Year 7 Geography

1. Read the information
2. Complete the tasks set
3. Create revision clocks for each topic

Good Luck – Geography Team
**Tectonic Plates**
The crust is split into several pieces (like a cracked egg shell). These pieces of rock are called tectonic plates. They float on the mantle.

- **Oceanic Crust**: Curst found under the oceans (thin, young, more dense)
- **Continental Crust**: Curst found under land (thick, old, less dense)
- **Continental Drift**: Theory that said the earth’s continents are very slowly moving in different directions.
- **Subducted**: Goes underneath
- **Magma**: Molten (melted) rock
- **Focus**: The point where the pressure is released
- **Fault line**: The line between the two plates

**Convection Currents**
The mantle is made up of semi-molten rock. Convection currents are circular currents in the mantle. The magma is heated up, it rises. Then cools as it hits the surface. It moves in a circular motion and drags the tectonic plate along.

**Destructive Plate Boundary**
Two plates move towards each other. One plate is subducted beneath the other.
- As they move past each other, pressure builds up and up and up. This pressure is suddenly released = earthquake.
- As they move past each other friction and pressure cause the surrounding plate to melt = magma. This rises through the crust = volcano.

**Conservative Plate Boundary**
Two plates move past each other, either in the same direction at different speeds or in opposite directions.
- As the two plates slide past each other, pressure builds up and up and up. This is suddenly released = earthquakes

**Constructive Plate Boundary**
Two plates move away from each other due to convection currents in the mantle.
- This leaves a gap. Magma rises to fill this gap = volcanoes. This usually occurs under oceans. The magma creates new land = sea floor spreading
- As a magma rises, small earthquakes occur

**HAITI EARTHQUAKE (LIC)**
Where: Haiti, Caribbean Islands.
Plate Margin: Conservative plate boundary of the Caribbean and North American plates
When: 12th January, 2010
Magnitude: 7.0 on the Richter Scale
Epicentre: 25km west of Port-au-Prince, at a depth of 13 km

**Effects**
Primary effects happen straight away or are a direct cause of the earthquake.
Secondary effects happened after the earthquake and are often as a result of a primary effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Effects</th>
<th>Secondary Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>220,000 dead</td>
<td>Trauma and diseases from dead bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000 injured</td>
<td>1.3 million Haitians in temporary camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000 homes damaged and 100,000 destroyed</td>
<td>Increase in unemployment and companies stop making money as cannot export goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 hospitals destroyed in Port-au-Prince</td>
<td>High crime rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000 schools destroyed or damaged</td>
<td>Aid supplies could not reach victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation routes (roads, rail, ports, airports) destroyed by fallen buildings</td>
<td>2 million Haitians with no food, electricity, water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service lines (water, gas, electricity) destroyed</td>
<td>Cost: $11.5 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HIC vs LIC**

| Quality of Infrastructure | The buildings, roads and bridges in HICs are much stronger. They also have earthquake proof buildings that do not fall down. |
| Use of Monitoring and Predicting Equipment | HICs use equipment to monitor the ground to predict when the earthquake will occur. They also have plans to help them prepare for when the earthquake occurs |
| Communication Systems | HICs have good communication systems to help communicate with the population what to do following the earthquake. |

LICs can afford monitoring equipment to predict when the earthquake will occur or have sufficient plans to help them prepare for when it does.
LICs do not have good communication systems to communicate with the population what to do following the earthquake = do not know what to do.
LICs, do not have the money to rebuild after a natural disaster. They also can't spend as much money on search and rescue or clean up operations.
How to read a 4-figure grid reference.
Read the number at the horizontal Read the number on the vertical

2nd

1st

36

1035

1135

35

1034

1135

34

110

111

112

Remember the rule.
"Along the corridor and up the stairs"
Always go to the bottom left

Physical features are all the natural features that are not man-made.
They are shown on relief maps. Relief is the geographical word that tells us the lay of the land (slope steepness and altitude – height above sea level).

A scale can be used to help us work out real distances between two places on a map.
There are two ways we can measure distance.
1. Using a scale line

   0 0.5 1 km 2 km 3 km

2. Using a ratio

   1cm:2km

Symbols and the key
Symbols differ depending on the map type or landscape shown.

Study the key, extract the shown. What sort of maps or landscape would each key be for?

Ordinance Survey maps
Ordinance Survey maps are very detailed maps.
There are OS maps for every part of Great Britain.
OS maps use lots of different symbols to show things.
OS maps have all of the features of good maps, e.g. title, key, scale.
They are made of two different scales: 1:25,000 (1cm=250m) and 1:50,000 (1cm=500m).
In the geog. books and the geog.atlas there is a detailed OS map key, e.g. p.138 in geog.1.
A compass is used to show direction.

How to read a 4-figure grid reference.
- Read the number at the horizontal
- Read the number on the vertical

The United Kingdom is split up into four smaller countries:
- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

They all have their own capital cities. These are all controlled by the UK government.

The key to understanding physical features:

Human geography includes all the features in the UK that have been introduced or built by humans.

Can you think of any human features?
- Roads
- Towns/cities
- Monuments

To locate human features we use a range of maps: transport, cities, political, population.

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MAP SKILLS AND THE UK

Study the world map to the right.
List the world’s 5 oceans (3 marks)
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Circle the correct continent from the options provided. (3 marks)

i] Continent A is:
   a] Africa    b] North America    c] Europe

ii] Continent B is:
   a] Africa    b] South America    c] Asia

iii] Continent C is:
   a] Africa    b] South America    c] Asia

Label on the blank map below all the world’s oceans and continents on the map, including the ones above you have already done. (7 continents, 5 oceans) (4 marks)
Study the map and key below.

Circle the correct grid reference from the options provided. (2 mark)

a. The telephone box is located in grid square: (06, 39) (09, 40) (11, 43)

b. The picnic site is located in grid square: (07, 42) (11, 38) (06, 39)

What four figure grid square is the public house located in? (____, ____)(1 mark)

Complete the six figure grid reference for the place of worship with spire (09____, 39____)(1 mark)

What is the six figure grid reference for the post office? (____, ____)(1 mark)

What is the six figure grid reference for the windmill? (____, ____)(1 mark)
Study the 1:50,000 OS map below.

Identify one physical and one human feature shown on the map. (2 marks)

Physical feature.................................................................................................................................

Human feature.................................................................................................................................

The OS map above is an example of a 1:50,000 map (1 cm on the map = 50,000 cm in real life). Using the ratio method, calculate the straight line distance between:
- A and B........................................................................................................................................ (1 mark)
- Warren Farm (C) and Burcot Farm (D)....................................................................................... (1 mark)

Complete the compass directions below (4 marks)
Using the map and your own knowledge, describe the physical landscape of the United Kingdom. (4 marks)
You must include –
- Compass Directions
- Specific Countries in the UK
- Differing relief (lowlands and highlands)
1. Explain why tectonic plates move (3 marks)

2. Label the four layers of the earth (4 marks)

3. Identify the name of the plate boundary that each image represents. (3 marks)
a) ........................................... b) ........................................... c) ...........................................

4. Label the diagram below with the missing key words. (4 marks)
5. Describe why low income (poor) countries are often worse affected by natural hazards than high income (rich) countries. (4 marks)
Study the image, an area in Haiti affected by an earthquake in 2010. Using the image and your own knowledge, describe the primary and secondary effects of the Haiti earthquake. (6 marks)