

Year 8 Geography End of Year Assessment – Knowledge Organiser

Topic One: The Almighty Dollar



Key words:



Economy – This is all about how money is made and spent. The local economy is when it benefits people in our area. The national economy is the whole of the country. The global economy is when we buy things from abroad.

TNC - A transnational corporation (TNC) is a corporation (company) which operates in different countries around the world, such as Walmart, McDonalds, Nike, Apple, Mercedes and L'Oréal.



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.

Topic Two: Natural Hazards



How can we reduce the risk of earthquakes?

Planning – Families can create an emergency bag which is easy to grab, including food, blankets, torches etc. Emergency services are trained in what to do in the event of an earthquake and schools can hold drills e.g. In Japan they have a national earthquake day on 1st September every year.

Protection - Buildings can be designed to be earthquake-proof e.g. rolling weights on roof, fire resistant materials, shutters which cover glass windows. Safety checks are carried out on buildings. Building regulations make sure buildings are safe. Roads and bridges are strengthened.



The Nepal Earthquake – 25th April 2015



Magnitude 7.8 on the Richter Scale. 85 miles east of the capital of Nepal (Kathmandu). The area is densely populated, which made the effects worse.

Primary Effects: The effects which happen as a direct result of the earthquake. 9000 people died, 11,175 people were injured, 530,000 houses were destroyed, roads were blocked which meant emergency services couldn't get to villagers.



Secondary Effects: The effects which happen as a result of the primary effect. 1 million people were made homeless and were living in temporary camps for years, the earthquake triggered landslides and avalanches which killed a further 250 people, the damage caused by the earthquake was estimated at \$10 billion. Tourism to Nepal reduced significantly after the earthquake as tourists were scared to visit the area.

Do you think primary or secondary effects are worse?

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.

