous weeks' reading.

1. Define the term **megacity**.

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2. What is the difference between **urbanisation** and **urban growth**?

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3. Identify one specific **push factor** from rural northern Nigeria.

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4. Identify one specific **social pull factor** that attracts people to Lagos.

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5. What is **subsistence farming** and why does it act as a push factor?

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6. Explain the '**bright lights**' effect.

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7. Approximately what percentage of Nigeria's **GDP** is generated in Lagos?

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8. What is the **informal economy**?

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9. Give an example of a job in the informal sector found at the **Olusosun landfill**.

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10. Why is the informal economy a 'lifeline' for 90% of new arrivals to Lagos?

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11. Name the famous floating **squatter settlement** in Lagos.

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12. List two **waterborne diseases** that are a risk in areas with poor sanitation.

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13. What is the ratio of communal toilets to households in parts of Makoko?

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14. Describe the '**Go Slow**' and its impact on commuters.

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15. What is **Eko Atlantic** and who is it being built for?

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**16.** How many tonnes of **waste** does Lagos produce every day?

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**17.** Why does poor waste management lead to **flooding** in the city?

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**18.** Name the world's second-largest film industry based in Lagos.

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**19.** What is a **pull factor** related to education in Lagos compared to rural areas?

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**20.** Why do **megacities** like Lagos often face higher levels of air pollution?

Total: / 20



**Check Your Vocabulary!**

Have you used these terms in your answers?

- **Secondary education**
- **Sanitation**
- **GDP**
- **Reclaimed land**

- **Rural-to-urban migration**