

Continents, Oceans and key lines of latitude



Describing Location:

Remember when describing the location or distribution (spread) of something use CCCS...

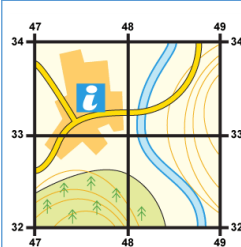
- C – Continent
- C – Country
- C – Compass point
- S – Seas and oceans

Year 7: How do we use maps to learn about the UK?

4 Figure Grid References

Maps have grid lines on them—we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid reference. A four-figure grid reference is a handy way of identifying any square on a map, six-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always go along the corridor before you go up the stairs.

Four-figure grid references

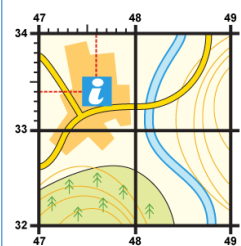


Step 1: Go along the bottom of the map until you reach the easting which forms step 1.

Step 2: Then go up the side of the map until you reach the northing that forms the bottom side of the square you are trying to locate e.g. 33

Step 3: Now put your two answers together e.g. 47 33.

Six-figure grid references



Step 1: Find the-figure grid reference.

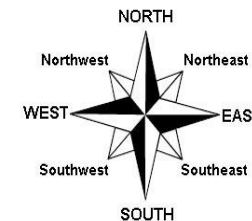
Step 2: Imagine this square is divided up into 100 tiny squares, 10 along the bottom and 10 up the side.

Step 3: Still remembering to go along the corridor and then up the stairs, estimate how far across and then up the square the feature is. 476 334

The British Isles



Compass Direction



What is the difference between the **British Isles**, **Great Britain** and **United Kingdom**?

Scale

The scale of a map helps us calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on the map and the distance between different points.

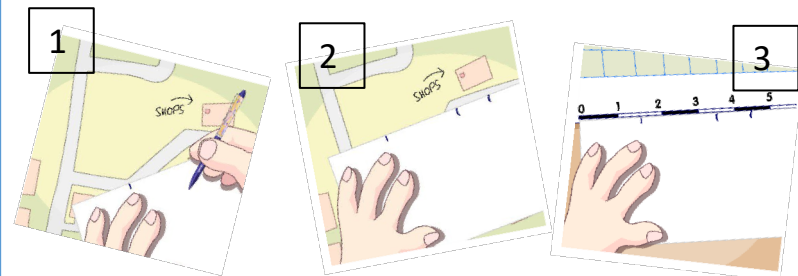
The maps in your exam will have a scale of 1:50 000 where 1cm – 50,000cm on the ground (500m or 0.5 km) or a scale of 1:25 000. (250m or 0.25km)

Map Symbols

Generally if you are given an OS map it will have a key telling you what the symbols mean. For map symbols check your contact book

Measuring Scale

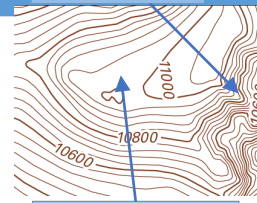
DISTANCE ALONG A ROAD/TRACK: Try the paper method. Get a sheet of paper and place the corner on your starting point. Rotate and move the paper so the side follows the route you want to take. When the route bends away from the paper's edge, mark the point on your sheet and then turn the paper so that the side runs along the next part of your path (1). Keep doing this until you reach the end of your route (2). Now place your paper against the scale line (3) or measure the distance using a ruler and multiply by 0.5.



Contour lines

Contours are orange/brown lines found on an OS map that join places of equal height above sea level. They show the height of the land in metres by the numbers marked on them. They also show the steepness of the land by how close they are together (the closer the lines the steeper the slope).

Steeper slope



More gentle slope

Latitude and Longitude

Latitude lines on an atlas map run horizontally around the earth and tell us how far north or south of the Equator (0°). So for example London is 51°N.

Longitude lines run vertically around the earth and they measure how far east or west of the Prime Meridian (a line of longitude that runs through Greenwich in London). So for example London would be 0° W.

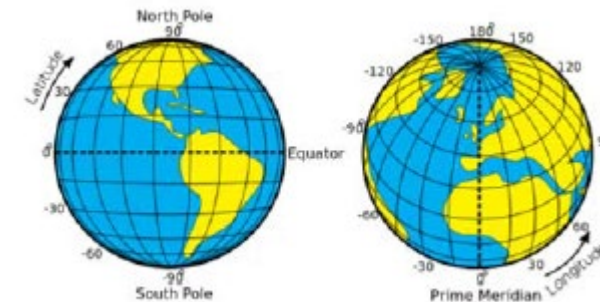
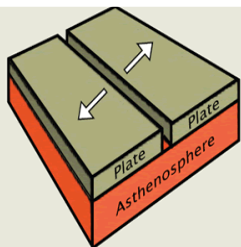


Plate Boundaries:

Constructive plate boundary



Constructive plate boundary-

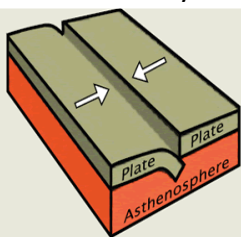
What direction are the two plate moving in?

Do earthquakes happen here?

Do volcanoes form here?

Can you give an example of this type of plate boundary?

Destructive plate boundary



Destructive plate boundary -

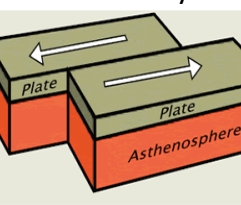
What direction are the two plate moving in?

Do earthquakes happen here?

Do volcanoes form here?

Can you give an example of this type of plate boundary?

Transform plate boundary



Transform plate boundary -

What direction are the two plate moving in?

Which natural hazards occur here?

Can you name an example?

An underwater earthquake?

Tsunami is a Japanese word which means 'harbour wave'. A tsunami is a large sea wave caused by the **displacement** of a large volume of water. They can be caused by earthquakes triggered by plates moving under the ocean.

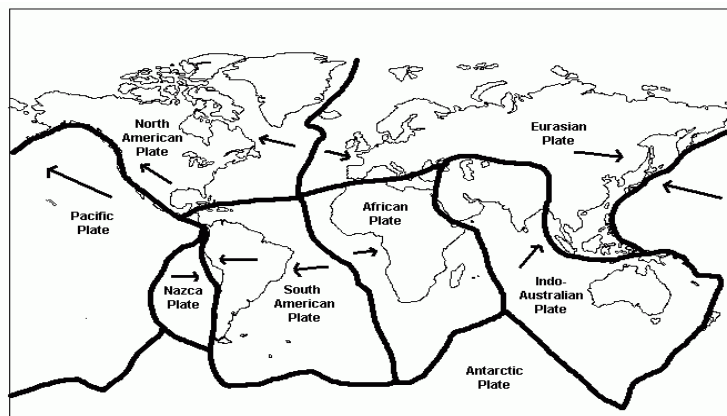
Can you remember three facts from the 2018 Indonesian earthquake and tsunami?

Year 7: Natural Hazards

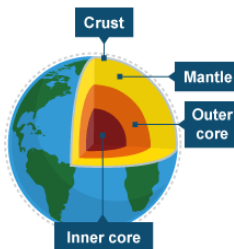
Key Ideas:

- There are four layers of the earth, can you name a characteristic for each of the layers?
- What are the three plate boundaries, how do they work?
- Earthquakes and volcanoes occur at plate boundaries, are volcanoes found at all of the plate boundaries?
- Natural hazards can cause primary and secondary effects, what is the difference between the two?
- How is the strength of an earthquake measured?
- What are tsunamis and what causes them?

What is the image showing?



The layers of the Earth



Volcanoes...

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which hot materials force their way out. These include magma, lava, gas, ash and dust.

Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct. What does this mean?

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano, why do people live near volcanoes?

A **PEEL** paragraph is a great way of explaining your ideas and knowledge in answer to any question.

Point – Make your point

Evidence – Support your point with evidence and examples

Explanation – Explain how the evidence supports your point

Link – link this back to the main point or to the next point

When explaining your points make sure you use connectives.

consequently....

as a result....

therefore...

due to this....

furthermore...

moreover

however...

also

See your contact book for more connectives.

Key words:

Earthquake: An earthquake is a sudden **shockwave** caused by rocks being under stress from the movements of plates at plate boundaries.

Seismic wave: Tremors which flow through the ground.

Epicenter: The point at the surface where the earthquake is felt the strongest.

Fault: A large crack in the ground (normally where two plates meet)

Tectonic Plate: Sections of the Earth's Crust.

Richter scale: The measure by which the strength of earthquakes is determined

Tsunami: A tsunami is a large sea wave caused by the displacement of a large volume of water.

Primary effect: Primary effects occur as a direct result of the ground shaking, eg buildings collapsing

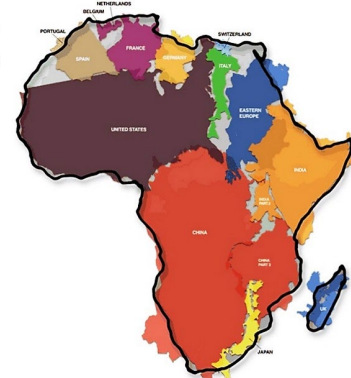
Secondary effect: occur as a result of the primary effects, eg tsunamis or fires due to ruptured gas mains.

What stereotypes are there of Africa?

Africa is often seen as a country, rather than a continent, and as a place where everyone is poor and hungry. In fact there are 54 countries in Africa, many of which have unique resources. This stereotyping is due to a lack of understanding and awareness, predominately due to how Africa is portrayed in the media.

What can be some solution to challenging stereotypes?

1. Africa's not that big



A map of the biomes in Africa



What is the link between African 'coltan' and the UK?

A large number of people living in the Dominican Republic of Congo are without medical services, 47 % are without safe drinking water, and 50 million people eat less than two-thirds of the calories they need every day. Many people work in Coltan mines.

Why have a large number of men become coltan miners?

What are some of the problems? What are some of the solutions?

Year 7: Exploring Africa

Key Questions:

- What connects Africa to the UK?
- What is coltan mining?
- How have mobile phones been changing lives in Nigeria?
- How do shopping facilities affect people's daily lives in Malawi?
- How do Flora and Kondwani's lives compare?
- What is a slum dweller? What is their life like?
- Which biomes can be found in Africa?
- What stereotypes are associated with Africa and how can these be challenged?

How have mobile phones been changing lives in the Nigeria?

In the 1990s, Nigeria had less than 700,000 telephone lines and just over 50% working mobile lines. These were limited to the very rich who could afford to pay for the phone and the bills. By 2000 this had changed and the number of smartphone users is predicted to grow to more than 140 million by 2025.

Why are companies in Nigeria looking into using biofuels to power mobile phone networks?

What is Kibera? What is it like?

Kibera, located in Nairobi Kenya, is the biggest slum in Africa, with over 1 million residents. It is just one of about 200 slum settlements in Nairobi, housing some 2.5 million people, about 60% of Nairobi's total population!



What might it be like to live here?

What difficulties may a slum resident face?

A **PEDL** paragraph is a great way of explaining your ideas and knowledge in answer to any question.

Point – Make your point

Evidence – Support your point with evidence and examples

Develop – Explain how the evidence supports your point

Link – link this back to the main point or to the next point

When explaining your points make sure you use connectives.

consequently....

as a result...

therefore...

due to this....

furthermore...

moreover

however...

also

See your contact book for more connectives.

Key words:

Stereotype: a set idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong.

Biofuels: fuel that is produced from biomass—that is, plant or algae material or animal waste.

Famine: a period where there is a severe shortage of food in a region.

Quality of Life: the wellbeing of a person or a group of people.

Inadequate: not enough or not good enough.

Harvest: the process or period of gathering in crops.

Biomes: A biome is a large region characterised by its distinct climate, plants and animals(e.g. the desert).

Slum: a rundown area of a city or town, containing home-made homes, inhabited by very poor people.

Year 7: Water Issues

Why is water important?

It is used for drinking, in food and industry. However, having poor access to water can cause a number of problems.

What problems can this then lead to?

The disputed dam

The Illisu Dam in south-eastern Turkey raised a number of concerns for both Syria and Iraq who both have access to the River Tigris just like Turkey.



The development of the dam meant that the ancient town of Hasankeyf on the Tigris River would be flooded. Whereas, Syria and Iraq would both have poor access to water and the quality of the water would decrease as a result of the dam construction.

What could be done to resolve these conflicts?

Why might Beatrice not want to wear her favourite t-shirt anymore?

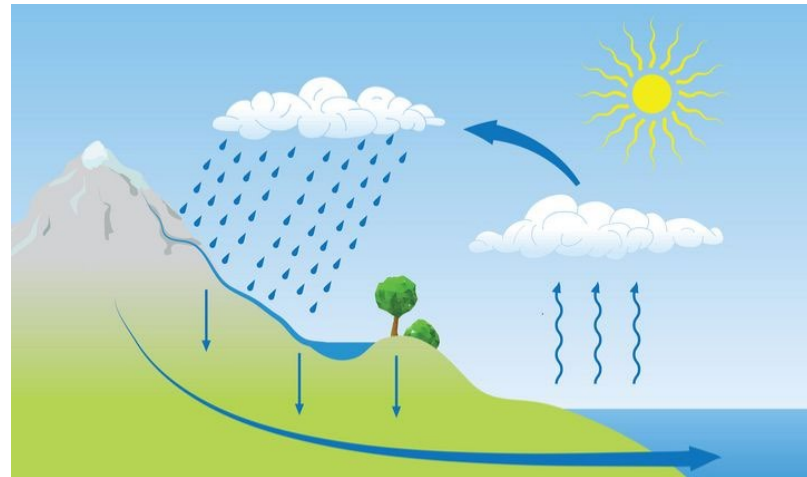
A large cloth factory located in Flahn Town, Monrovia the capital of Liberia. The factory that waste chemicals such as dyes and bleach into a nearby river, which is used by locals for cleaning their clothes.

Why is this a problem? Who can help Beatrice and the people of Liberia?

Key Questions:

- What is the hydrological cycle?
- What conflicts can occur due to the different uses of the river?
- Why is water availability and access are not equal for countries along the River Tigris?
- How can restricted access to water impact on quality of life?
- How and why clean water is important for different groups of people?
- How might a poor community try to cope with a poor water supply?
- What is plastic pollution and why is it important?

Explain what the image below is showing?



Why is plastic pollution significant issue?

Approximately 10 percent of all plastic we use ends up in the sea, this include plastic bottles, plastic bags, foam and packaging. Plastic does not biodegrade easily some of it sinks while some float at the top of the worlds oceans. Over time it gets broken down into 'plastic confetti', then gradually into microscopic 'plastic dust' by the sun.

What are the solutions to sea pollution?

A **PEEL** paragraph is a great way of explaining your ideas and knowledge in answer to any question.

Point – Make your point

Evidence – Support your point with evidence and examples

Explanation – Explain how the evidence supports your point

Link – link this back to the main point or to the next point

When explaining your points make sure you use connectives.

consequently....

as a result....

therefore...

due to this....

furthermore...

moreover

however...

also

See your contact book for more connectives.

Key words:

Hydrological cycle: the continuous transfer of water from the oceans into the atmosphere, then onto the land and then back into the oceans.

Co-operation: An act of working together towards the same goal.

Land use: What people are using the land for e.g housing, farming.

Conflict: a serious disagreement or argument.

Dam: a barrier across a stream, river or waterway to confine and control the flow of water.

Sea pollution: The contamination of the sea by substances that are harmful to living organisms as a result of human activity.

Biodegrade: a process that enables a substance to break down into natural materials in the environment without causing harm.