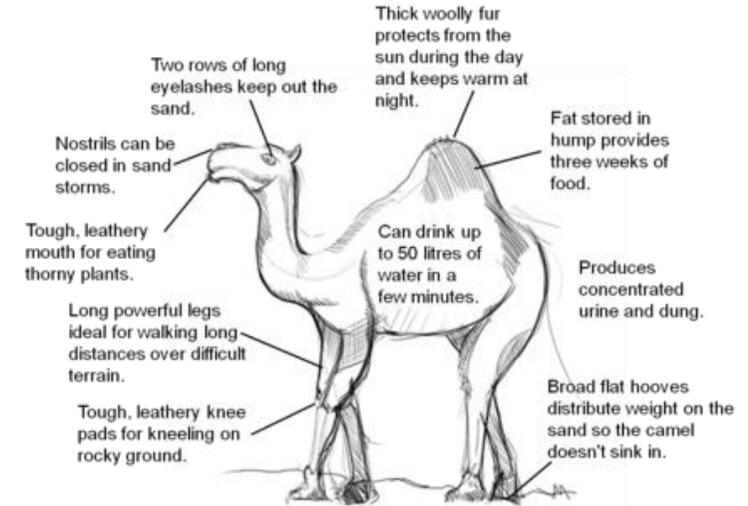
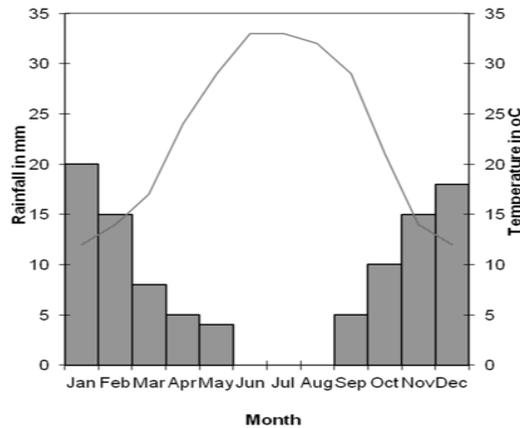


EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS

What is a climate graph?

A climate graph plots the months on the **X axis**. It has 2 Y axis! The left measure the **precipitation (rainfall)** as a **bar chart** in mm. **Temperature** is plotted as a **line graph** in °C.



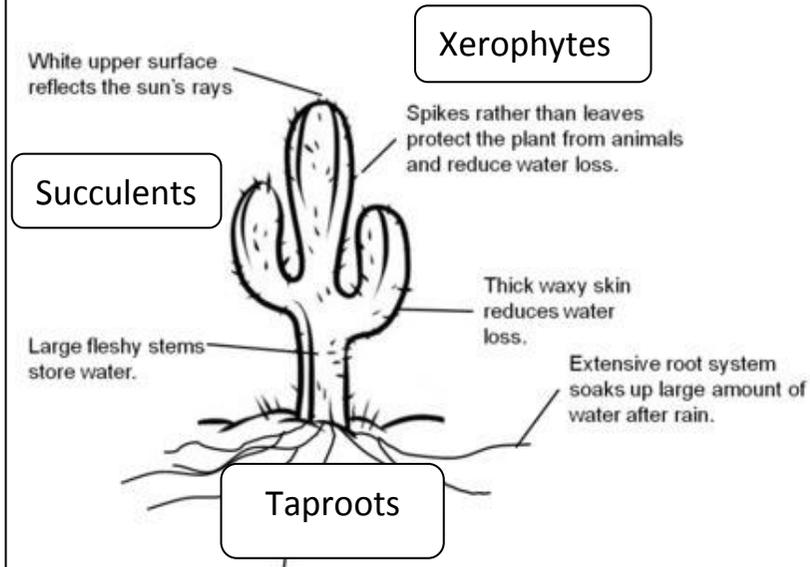
How have humans adapted to living in hot desert climates?

Nomads move around so that they don't exhaust the resources on the land in any one place, they move around following the rains so that their animals have fresh grass to eat. As they move around they make money by trading and are known as mobile merchants.

They wear long, flowing robes to shield the skin from the sun and allow air to reach the body. The clothes are loose-fitting to prevent immediate sweat evaporation so that the body does not dehydrate so quickly in the very dry air. Headgear shields the head from the sun, protects the face and keep the sand out of the mouth. The clothes also keep the people warm at night and in winter.

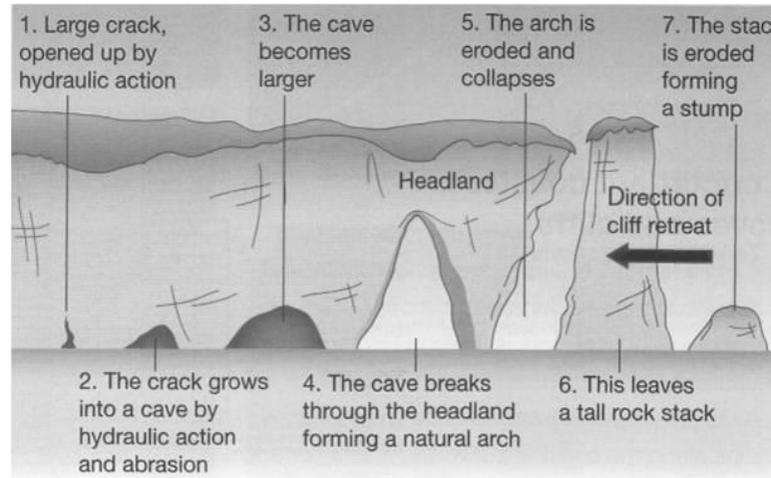
When the nomads travel across the desert, they live in tents. They can be set up and packed away very quickly and they are light weight to carry. Inside a nomad tent – all possessions will have to be packed away and transported to the next destination.

They use Camels to get move around. A camel Train is a long line of camels that are linked together with rope and led by grooms (people who look after and lead camels). The first camel in the link carries tents, food, tools and water. The last camel in the link carries a bell on a stick that is attached to its saddle. The bell scares off any foxes, hares etc.



COASTS

Hydraulic action	Sheer force of the water traps air into crack in the cliff
Abrasion	Bits of rock and sand grind down cliff surfaces like sandpaper
Attrition	Waves smash rocks and pebbles into each other to become smooth
Solution	Acids contained in sea water dissolve some rock e.g. chalk



There are two different types of waves:

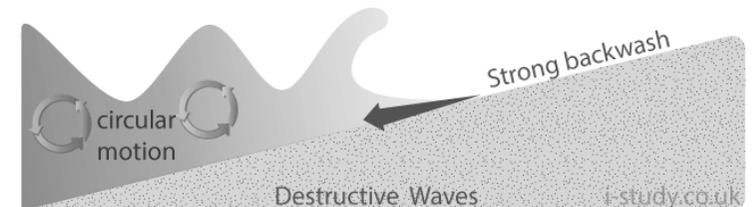
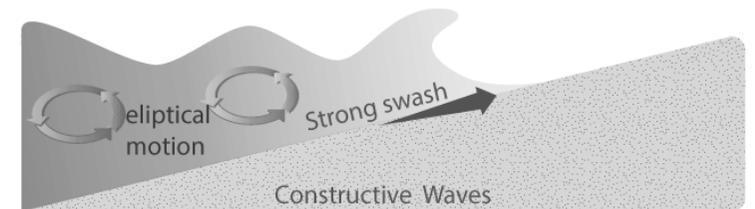
1. Constructive waves

Constructive waves have a **strong swash** and **weak backwash**. This means material is **deposited** and added to the beach.

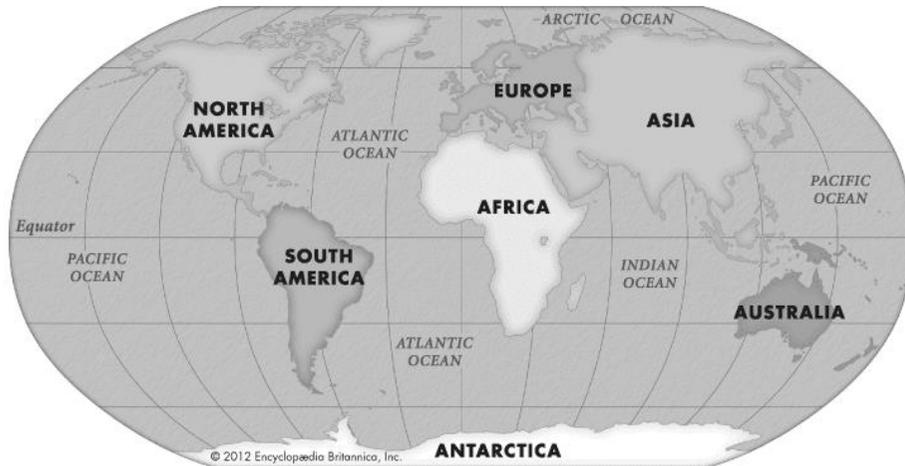
2. Destructive waves

Destructive waves have a **strong backwash** and **weak swash**, which means the strong waves, can **erode** the coastline more easily.

Management Technique	Description	Pro	Con
Groynes	A wooden barrier built at right angles to the beach	Allows the beach to build up	Costly to build and maintain
Sea wall	A wall built on the edge of the coast (concrete)	Protects the base of cliffs	Very expensive!
Beach nourishment	Replacing beach or cliff material	Natural defence	Constant maintenance
'Do nothing'	Areas of the coast are allowed to erode and flood	Farmland can become fertile	Cause damage if area is built on



THE WORLD

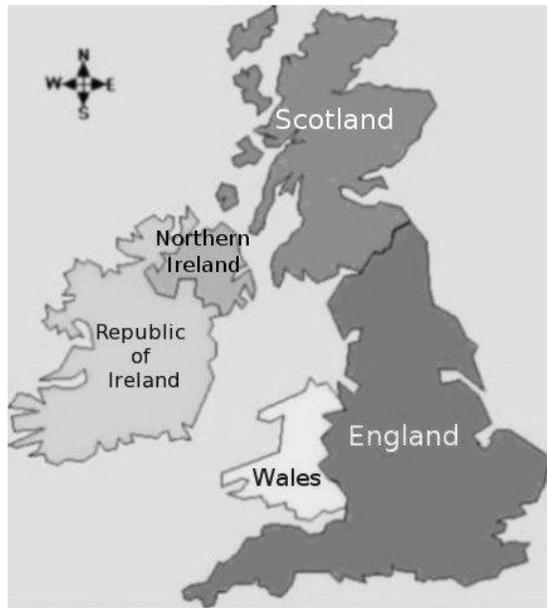


Human Geography: the study of how people live and interact with the world around us e.g. where we live and why, transport, jobs.

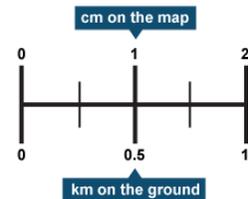
Physical Geography: the study of the natural world and natural processes e.g. deserts, tropical rainforest and mountains.

Environmental Geography: the study of how people affect the natural world e.g. pollution, deforestation, global warming.

THE BRITISH ISLES AND MAPPING SKILLS



Scale and distance



Scale helps us work out **distances** on maps. This is often shown on a **scale bar**. The scale shows how much bigger the real world is than the map. E.g. 1cm: 0.5.km



The **British Isles** is made up **five** countries labelled above, while the **United Kingdom** is only made up of 4: **England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland!**

Command Words

Describe give an account of (e.g. tell me what you see)

Explain give reasons why

Assess come to an opinion/judgement (e.g. is it good/bad?)



Compass directions

How to describe graphs?

Use information from the graph and follow...

General trend

Lowest figures

Anomalies?

Highest figures

