Year 8 Geography

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

Good Luck – Geography Team
Japan's climate is of the cool temperate type. It is classified as a humid subtropical climate, influenced by the Pacific Ocean to the west, which brings warm, moist air. The summer season is warm and humid, with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 30°C. Precipitation is moderate, with around 1,500 mm per year, especially in the autumn and winter months. The winter season is cold, with temperatures dropping to 0°C or below, and snowfall is common, especially in the mountainous areas. Overall, Japan's climate is characterized by a short growing season in the north and a longer growing season in the south, where temperatures remain higher throughout the year. This climate influences Japan's agriculture, with rice being a staple crop in the warmer southern regions and wheat and barley grown in the cooler northern areas.
Disadvantages:
- China was in debt and had to borrow $7 million dollars.
- Changes in the river flow - affects natural processes.
- All living conditions.
- The new areas where people were moved too had poor quality.
- Loss of income due to failed crops and other factors led to poverty.
- Land was flooded to create the dam. The land lost lead to decline in farming for most communities causing a loss of money.
- Resettle somewhere new in Ghana. This means a loss of culture and traditions.
- 80,000 people from the 700 different villages were forced to move.

Advantages:
- Fishting has become more successful.
- Water transport to remote northern regions of Ghana.
- The dam created an international water way which was allowable for船只.
- The dam and lake.
- Tourism has increased jobs and new facilities as people come to see.
- China able to sell extra electricity to neighboring countries.
- Renewable source of energy = Hydro Electric Power. This creates a
  cleaner environment.
- Industry. Ghana can sell the products. It has created lots of jobs in
  the industry. 80,000 people from the 700 different villages were forced to
  move.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of adults who can read</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of adults who can write</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who die under 1</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year old per 1000 births</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who die under 1</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income for a country divided</td>
<td>GNI per capita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Coasts

1) Define 'erosion', 'transportation' and 'deposition':

'Erosion' is .................................................................

'Transportation' is .................................................................

'Deposition' is .................................................................

2) Match-up the types of erosion with their correction definition:

Hydraulic action: The power of the water wears away the river bank from underneath

Attrition: Stones that the river is carrying bump into the banks and wear them away.

Abrasions / Corrosion: Acids in the water slowly dissolve the river banks and the stones that the river is carrying (especially limestone).

Solution / Corrosion: Rocks being carried by the river smash together and break into smaller particles. Over time, they become smaller and eventually reduced to fine particles called silt.
3) Define ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ engineering:

‘Hard’ engineering is .................................................................
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‘Soft’ engineering is ................................................................
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4) Define ‘longshore drift’ – do not forget to include the key terms: swash, backwash, prevailing winds, erosion, sediment (beach material), transportation and deposition.

‘Longshore drift’ is ........................................................................
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5) Draw a diagram to illustrate ‘longshore drift’ – don’t forget to think about the direction and movement of waves.
6) Put the key words in their correct places:

   stack   lines of weakness   arch   cave   stump

7) Describing the step-by-step process, explain how a stump is formed from a headland – do not forget to use the key term erosion (e.g. hydraulic action, abrasion, solution)
Development
(Japan & Ghana)

1) Define 'development':

'Development' is ........................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................

2) What is a HIC?

A 'HIC' is ....................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................

3) What is an LIC?

An 'LIC' is ...................................................................................................................
.................................................................................................................................

4) Using the maps of Japan to help you, complete the following sentences:
Japan is made up of ....... islands. These are .................................................. and ..........................................

Japan is bordered (surrounded) by ...................................... and ..........................................

The nearest sea is the .................................................. and the nearest ocean is the ..........................................

5) Using the map of Ghana to help you, complete the following sentences:
Ghana is bordered (surrounded) by .................................................................
and ..........................................
The nearest ocean is the ............................................................................
The capital city is ..........................................
The main river in Ghana is the .................................................................

What is the advantages and disadvantages of the Akosombo Dam?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Chose Japan or Ghana and describe what would life be like living there?
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

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

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.

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

2. Using a ratio

1cm : 2km

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 different features of good maps, e.g. title, key, scale
- They are made at different scales: 1:25,000 (1cm=250m) and 1:50,000 (1cm=500m)
- In the geography book and the geography atlas there is a detailed OS map key, e.g. p.138 in geo.1.