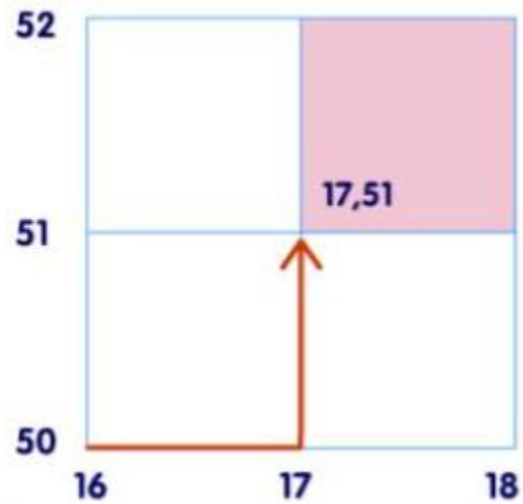


Summer Assessment Revision for year 8

Y8 Theme: The Challenge of place



PENSBY
HIGH SCHOOL
Care Respect Inspire

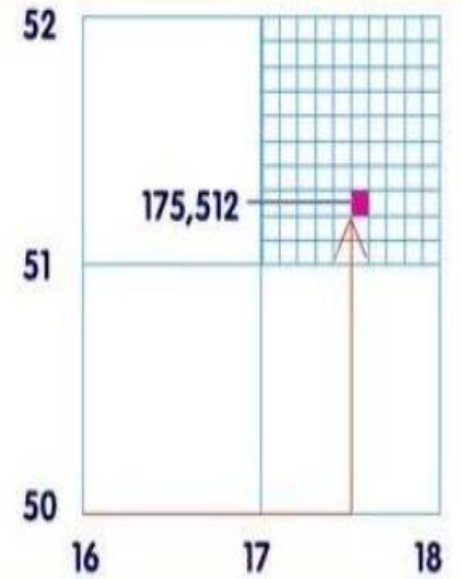


Four-figure grid references

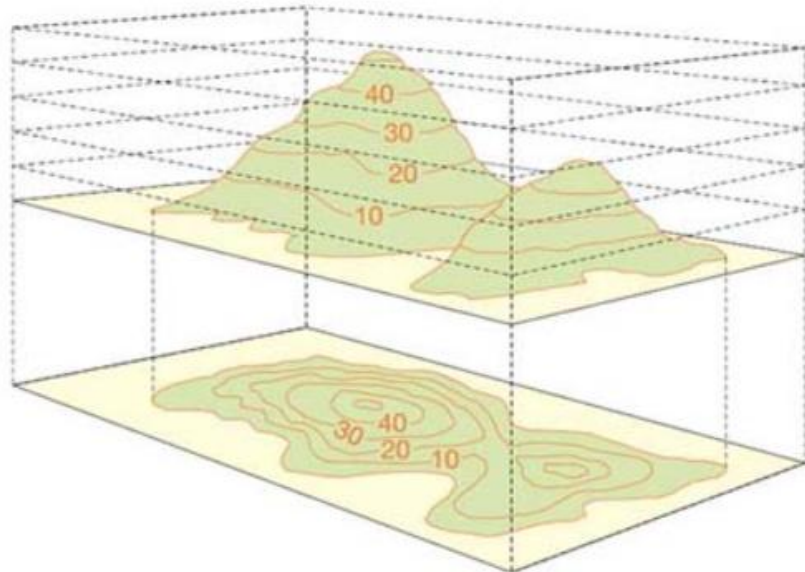
Each square has a grid reference which you get by putting together the numbers of the easting and northing that cross in its bottom left hand corner.

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.

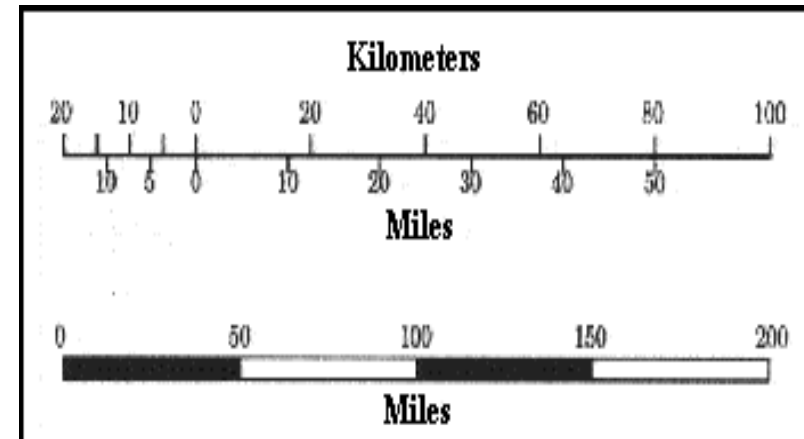
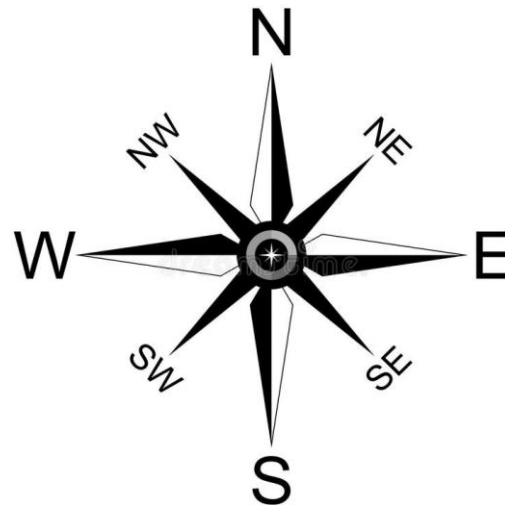


Contour lines on maps connect points of equal height to illustrate the three-dimensional shape of the land in two dimensions. Close lines show steep terrain, while spaced-out lines show gentle slopes or flat ground.



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.



• The **THREE** key processes are:

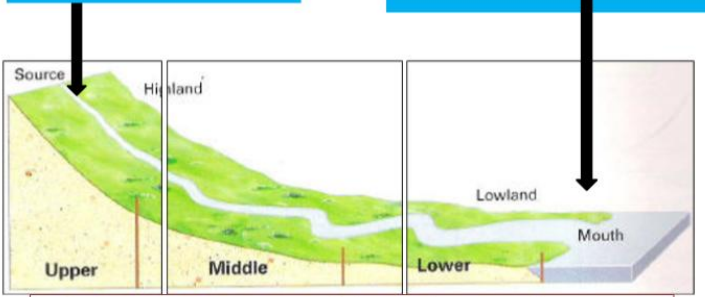
EROSION, TRANSPORTATION & DEPOSITION



- 1 Erosion**
They pick up or **erode** weathered material.
- 2 Transport**
They carry or **transport** it somewhere else. Then ...
- 3 Deposition**
... they drop or **deposit** it.

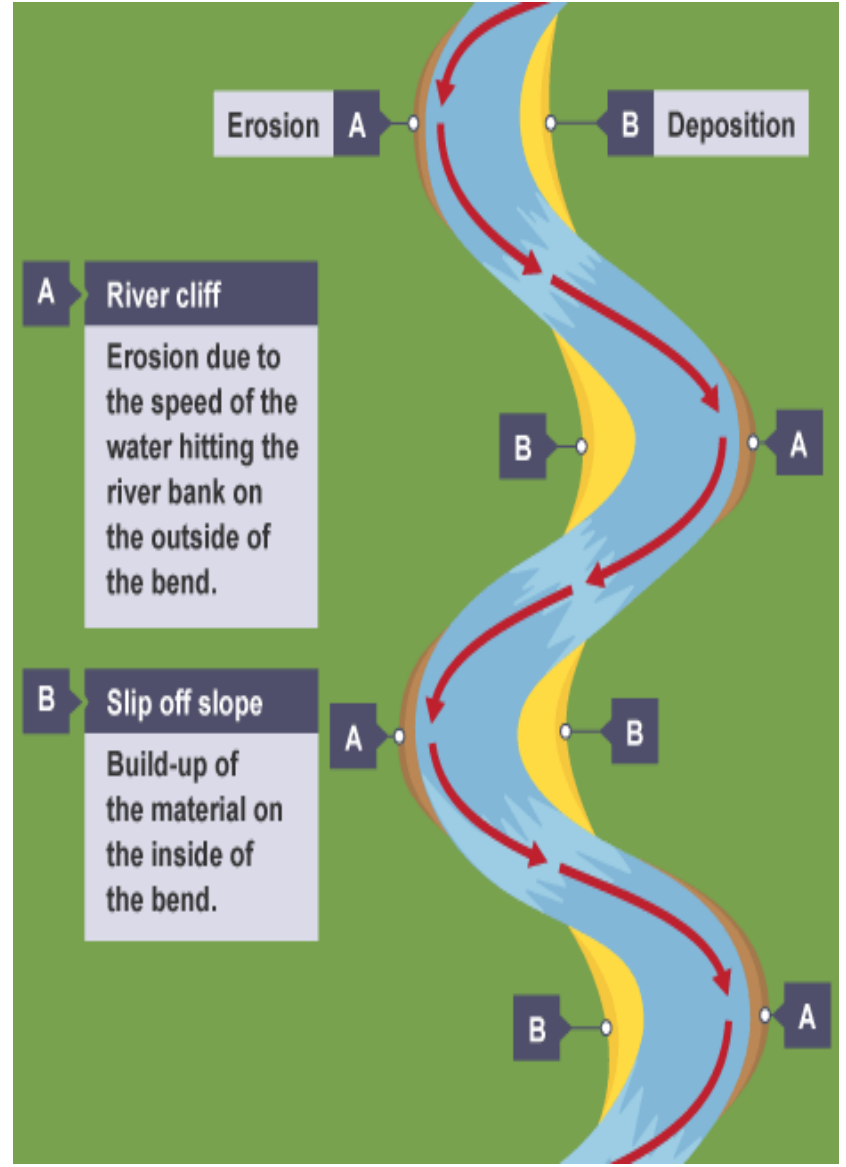
Where do rivers start?

Where do rivers end?

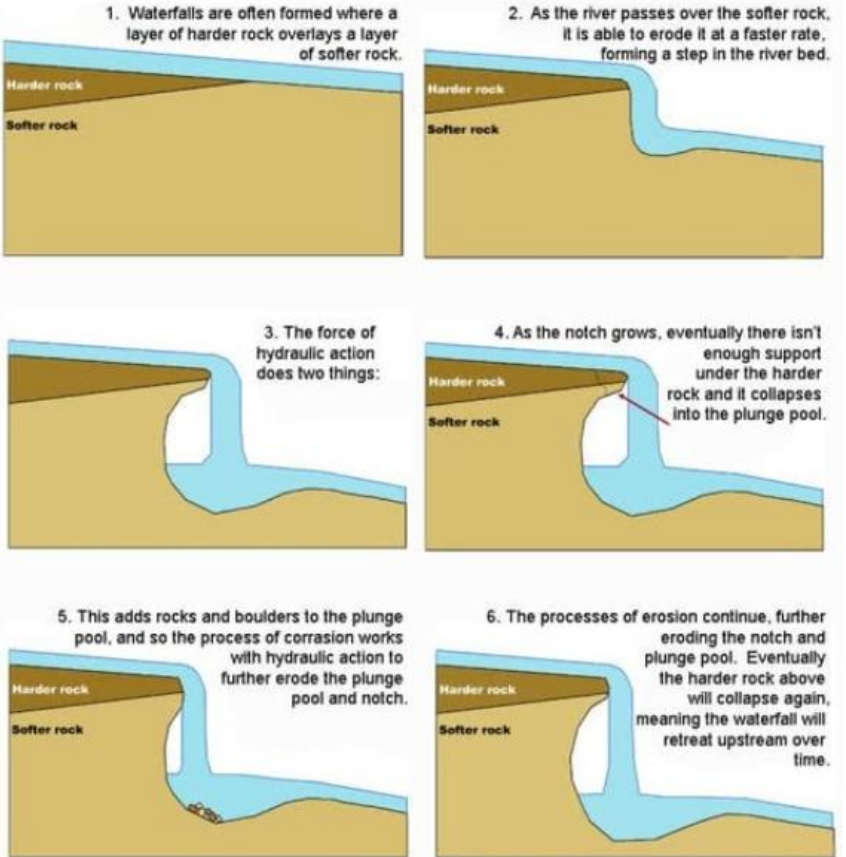


The **Long profile** shows how a river changes from its start to its end.

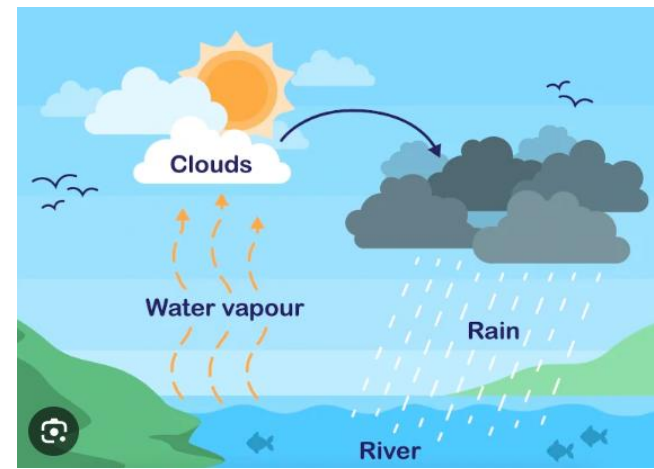
A **meander** is a bend in a river.



Waterfall formation



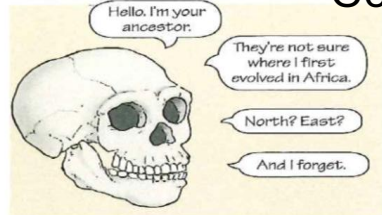
The water cycle



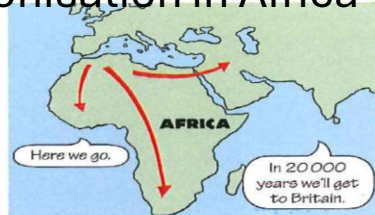
Half term 1:
How do rivers shape the land?

Africa: our cradle

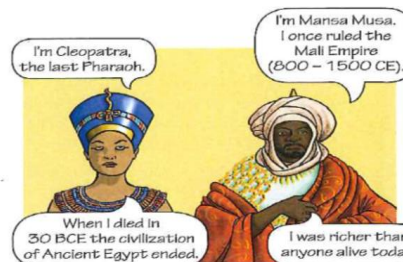
Colonisation in Africa



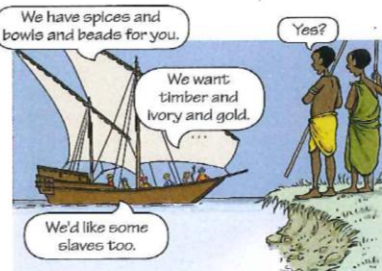
We are all linked to Africa. Experts think that we (*Homo sapiens*) evolved there. Fossils over 310 000 years old have been found in Morocco.



At some point – perhaps 100 000 years ago – we began to migrate. Within Africa, and out of Africa to the rest of the world.



Over time, the population of Africa grew. States and kingdoms and empires developed. Some were very wealthy.



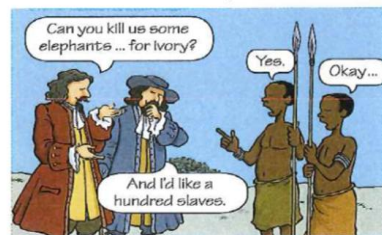
Africa had early trading links with Asia. By 800 CE, traders were already sailing to East Africa from the Arabian



Europeans began to explore Africa in the 15th century. The Portuguese were first, sailing down the west coast and



From the 15th to the 19th centuries, other European nations followed: Britain, France, Spain, Germany,



At first, the Europeans were keen on trading. They wanted things like gold, ivory, rubber, timber, cocoa, and fruits.



The European nations became greedier – and fierce rivals in their trade with Africa. This often led



So, to avoid conflict, they met in Berlin in 1884 to carve Africa up between them. The meeting is known as the



After agreeing on new country borders, the European nations set up colonies. By 1914, almost 90% of Africa had been colonised.



But one by one the colonies rebelled, and fought for independence. The last to win independence was Djibouti (from France) in 1977.



Today Africa – which once had its own states and kingdoms and empires – is made up of 54 independent countries, shaped by the colonisers.

Half term 2: How does conflict affect the mother continent?

Pros and Cons of Shell operating in Nigeria

<p>Most profit made by Shell Oils goes to foreign countries (e.g. the Headquarters in the Netherlands) rather than to Nigeria</p>	<p>Shell Oil often pays the local workers in Nigeria quite poor pay/low wages.</p>
<p>In return for being allowed to access oil in Nigeria, Shell Oil invests money in local infrastructure (e.g. roads) and education, which locals benefit from.</p>	<p>Positive multiplier effect: People are employed by Shell → People spend their wages on local businesses → Local businesses are successful so pay more taxes → Nigeria's economy develops.</p>
<p>Opportunities for locals to develop new skills through training provided by Shell Oil.</p>	<p>Oil spills have led to environmental damage to water sources and wildlife in Nigeria, and also caused air pollution from the toxic waste fumes.</p>
<p>Shell Oil gives management jobs/promotions (which are much higher pay) go to foreign workers rather than local workers in Nigeria.</p>	<p>Local businesses benefit as they provide resources to Shell Oil locally, e.g. the building materials needed to build the factories. Shell Oil provides 250,000 of these indirect jobs.</p>
<p>A lack of health and safety regulations in Nigeria can mean working conditions are poor and unsafe.</p>	<p>Provides employment for Nigerians, e.g. on oil rigs, transporting the oil, etc. Shell oil directly employs 65,000 people.</p>

The Grand Renaissance Dam

- 1) Where is the Grand Renaissance Dam being built? **Ethiopia**
- 2) How much of the Nile's water comes from the Blue Nile? **85%**
- 3) Which three countries are involved in a row about the dam? **Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan**
- 4) How long does Ethiopia want to take to fill the reservoir? **6 years**
- 5) How long does Egypt suggest they should take to fill the reservoir? Why does Egypt want Ethiopia to fill the reservoir over a longer period of time?
12-21 years. The longer it take the reservoir to fill, the less it will affect the flow of the Nile downstream in Egypt.
- 6) As tensions rose, which country had to **mediate** (help to solve the argument)? **USA**

- 7) Why is Egypt so upset? **Egypt relies on the Nile for 90% of its water. Having a stable flow of the Nile waters is a matter of survival in a country where water is scarce.**
- 8) What does Ethiopia think of the 1929 treaty? **Ethiopia has said it should not be bound by the decades-old treaty.**
- 9) What are Egypt's fears about the dam? **The dam could restrict the supply of the Nile waters. It could also affect transport on the Nile in Egypt if the water level is too low and affect the livelihood of farmers who depend on the water for irrigation.**
- 10) How does the dam benefit other neighbouring countries? **Electricity supply for neighbouring countries and reduced flooding in Sudan.**
- 11) Why is the **International Crisis Group** so concerned? **The dispute could lead to war.**



RIVER NILE FACTS

Source: Blue Nile + White Nile.
Mouth: Mediterranean Sea.
River Nile flows south-north.

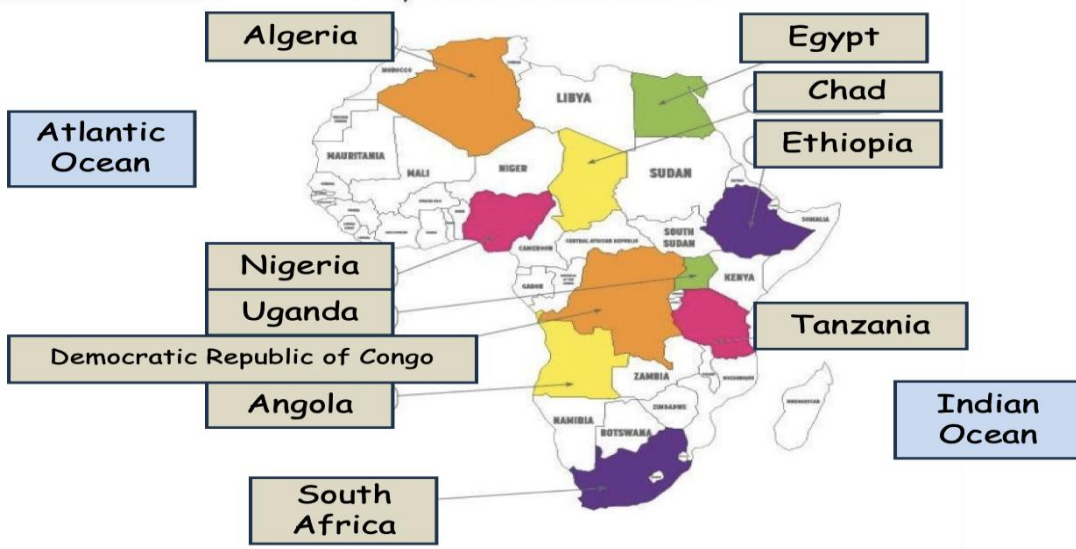
The GR Dam is situated along the River Nile in Ethiopia near the Sudanese border.

KEY TERMS:

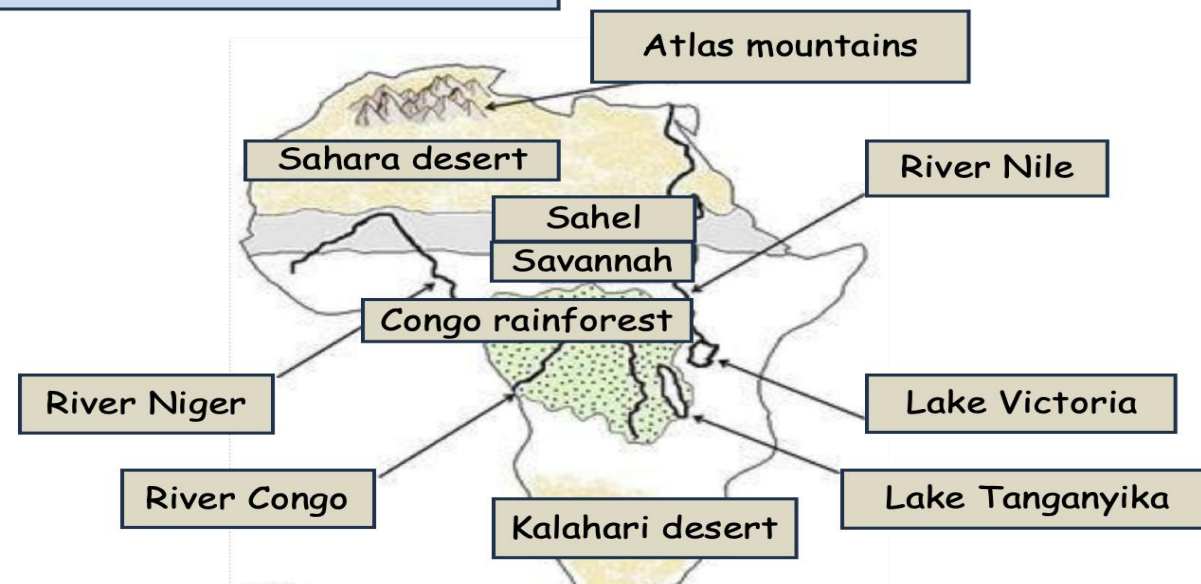
Agriculture - farming on a commercial scale
Irrigation - artificial watering of the land
TNC (Transnational corporation) - a global company that operates in many countries across the world.
Independence - freedom from the control or influence of others.
Trade - exchange of goods and services between one country to another.
HEP (hydro-electric power) - energy generated from moving water
Tributary - small streams or rivers that stem from the main channel

Office on the web Frame

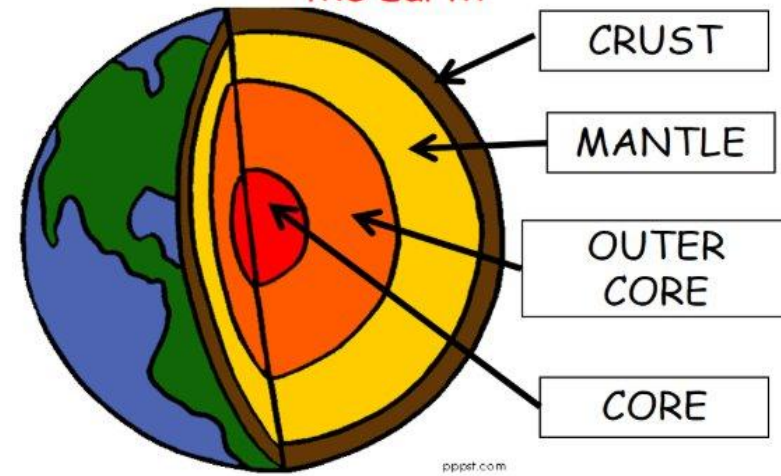
Can you name these African countries?



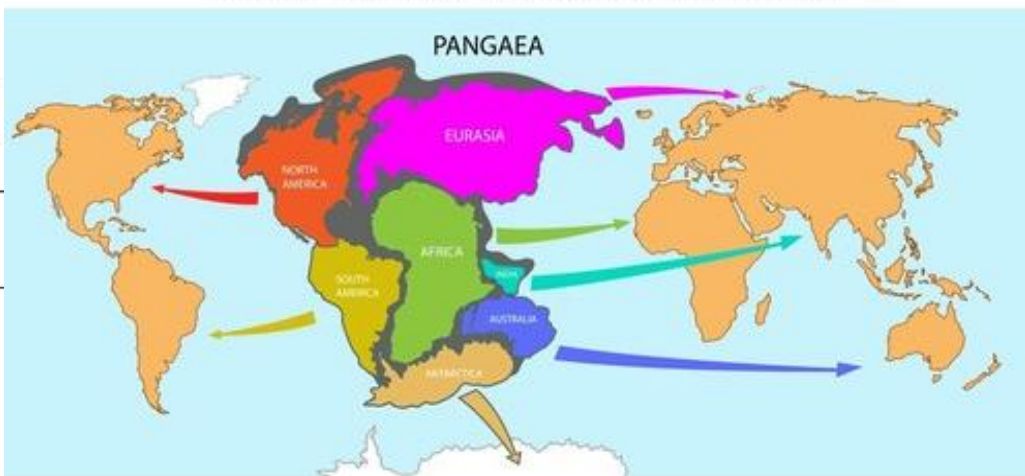
Physical features of Africa



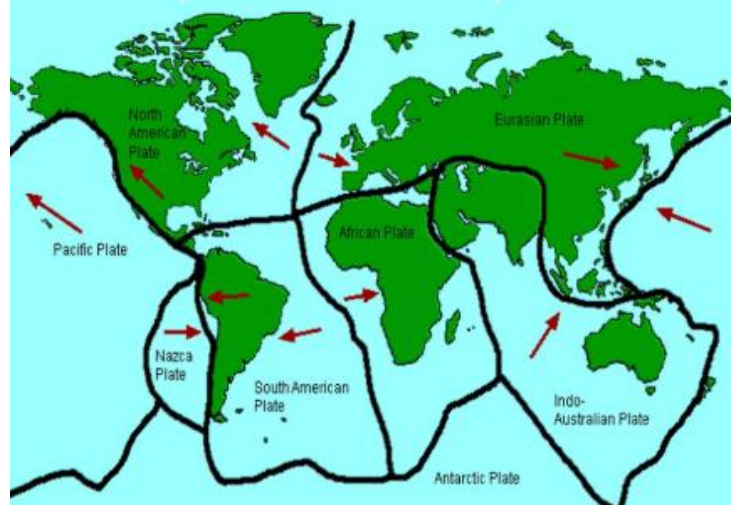
What do we know about the **structure of the Earth**



THE CONTINENTAL DRIFT



This is a plate tectonic map



Half term 3:
How do plate tectonics create challenges?

How do earthquakes happen?

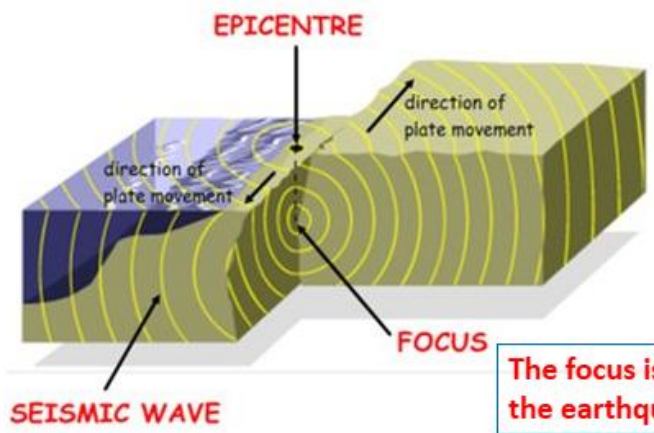
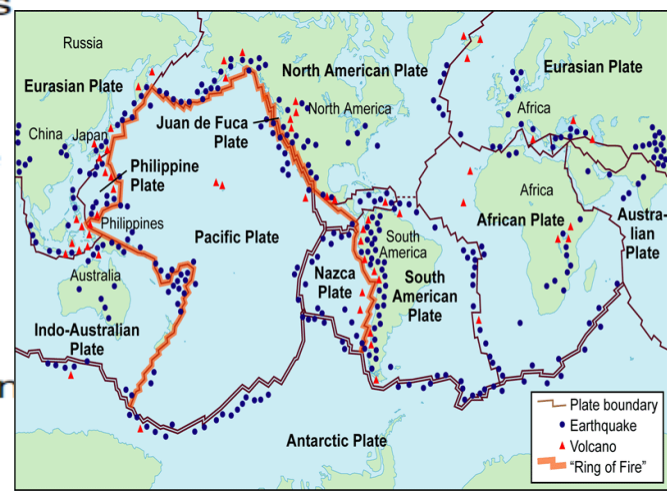
The epicentre is directly above the earthquake centre on the surface

Crust – This is the outer layer of the Earth. It is a very thin layer (think of an apple skin on an apple) and ranges between a thickness of 6 and 70 km

Mantle – Due to the high temperatures of this thick layer, the mantle has the consistency of jam! Temperatures within the mantle range from 5000°C near the core to 1300°C just below the crust.

Outer Core – This layer is liquid and made up largely of iron.

Inner Core - This layer is solid and is also made of iron. Temperatures within this dense core can be 5500°C.

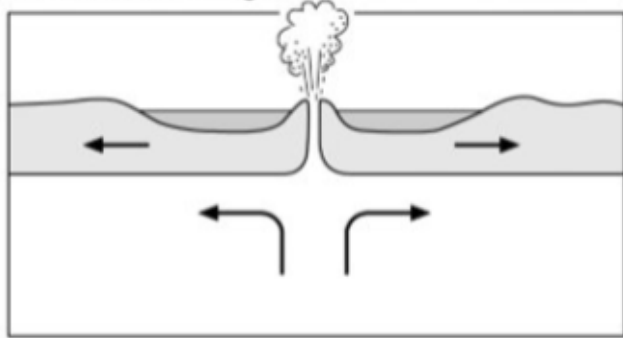


The focus is the centre of the earthquake

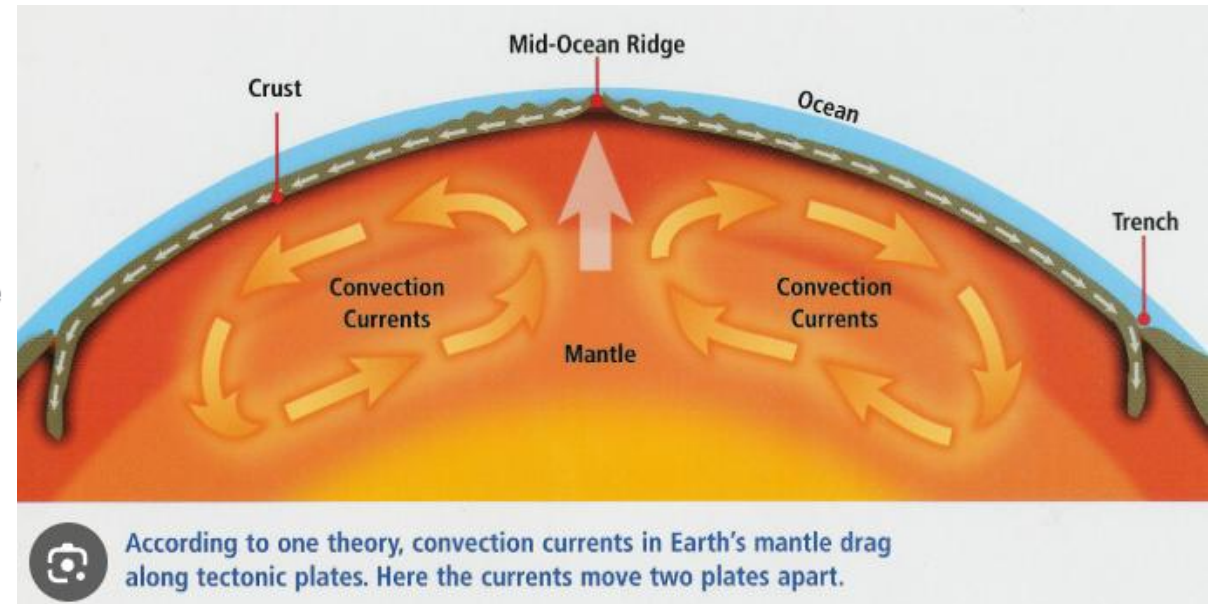
The release of pressure causes shock waves called seismic waves

CONSTRUCTIVE BOUNDARY

Constructive margin

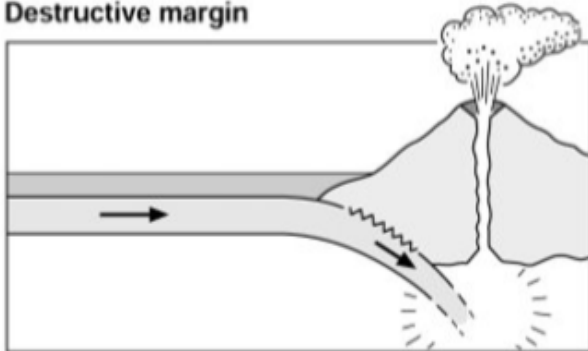


- At a constructive plate boundary, **two plates move apart**.
- As the two plates move apart, magma rises up to fill the gap.
- This causes **volcanoes** at this type of boundary.
- However, since the magma can escape easily at the surface the **volcano does not erupt with much force**.
- **Earthquakes** are also found at **constructive boundaries**.
- An example of a constructive boundary is the **Mid-Atlantic Ridge**.



DESTRUCTIVE BOUNDARY

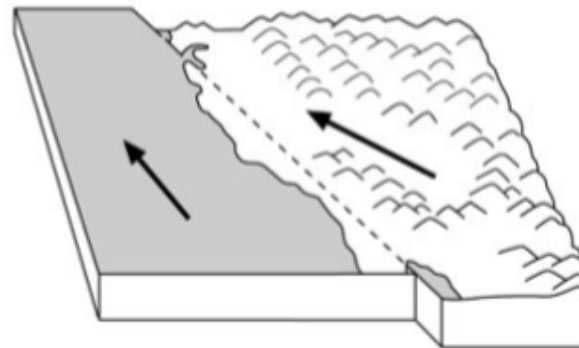
Destructive margin



- A destructive plate boundary is found where a **continental plate meets an oceanic plate**.
- The **oceanic plate descends under the continental plate (subducts)** because it is heavier and denser.
- As the plate descends it starts to melt due to the friction caused by the movement between the plates.
- This melted plate is now hot, liquid rock (magma).
- The magma rises through the gaps in the continental plate. If it reaches the surface, the liquid rock forms a large **volcanic eruption and earthquakes**.

CONSERVATIVE BOUNDARY

Conservative margin



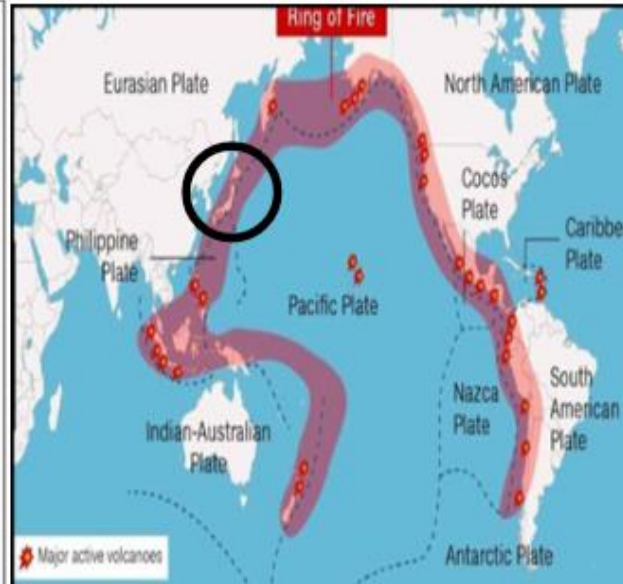
- Conservative plate boundaries exist where two plates do not directly collide **but slide past each other along a fault** (weakness).
- These plates jam and because of increased pressure they eventually jerk free releasing shock waves.
- **No volcanoes** are found along these plate boundaries, **but earthquakes do occur**.
- An example of such a boundary is the **San Andreas Fault**

Half term 4 :

Japan: Is it an island of issues?

Why are there so many tectonic hazards?

1. Japan is located around many different tectonic plates that are constantly moving so earthquakes are common. It is known as a 'Hazard Hotspot'
2. Japan is on the coast and so often experiences Tsunamis (giant waves caused by underwater earthquakes)
3. Japan is also found inside the 'Ring of Fire'. This is a chain of active volcanoes surrounding the Pacific Ocean where Japan can be found.



What is a Typhoon and how often do they hit Japan?

- A typhoon is a powerful circular storm
- It is created over warm tropical oceans
- It often brings high winds and heavy rain.
- Japan's typhoon season typically runs from May to October, but August and September are known as the deadliest months.
- On average there are around 7 or 8 typhoons per year that pass over the southernmost islands, and about 3 hit the Japanese main islands, especially Kyushu and Shikoku.
- Typhoon Jebi (2018) was Japan's worst typhoon in 60 years!
- It affected all of Japan's 4 islands



Human Challenges: 1. Ageing population

- As time goes on, more people are living for longer and this is causing a lot of strain on Japan.
- The number of retired elderly people living in Japan has become much higher than the number of people at working age (20-60 years old) or young people (0-19 years old).
- This has negatively affected Japan's economy as there are not enough fit and healthy workers.
- There are serious concerns about Japan's future as not enough children are being born to become future workers.
- Some of the elderly are struggling to take care of themselves and some are committing crimes in order to go to prison where they know they will be looked after (free food / fitness / healthcare / warm & dry / make friends).



2. Lack of space

- Japan is 70% mountains, meaning that only 30% of its land is flat enough to build towns and cities on.
- This has caused cities like Tokyo to become very overpopulated (38 million people living there) and is now known as a megacity. As well as this, there are many more people in surrounding areas coming to work and a large number of tourists each year so every inch of space is important.
- Due to the high number of people in Tokyo this has caused many disadvantages such as increased pollution, travel issues due to traffic and a lack of space for the people there.
- To help solve the challenge of a lack of space, 3 key ideas are being carried out in cities like Tokyo.

1. **Building up not out** - One room capsule hotel towers / car vending machines / underground bicycle storage / houses designed to fit in any space available / houses with built in car parking spaces / vending machines instead of shops / use columbarium to store urns instead of cemeteries / indoor gardening to grow crops instead of using land.



2. **No gardens** - Japanese homes in the cities do not have a front or back garden as it's a waste of space that can be used for other purposes. People place potted plants outside their doors to have a garden-like space.

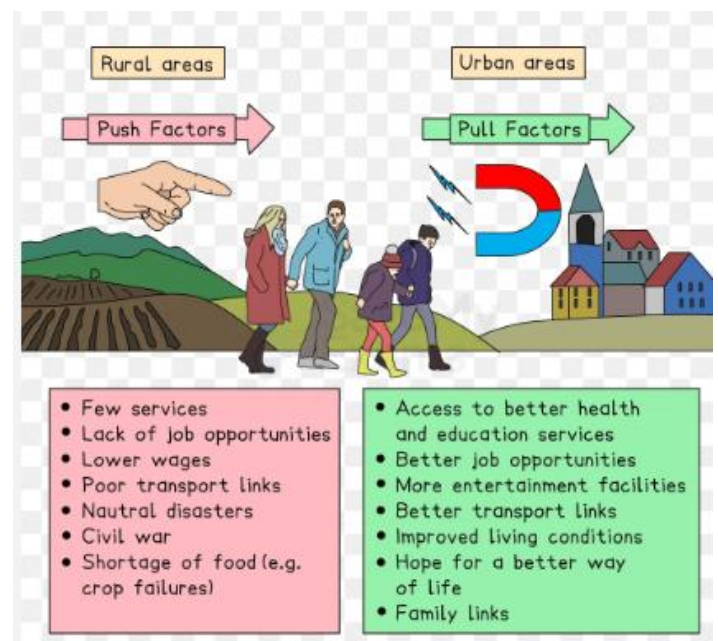
3. **Creating land (Land Reclamation)** - Piling up waste/poor soil on top of each other in the ocean and then compacting it down so that it's flat, new land can be created. This can then be built on. An example of this being used is the Tokyo Haneda Airport.



Half term 5 : How do urban areas grow?



China's one-child policy was a state-mandated population control program officially implemented from 1980 to 2015. It aimed to curb rapid population growth to alleviate social, economic, and environmental pressures.



Parents could focus their time and money on one child, so many only children got more education and chances to develop skills.

Human Rights Concerns: Implemented via forced abortions, sterilisations, and heavy fines, leading to immense psychological and social distress.

'Little emperor syndrome' meant that there were a lot of spoiled boys with increased pressure on them. This led to behavioral problems.

The government had to watch families very closely, which meant a lot of interference in private family life.

It was easier for the government to plan schools, hospitals, and transport for a smaller, slower-growing population.

Many families preferred boys, so some girls were aborted, abandoned, or not registered.

Population growth slowed so there has been no further famine and less pressure on resources.

With fewer children to care for, more women were able to work, build careers, and in some cases start businesses.

It created "4-2-1" families, where one child may have to support two parents and four grandparents, which is a heavy burden. This reduces the size of the workforce.

Gender imbalance as there are many more men than women. There are now 30 million men without partners.

Problems in growing cities - Self Assessment

Which category did you put each of the following problems under?

More crime	Some people <u>remain</u> poor	House prices are high
Overcrowding	More pollution	Loss of green space
Lots of landfill waste	Potential housing shortage	Big gap between rich and poor
Living in a city is expensive	Lots of traffic	

Social
 Economic
 Environmental

New homes can be built within existing cities on either Brownfield or Greenfield land... What is the difference?



Greenfield
New site development



Brownfield
Converted site

