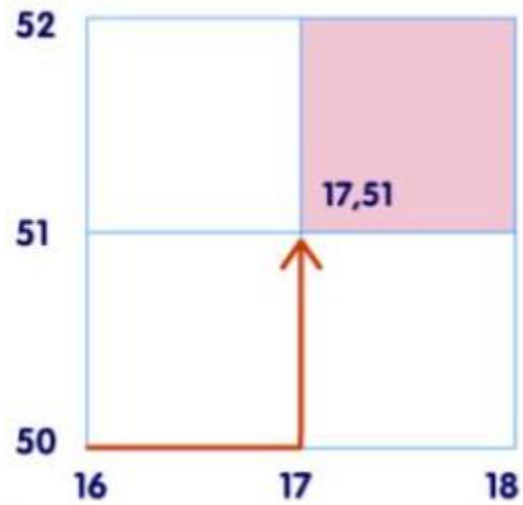


Summer Assessment Revision for year 7

Y7 Theme: We live in a world of
differences



PENSBY
HIGH SCHOOL
Care Respect Inspire

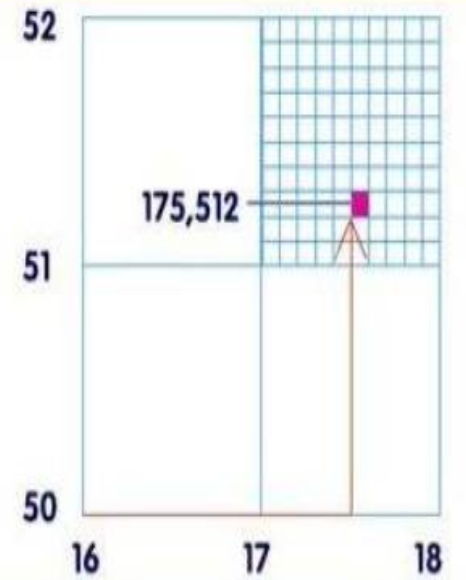


Four-figure grid references

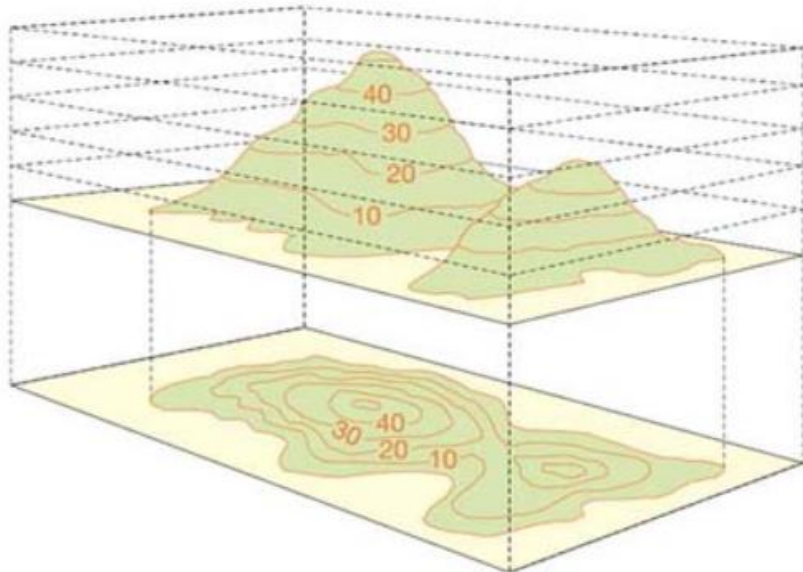
Each square has a grid reference which you get by putting together the numbers of the easting and northing that cross in its bottom left hand corner.

Six-figure grid references

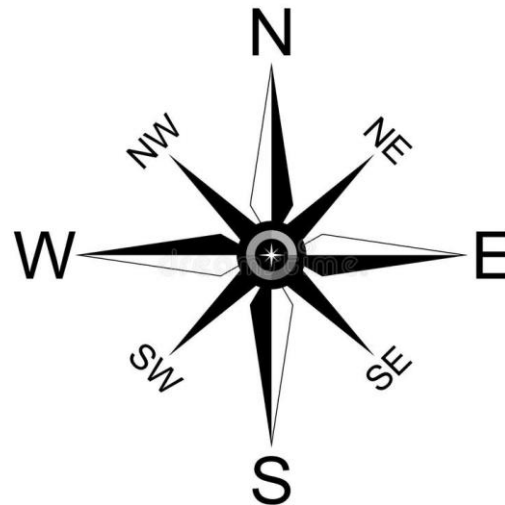
In your head, you should be able to divide all sides of the square into ten equal sections. By doing this, you can pinpoint locations within the square – these are called six-figure grid references.



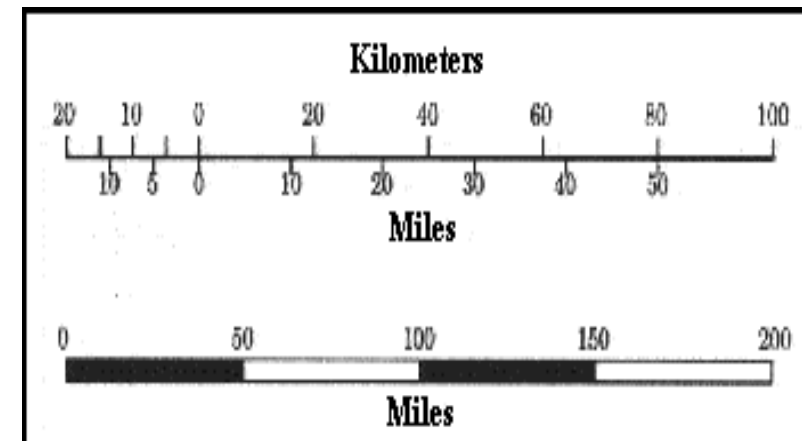
Contour lines on maps connect points of equal height to illustrate the three-dimensional shape of the land in two dimensions. Close lines show steep terrain, while spaced-out lines show gentle slopes or flat ground.



**H/T 1:
REMEMBER YOUR
MAP SKILLS?**



Map scale is the mathematical relationship between the distance you see on a map and the actual distance on the ground. Think of it like a toy car—it is a perfect, smaller version of the real thing.



Ko Phi Phi is an island in Thailand and is very popular with tourists

The Thai government has had a crack-down on the selling of illegal fake goods- to encourage locals to sell traditional Thai goods!

Strengths!



Tourism provides jobs for locals, this brings money in to the local area!!



Ko Phi Phi is incredibly beautiful, and everybody has the right to visit a place like this

Having films made in Thailand gives it a good reputation abroad!



Local people can make more money working for tourism than they can doing other things on the mainland!



Weaknesses

If foreign companies set up expensive hotels in Ko Phi Phi then the profits will not stay in the local area and help local people!

All of the jobs in the tourism sector are reliant on people visiting the island!

Deputy Interior Minister, Pracha Maleenont has declared war on tasteless shows across the country. He feels that some tourists have very little respect for Thai women and Thai people!
He feels that if the values of the tourists rub off on to the local people it will be damaging!

HT2: How is our planet fantastic?



Dharavi is a slum in Mumbai, India. What challenges can you see? Consider...
Waste disposal, lack of fresh water supply, toilets, and sewerage. Spread of disease, overcrowding...

Bestival is a family music festival that takes place each year in Cheshire

Impacts of Bestival

Type of Impact	Definition	Examples
• Social	• affects people lives	Noise, traffic, queues, crowds, entertainment, quality of life
• Economic	• Money, jobs and businesses	Shops/ hotels benefit, petrol station sales increase, more job opportunities, economy
• Environment	• Land, air, water	CO2 emissions, litter Water pollution, habitat loss, reduction recycling

Erosion is the process that wears away the land. There are 4 different types:

Erosion Process	What happens?
Hydraulic Action	This is when waves break against rocks and cliffs; pockets of air 'explode' within cracks and joints weakening them.
Abrasion	This is where sand, pebbles and rocks are flung against cliffs (think sandpaper).
Solution	This is where sea water dissolves soluble material in rocks.
Attrition	This is where rocks and boulders that have already been eroded rub against each other and wear away

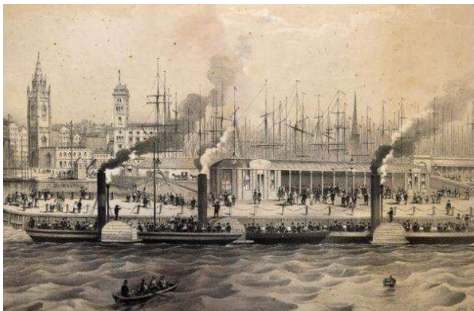
Liverpool: What has shaped this city?

The world's first commercial wet dock was completed in Liverpool on the River Mersey in 1715 and was originally known as Thomas Steer's Dock. Over the next 200 years, more than 50 docks stretched across the seven miles from Seaforth in the north to Dingle oil terminal in the south.

What raw materials were brought into Liverpool docks?



KEYWORDS TRADE RAW MATERIALS



This **trade** transformed Liverpool from fishing town to a hugely successful port and made Liverpool Great Britain's second city.

HT3: How do we adapt to extreme environments ?

Two rows of long eyelashes and thin, slit nostrils protecting them from blowing sand.

Low levels of sweat.

Thick fur and underwool provides warmth at night and insulation against sun in day.

Fat in hump releases water when broken down.

Can withstand body temperatures of up to 42°C.

An extremely large intestine for reabsorbing all the water from the foods they eat.

Low volume urine to retain as much water as possible.

Long, muscular legs for walking.

Wide feet to spread out weight on sand.

Can store large amount of water in gut.

Can drink up to 30% of its body weight when it finds water 200 litres in 3 minutes.

Copes with up to 30% water loss - (most animals die around 10%).

A hard flat area of skin on stomach and thick leathery patches on knees protects when resting on hot sand.

TRANSPORT

- A long line of camels that are linked together with rope and led by grooms
- First camel in the link carries tents, food, tools and water.
- 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.
- There can be as many as **twenty-eight camels and four grooms** in one train! Camel Trains are also known as "**Boats of the desert**" or **caravans**.



SHELTER

- 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.
- Inside it is dark with **no water source or sewage disposal**.



CLOTHING

- The long, **flowing robes** 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. protect the face and **keep the sand out of the mouth**.
- The **clothes** also keep the people **warm at night and in winter**.



BEDOUIN PEOPLE

These people are called nomads.

They move to make sure they have the resources they need.

Or to move their goods from place to place to trade

They are **mobile merchants** with trains of pack animals like **camels, mules or yaks** with them. They supply goods produced on one side of the desert to the town people.

Traditionally they **travel across the desert following the rains** so that their animals have **fresh grass to eat**.

Now, many have settled permanently in towns.



What did you get?

- No leaves – reduce water loss – spines instead
- Spines also stop animals eating them
- Grooves in the surface to make any moisture in the air move to the roots
- Waxy skins to reduce moisture loss (transpiration)



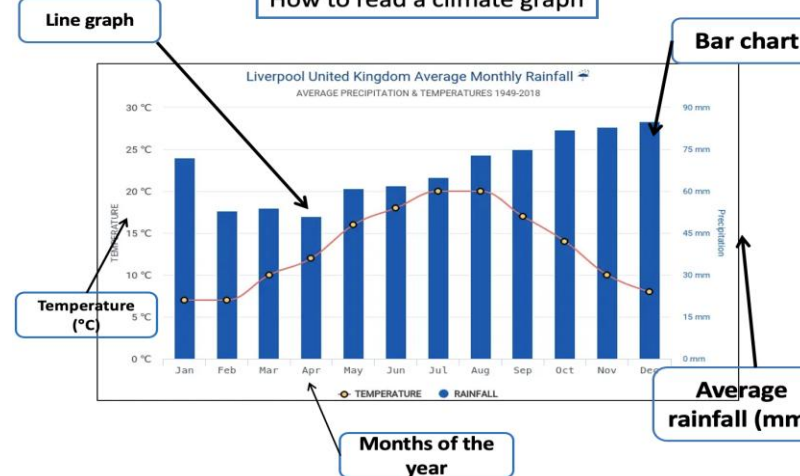
KEYWORDS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Some cacti can absorb 95% of its weight in water – when this happens it swells up.
- These plants are known as **succulents**.
- Their root system are **shallow** to collect rainwater as soon as it falls. These roots can stretch for several metres under the surface
- Others have long **taproots** (7-10m deep) to reach groundwater
- Plants that adapt to moisture loss are called **Xerophytes**

Listen carefully

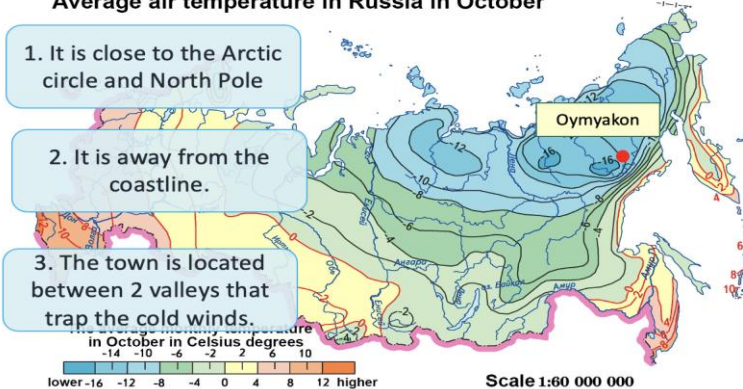
How to read a climate graph



Oymyakon is so cold because...

Average air temperature in Russia in October

- It is close to the Arctic circle and North Pole
- It is away from the coastline.
- The town is located between 2 valleys that trap the cold winds.



Why is Antarctica Valuable? – what is threatening it and how do we

HT4: Is Antarctica Valuable?

4 threats facing Antarctica

Fishing

Fishing is currently the only large scale economic activity that is going on in Antarctica. The problems of fishing; over fishing – the large loss of a certain species from the ocean will badly affect the food chain. For example, lots of Antarctica wildlife eat 'Krill' but it is already over fished in Antarctica and therefore there isn't enough for the other species to eat, this may cause them to become endangered.

Tourism

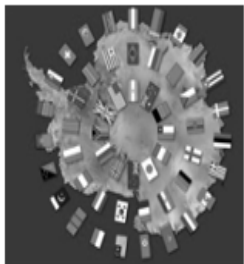
Up to **56,000 tourists** visit Antarctica in the short visitor season. The negative impacts of visitors are: Invasive species – accidentally bringing in insects or seeds on boots, clothes, in food and cargo, impact on breeding birds – the birds get scared off by people and leave their chicks to die. **The fragile environment is destroyed** – many feet walking over the same piece of ground and routes will leave paths and other damage.

Oil, gas and mineral exploration (currently banned but laws may change after 2048)

These activities have devastating impacts; **drilling disrupts wildlife habitat**, **oil spills** can be deadly to animals (oil can damage animals' liver, kidney, spleen, brain or other organs, cause cancer, immune system suppression and reproductive failure) and trigger long-term ecological changes by damaging animals' nesting or breeding grounds. **Burning of oil and gas** contributes to climate change.

Climate Change

The increased use of oil and gas by humans has resulted in a **warming of the sea and loss of sea ice and land-based ice**. The warming of the Antarctic Peninsula is causing changes to the physical and living environment of Antarctica. This has affected the number of penguins breeding and therefore there are fewer penguins being born. The melting of ice in Antarctica is causing **global sea levels to rise**, this has greater impacts on other places around the globe.

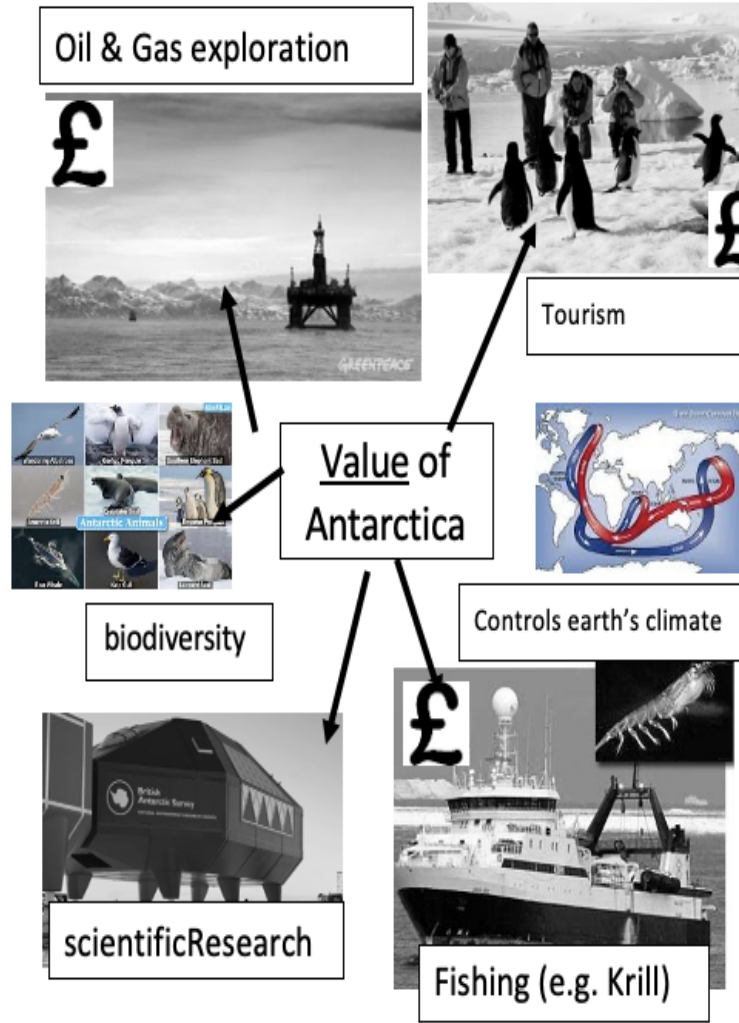


What is the Antarctic treaty?

- An **international agreement** to ensure that Antarctica is used for 'peaceful and scientific purposes' only.
- Signed in 1959 and became effective in **1961**
- Currently has **54 countries** involved

How can we protect Antarctica in the future? (rules of the Antarctic treaty)

- Fishing Quotas
- Limit the number of tourist and scientists
- Forbid mining and drilling
- Reduce the rate of Global Warming
- No military activity



Keywords:

Development is the process of change by which people reach an acceptable standard or living or quality of life




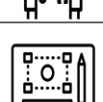
GNI - Gross National Income

Total value of income of a country

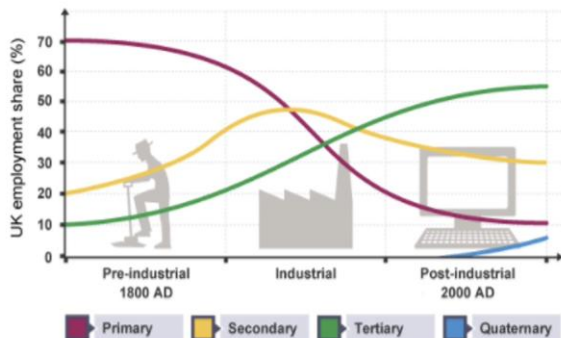
HIC - High Income Country

LIC - Low Income Country

NEE - Newly Emerging Economy

Job Sectors		
	Primary	Primary Sector - People extract raw materials from the land or sea, e.g. farmers, forestry workers and fishermen and women.
	Secondary (Manufacturing)	Secondary Sector - People take raw materials and turn them into something else. This is known as manufacturing, e.g. clothes making, baking and car manufacturing.
	Tertiary (Services)	Tertiary Sector - People carry out a service for others, e.g. doctors, cleaners, teachers and shop assistants.
	Quaternary	Quaternary Sector - Highly qualified people use their knowledge. They often create new things - such as in the media - or research and develop new products, e.g. pharmaceuticals or robotics.

How do employment structures change as a country develops?



Line graph to show the UK employment structure from 1800 - 2000

HT5 Why is the world so unequal?

Primary Employment; Birth Rate; Infant Mortality; Life Expectancy; GNI ; Death Rate; Energy Per Person; Food Intake; GNI Per Capita; Literacy Rate; People Per Doctor

Economic

Social

Measures Of Development

GNI
The total of all money produced per year by a country's workers

Energy per person
The amount of energy which each person in the country uses per year

GNI per capita
The wealth shared out equally among all the people of a country

Life Expectancy
The average number of years a person can expect to live

People per Doctor
Number of patients divided by number of doctors

Birth Rates
The number of births per year per 1000 people

Primary employment
The percentage of people in the country employed in primary occupations

Literacy Rate
Number of adults who can read and write in every 100 people

Death Rate
The number of deaths per year per 1000 people

Infant Mortality Rate
The number of children per year out of every 1000 born alive that die before they reach the age of one

Food Intake
Number of kilocalories (kcal) each person in the country takes each day

What is gender inequality?

KEYWORDS

COPY



Gender inequality occurs when people are treated differently and given different opportunities, just because they are male or female.

What does it look like?



Deprived of education?
Forced into early marriage?
Fewer opportunities at work?

Often the result of cultural beliefs or economic factors but it means that half the country are being held back!

1



landlocked

2



Poor quality water

3



Disease

4



Natural hazards

5



Conflict / war

6



Poor healthcare

7



Corruption

8



Poor access to education

What causes underdevelopment?

Why is Chad a LIC poor country?

Chad is a rich country in terms of the amount of valuable resources it has available to it - gold, uranium and oil. So why do 87% of its population classify as poor?

50% of the country is desert

Landlocked - inadequate infrastructure

most vulnerable country to climate change

Climate can change drastically

from droughts to torrential rains and flooding, affecting the food harvests.

90% of the country's largest lake, Lake Chad, has disappeared due to droughts and increasing use for farming.

Most people are farmers - 87% rural population

Poor health and social conditions, the average life expectancy is just 54 years

Internal civil conflict - civil war or conflict for 35 years

Receives a huge number of refugees