

## Year 7 Geography End of Year Assessment – Knowledge Organiser

### Topic One: Fantastic Places

#### Key words:

**Human geography** – How and where people live, develop and earn a living



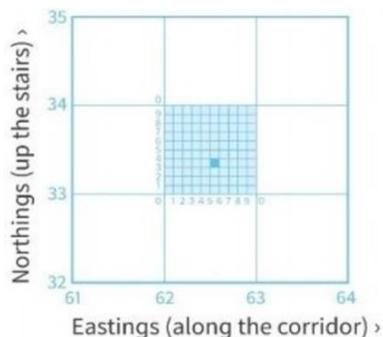
#### **Physical geography** -

What our planet is like e.g. oceans, rivers and tectonics



**Skills to remember** – When describing the location of a country, make sure you include the continent, location in the continent (using compass directions), lines of latitude, oceans and seas and surrounding countries.

#### 6 figure grid references:



### Topic Two: Our Global Biomes

#### Key words:

**Biome:** A large scale ecosystem where similar plants and animals live.

**Adaptation:** How a plant or animal changes its body to survive the characteristics of where it lives.

#### How do plants and animals adapt to life in the rainforest?

**Characteristics:** 2500-4000mm of rain per year, 28-30°C all year around, 2% of sunlight on the forest floor.

#### **Adaptations:**

##### **Plants:**

- Leaves have drip-tips,  which allows water to run off, so that they can continue to photosynthesise
- Buttress roots anchor the tree to the forest floor, enabling them to grow to the height of 50m (emergent later)

##### **Animals:**

- Jaguars have great night-vision so that they can see on the forest floor. They are also well camouflaged.
- Spider monkey has no hair on the end of its tail so it can use it as another limb to swing through the trees.



#### Impacts of deforestation:

- 1. Loss of Biodiversity** – loss of life caused by deforestation such as slash and burn (burning the rain forest) which results in habitat loss
- 2. Increased greenhouse gases** – The rainforest is a carbon sink, which releases carbon as trees are cut down
- 3. Displacement of culture** as local tribes are removed to make way for new settlements
- 4. Diseases increase** as foreign workers bring new diseases to local tribes
- 5. Altered food chains** as animal habitats are destroyed, food chains are altered.

### Topic Three: Development and Factfulness

#### Key words:

**Development** – People reaching an acceptable standard of living or quality of life

#### Life in the four levels (Hans Rosling's levels):

**Level 1:** 14% of global population live on around \$1 per day. They walk around barefoot, cook on an open fire and spend their day travelling to get water.

**Level 2:** 43% of global population live on around \$4 per day. They have shoes and maybe a bike, kids now go to school and sleep on mattresses, rather than the floor.

**Level 3:** 29% of global population live on around \$16 per day. They have a fridge and running water in their home. Kids may even finish secondary school.

**Level 4:** 14% of global population live on \$64 per day or above. They have secondary school education, a car and get to go on holidays.

#### What causes poverty?

**Location:** If a country has no coastline, or access is limited, it can be difficult to trade with other countries.

**Politics:** Politically unstable countries are often in poverty and countries can often be affected by political decisions for decades.

**War:** War-torn countries' services are continually disrupted, buildings and roads are destroyed, people are killed or forced to flee.

**Gender inequality:** When women have fewer rights and less education than men, a country is not fully using its workforce and therefore not working at its maximum capacity.

**Climate:** In extreme climates, it can be difficult to grow crops which makes food supply unreliable.

**Access to education and healthcare:** A lack of education can result in a shortage of people to carry out skilled jobs and it can be harder to maintain high levels of hygiene and health.

