



Year 7 Geography

Unit 1: A Sense of Place



KEYWORDS



Lesson 1-3

A **continent** is a continuous area of land. The **7 continents** of the world are North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Antarctica, Europe and Oceania (Australasia). An ocean is a very large expanse of water.

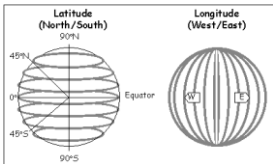
There are 5 main **oceans** around the world including the Indian, Pacific, Atlantic, Southern and the Arctic.



Lesson 4

Latitude varies from 0-90° north and south at the poles. They are **horizontal**.

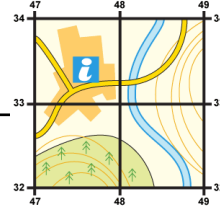
Longitude varies from 0-180° East and West from Greenwich. They are **vertical**.



Lesson 5

Europe is a **continent** located in the **Northern Hemisphere** and mostly in the **Eastern Hemisphere**.

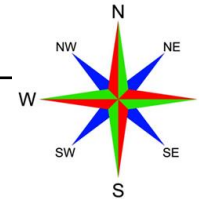
It is bordered by the **Arctic Ocean** to the north, the **Atlantic Ocean** to the west and the **Mediterranean Sea** to the south.



Lesson 8

The **main mountain ranges** in Great Britain are the Cambrian mountains, the Pennines and the Scottish Highlands (Grampian, Southern Uplands and North West Highlands).

The main **cities** in Great Britain are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool and Newcastle (in population size order).



Lesson 9

Greater Manchester is a county. It is made up of 10 boroughs. You live in the borough of Trafford.



Lesson 10-11

To write a **six figure grid reference** you need to:

1. **Read along the corridor** until you get to the easting crossing through the **bottom-left-hand corner** of the square you want. **Write this number down.**
2. **Estimate** or measure how many **tenths** across your symbol lies. **Write this number after the first two digits.**
3. Read up the stairs until you get to the **northing** crossing through the **bottom-left-hand corner** of the square you want. **Write this number down.**
4. **Estimate** how many **tenths** your symbol is from the northing. **Write this number down.**

Lesson 12 - 14

Spot heights - Numbers that show the exact height of a place

Layer colouring - Using bands of different colours to show areas of different heights

Contours - Lines on a map which join up places which have the same height

Lesson 15 -16

To measure distance you can use either string or a ruler depending on whether the route is straight or not. Compare the number of centimetres travelled to the scale.



Lesson 17-18

GIS - geographic information system. This is a system on a computer which allows you to present data in different ways.

Digimap for schools log in:

Username: WA157RH

Password: loaths36

<http://digimapforschools.edina.ac.uk/>

	Definition
Human geography	The study of the natural processes of the Earth, such as climate and plate tectonics.
Physical geography	The study of the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world.
Environmental geography	The study of the interaction between humans and the natural environment.
Northing	A figure or line representing northward distance on a map. These are the horizontal lines on an OS map.
Easting	A figure or line representing eastward distance on a map. These are the vertical lines on an OS map.



Year 7 Geography

Unit 2: Settlement



LOOK

SAY

COVER

WRITE

CHECK

KEYWORDS



Early settlers often looked for certain features in an area to make life easier:

Protection. Good views from a hilltop give you warning if you are about to be attacked.

Building materials. Needed wood or stone. Useful to be near a wood or a rocky hillside.

Supply of wood. Needed for warmth and to cook on.

Plenty of water. Needed for drinking, cooking and washing. Water might come from a river, spring or well.

Not too much water. Sites must not flood or be marshy.

Rivers. Easy to cross either on foot at a ford or by a bridge.

Shelter. A south facing slope will have more sun and will be protected from the cold north wind.

Flat land. Easier to build on, for growing crops and travelling to other towns.

'Is this a good place to build a village?'

'Is this a good place to build a town?'

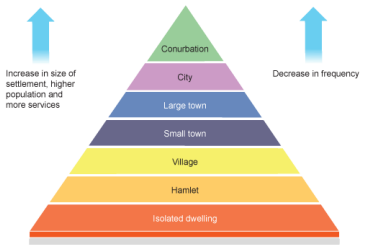
Settlement size:

Hamlet - a small group of homes

Village - larger than a hamlet. It contains more services, e.g. post office

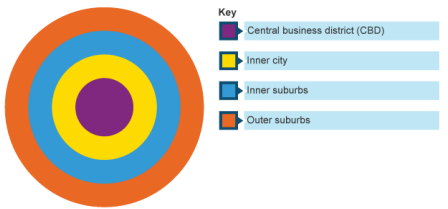
Town - this may contain tens of thousands of people. Usually has a range of functions, such as shopping centres and secondary schools

Cities - these have the widest variety of functions. In the past, cities were identified as having cathedrals.



Land use zones

Towns and cities are often complex but it may be possible to see how some land uses group together in **zones**. The **Burgess model** shows a simple land use pattern that can be identified in some towns and cities, particularly in countries like the UK.



Urban change and regeneration

As towns and cities have grown, some areas have become run down. This is particularly true of some old inner-city areas. Governments have tried to improve conditions in these areas.

Problems of old inner-city areas and the city centre include:

- overcrowding
- poor-quality housing
- traffic congestion

CBD - site of shops, entertainment and offices

Inner city (old industry) - this is where old factories built during the industrial revolution are being developed into new offices or apartment blocks

Suburbs - Over time cities spread out and this is where the suburbs were created. Here houses are often semi-detached.

Outer suburbs/rural-urban fringe - this zone is on the edge of the city and contains large, detached homes.



Redesigning urban areas

Urban areas need to be:

- Clean
- Well lit
- Open with some greenery
- Close to shops and services
- Safe

It is also important for urban areas to have furniture and other features which make it attractive, e.g. fountains.



	Definition
Site	This is the place where the settlement is located, eg on a hill or in a sheltered valley.
Situation	this describes where the settlement is in relation to other settlements and the features of the surrounding area, eg is the settlement surrounded by forest or is it next to a large city?
Urban sprawl	The unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.
Urban greening	The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas.
Regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built-up area.



Year 7 Geography

Unit 3: Ecosystems

Plants get their energy from the Sun. They are called **producers** because they make their own food.
 Animals are called **consumers** because they eat plants and other animals. They do not make their own food.
 Animals that eat other animals are called **predators**. The animals they eat are called **prey**.



KEYWORDS



Tropical Rainforests

This biome is located on three continents:

- South America
- Africa
- South east Asia



The temperature ranges from 21 to 30 degrees Celsius. Rainfall remains high all year round.

The tropical rainforests are being cut down for the following reasons:

1. To sell the wood
2. To build on the land
3. To find minerals in the ground
4. To use the land for agriculture (cattle farming)

This means that:

1. Indigenous people lose their homes
2. Animals lose their habitat
3. Unique plants are lost forever
4. Less carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere. This will make the world a warmer place to live.



Deserts

Deserts are found along the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer. The **largest** desert is the **Sahara**.

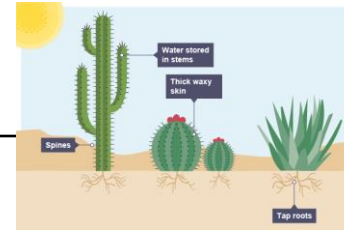
There is very little biodiversity in hot deserts because of the harsh climate.

In the day, temperatures can **exceed 40 degrees Celsius** but **drop below 0 degrees Celsius at night**.

Plant adaptations - Plants have developed special adaptations to survive the harsh climate.

Spines -lose less water than leaves so are very efficient in a hot climate. They also stop animals from eating the plant.

Waxy skin - some leaves have a thick, waxy skin on their surface. This reduces water loss by transpiration.



Polar

Polar biomes, such as Antarctica, are cold and dry all year round. **99 per cent** of it is covered by ice.

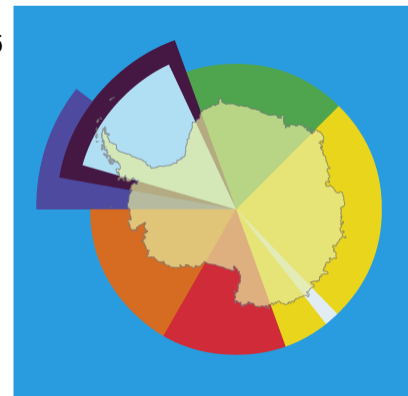
Antarctica is the **5th largest continent**, 25 per cent larger than Europe.

During the winter, much of the water surrounding Antarctica freezes.

Countries have claimed ownership of parts of Antarctica.

The **Antarctic Treaty** was agreed in 1961 to help control human activity in the location and also to resolve disagreements over territory.

The biodiversity is low. **Emperor penguins** live in Antarctica. **Polar bears do not!**



	Definition
Food Chain	A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.
Biome	A large naturally occurring ecosystem such as tropical rainforest.
Deforestation	The removal of trees.
Adaptation	The process of change by which an organism becomes better suited to its environment.
Sustainable	The process of maintaining a balanced environment. It is where we act in a way to provide for the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generations.



Year 7 Geography

Unit 4: Weather



KEYWORDS

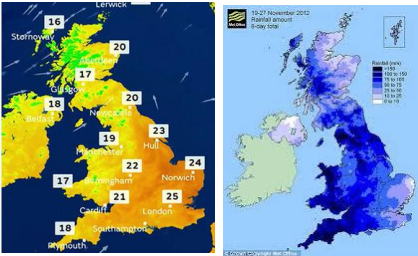


Recording and observing the weather.

- Wind direction** - a wind vane is used. These show the direction from which the wind blows.
- Anemometer** - this is used to measure the wind speed. It is measured in metres per second.
- Cloud cover** - This is the amount of sky covered by cloud. It is measured in eighths.
- Visibility** - This is the distance that can be seen. It is measured in metres.
- General weather** - this describes the weather in words, e.g. rain, snow, showers, fog, mist, thunder, cloudy, fair or sunny.
- Rain gauge** - this is used to measure the amount of precipitation over a set period of time. It is measured in millimetres.

What is Britain's weather like?

- North is colder than the south
 - West is wetter than the east
- This is because:
- The North Atlantic Drift raises the temperatures in the west.
 - Mountains lower temperatures by 1 degree Celsius every 100m
 - In the summer the sun warms the south more than the north.



What is rain? Clouds are made up of tiny drops of moisture called cloud droplets. They are only visible because there are billions of them crowded together. A cloud gives rain after these tiny cloud droplets grow into larger raindrops which fall to the ground.

- Air rises
- Air cools
- Condensation occurs (vapour - liquid)
- Precipitation occurs

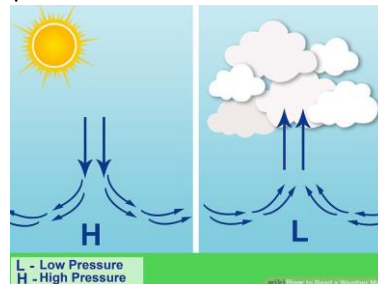
Low pressure system - depressions

Low pressure is where air rises, cools, condenses and forms cloud. When low pressure moves over the UK, we experience cloud and rain.

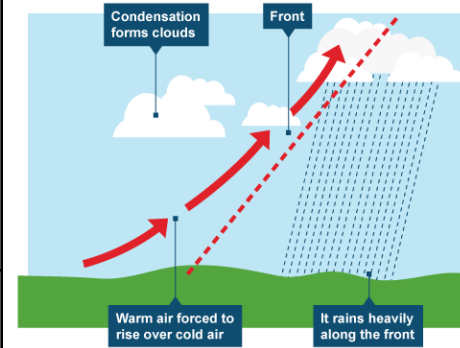
High pressure system - anticyclone

High pressure is where the weight of the air pressing down on us increases. This means air has cooled and is sinking. When high pressure moves over the UK, we experience cloudless skies.

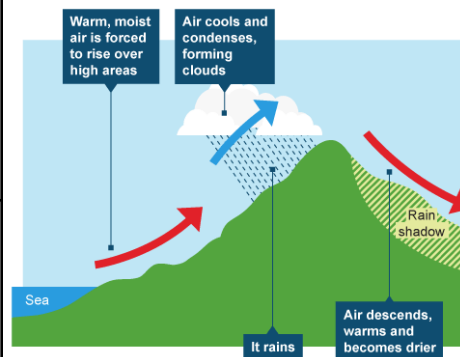
Wind is the movement of air from areas of high to low pressure.



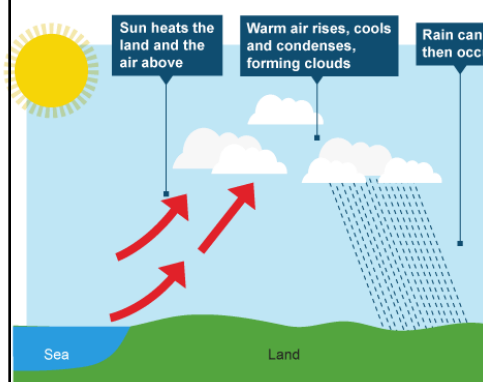
Frontal Rainfall



Relief Rainfall



Convective Rainfall



	Definition
Weather	Weather is the condition of the atmosphere over a short period of time. It relates to wind speed and direction, cloud cover, temperature, visibility and humidity.
Climate	Climate is the average weather for a place. It is calculated by collecting data over a 30 year period.
Meteorology	The study of weather.
Precipitation	This is the form of moisture in the sky. It can fall as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
Air pressure	The weight of the air pressing down on the earth's surface. It is measured in millibars.