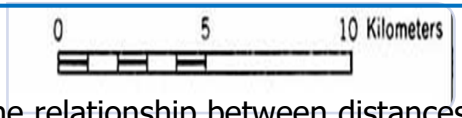
Geography: Skills

Symbols

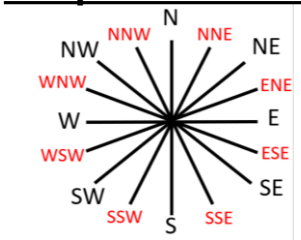
P	Parking		Marsh
	Place of worship with tower		Picnic site
	Camp site		Youth hostel

Scale

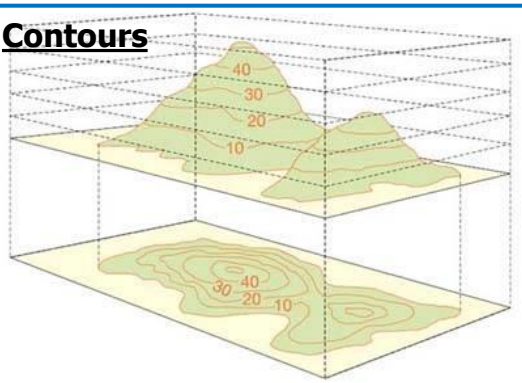


A scale is the relationship between distances on a map and distances in real life.

Compass Directions



Contours



Lines on a map which join up areas of the same height. If the contours are close together the land is STEEP. The height is sometimes written on the contour line.

Key Words

Continents
Compass
OS symbols
4 figure grid references
6 figure grid references
Latitude
Longitude
Contours
Distance

https://dash4it.co.uk/how-to-understand-contours

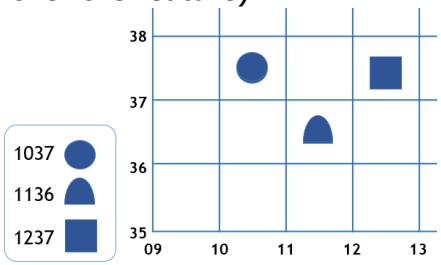
4 Figure Grid References

A map reference indicating a location.

Step 1: locate the feature you want on the map.

Step 2: Count across the x axis lines until you reach the line on the left of the location (do not cross over the feature).

Step 3: Count up the Y axis until you reach the line below the location (do not cross over the feature).



Along the corridor and up the stairs!

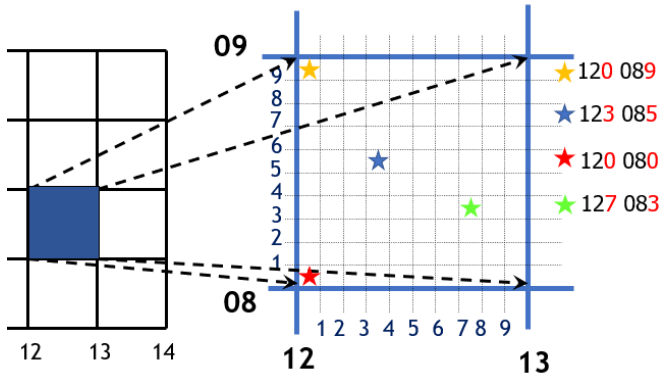
6 Figure Grid References

A map reference indicating a precise location.

Step 4: Split the box up into 10 on both the X and Y axis (draw 9 equally spaced lines).

Step 5: Count across the x axis lines until you reach the line on the left of the location.

Step 6: Count up the Y axis until you reach the line below the location.



Atlas Locations

Use the index in the back of an atlas to find the location.

Grid square

London England 9 E2.. 51°30'N 0°07'W

Place

Page number

Each degree of latitude and longitude is split into 60 minutes (')so places can be located more accurately.

Birmingham is 52° 30' N 1° 50'W

GEOGRAPHY Unit 1 Antarctica

Key words

- Antarctica
- Continent
- Conserve
- Develop
- Economic
- Environmental
- Precipitation
- Social
- South Pole
- Southern Ocean
- Antarctic treaty
- Animal adaptation

Tertiary consumers (Carnivores)

↑

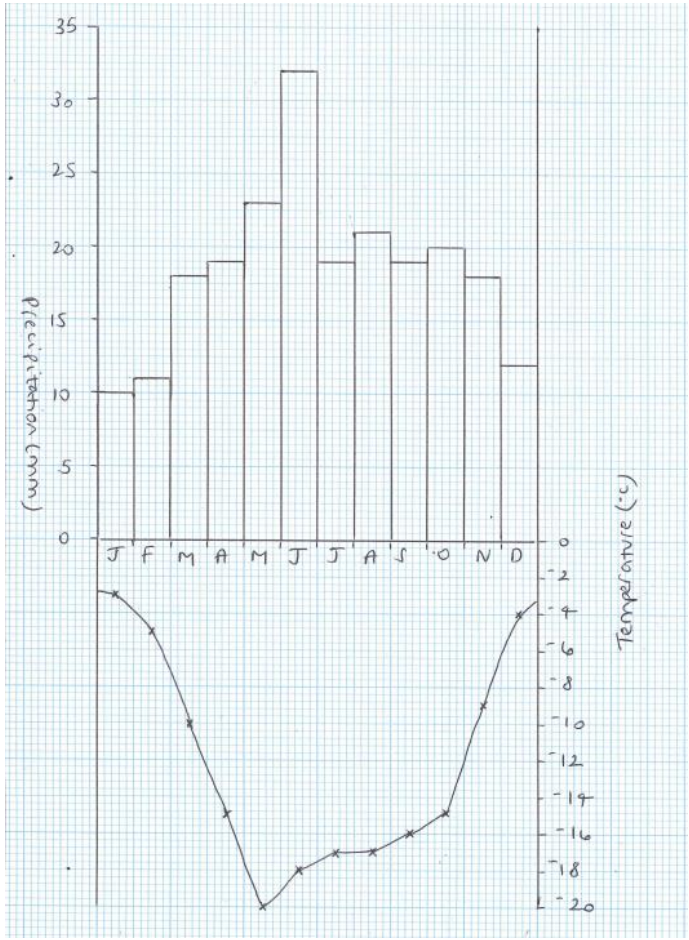
Secondary consumers (Carnivores)

↑

Primary consumers (Herbivores)

↑

Producers (Plants)



- It is larger than Europe.
- The wind can reach 300km per hour.
- Antarctica is the furthest away from the equator and so it is one of the coldest places on earth.
- Temperatures can fall below minus 50°C
- The depth of ice can exceed 4,500 metres.
- **Antarctica** has just two seasons: summer (Nov-March/ April) and winter.

Literature

WWF supporter: I am against developing Antarctica as I believe it will lead to accidents which will inevitably lead to pollution

Environmentalist: I am against the development of Antarctica as if we spoil Antarctica now it will be lost forever.

Tourism company: We should be allowed to take tourists to Antarctica, it is so unique it makes my business lots of money

Climate scientist: Ice is important for keeping our global temperature down. If we develop it may cause ice to melt.

Mining company: There are huge reserves of coal and oil beneath Antarctica and we believe we should be allowed to mine them.

Scott	Amundsen
The team ate cooked penguin and seals.	Amundsen and his men ate fresh seal and penguin meat.
The expedition was large. Over 60 men manned the ship.	Amundsen picked 19 men for his expedition.
They wore wool clothing.	They wore thick furs.
Scott included Captain Oates in his Polar team, despite the fact that the two men clashed.	Amundsen would not tolerate people who criticised his leadership; he sent three men home.
The British party was not so skilled at skiing and had little experience of skiing on ice.	Amundsen's men were used to cold climates. Amundsen deliberately included a skiing champion in his team.
They took ponies; but these were little help in the deep snow.	Amundsen's team took dogs and sledges.

GEOGRAPHY Unit 2 Hot Deserts

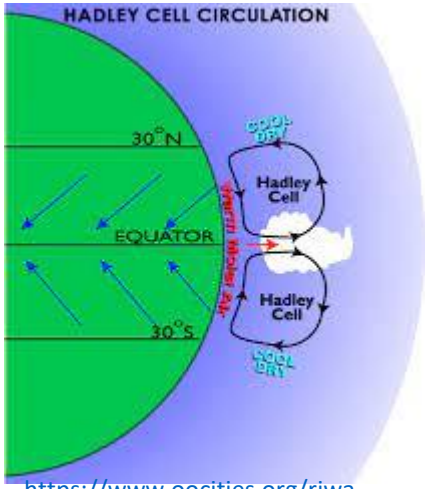
Literature

Key characteristics of hot deserts

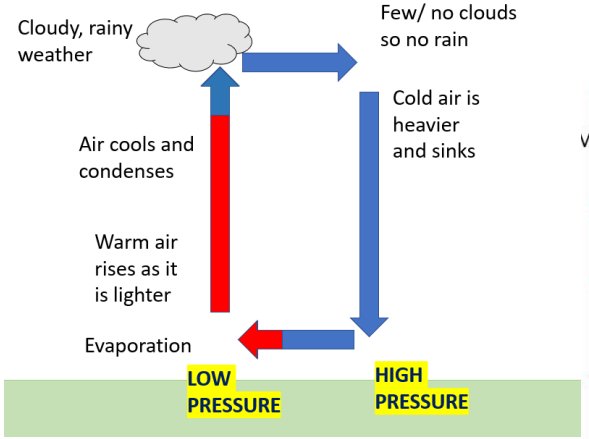
- Hot deserts receive less than 250mm (25 cm) of rain fall per year.
- They have hot dry days and cold nights.
- At night the temperature can drop to freezing point, 0°C.
- Rainfall in deserts is unreliable and often comes in sudden stormy downpours.

Key words

- **Adaptation –** changing to allow you to survive in certain conditions
- **Afforestation –** the planting of trees
- **Annual –** yearly
- **Arid -** somewhere which is very dry
- **Desertification** - a type of land degradation in which a normal dry area of land becomes increasingly dry, normally losing its bodies of water as well as vegetation and wildlife.
- **Development –** changing something for the better
- **Erosion –** the wearing away of something
- **Vegetation –** plants/crops



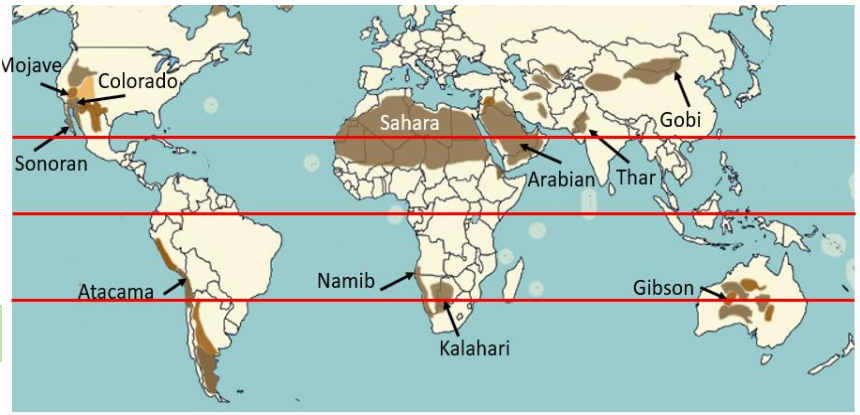
https://www.oocities.org/rjwarren_stm/2P4/HadleyCell.htm



How can we manage desertification?

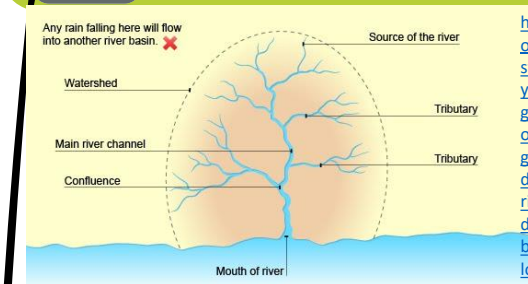
Management strategy	What is it? / How does it work?
Fog catchers	• Near coasts a lot of fog is created. • Large nets of mesh are put up, the fog turns to water and is sent to local villages.
The Great Green Wall	• The Great Green Wall is in Africa, where they are planting a wall of trees across Africa from East to West. • It will cross 11 countries, • This will help with to stop deserts getting bigger as trees make soil stick together so it wont blow away.
Afforestation (tree planting)	• The roots of trees hold the soil together so it wont blow away.
Dam	• Dams are huge walls which hold back rainwater. • They store water when it falls, and then this can be used when there is a shortage of water.

Where do we find hot deserts?



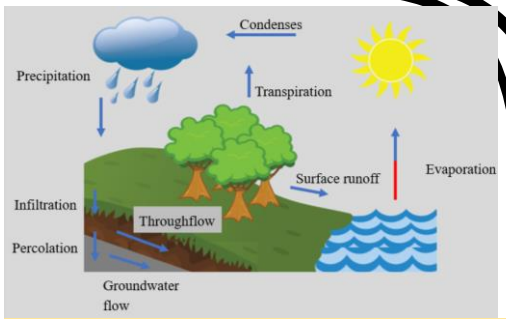
https://lizardpoint.com/geography/images/maps/world-deserts.gif

GEOGRAPHY Unit 3 Rivers



https://senior-stpauls.fireflycloud.net/geography/form-4/f4f5-geography-dos/5-rivers/1-drainage-basins-and-long-profile-

Upper course	Middle Course	Lower Course
Steep gradient Low velocity Narrow channel Large angular rocks Waterfalls Gorges	Gentle gradient Faster velocity Wider channel Smaller pebbles Meanders Ox-bow lakes	Flat gradient Greatest velocity Wide, deep and smooth channel Floodplains Deltas Estuaries



Erosion is the wearing away of the land.

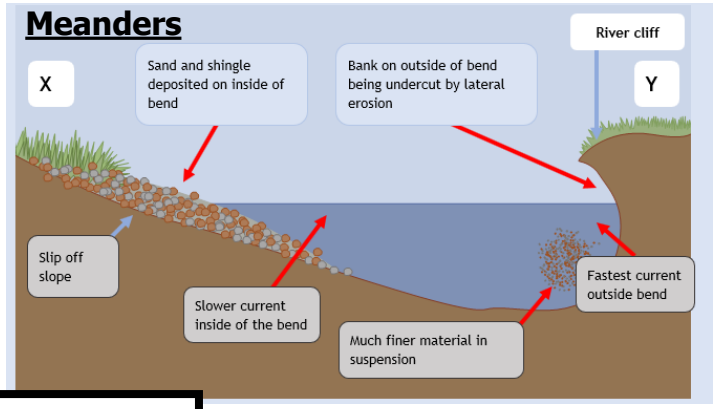
- **Hydraulic action** – air forced into the cracks weakens the banks.
- **Abrasion** - rocks scrape and scour along the bed and banks like sandpaper.
- **Attrition** - rocks smash together and break into smaller, smoother and rounder particles.
- **Solution** – minerals in the rocks are dissolved by weak acids in the river water.

Transportation is the movement of material.

- **Traction** - large stones and boulders are rolled along..
- **Saltation** - small pebbles and stones are bounced along bed.
- **Suspension** - fine light materials, sand and silt, are carried along.
- **Solution** - minerals are dissolved in the water and carried along.

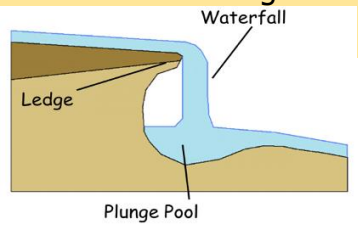
Rivers **deposit** (drop) material when they lose energy.

Meanders



Waterfalls

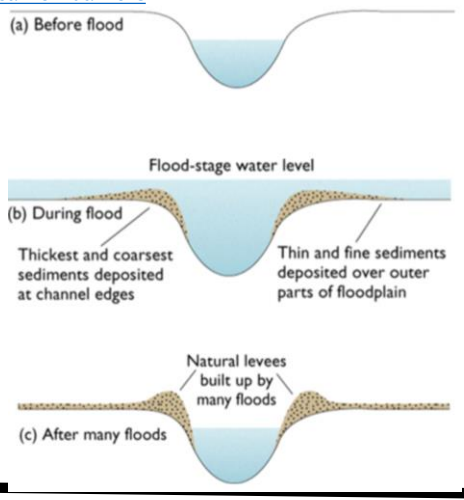
- Layers of hard and soft rock.
- Soft rocks erodes quicker.
- Overhang created.
- Overhang collapses due to lack of support.
- Plunge pool created by abrasion.
- Waterfall retreats creating a gorge.



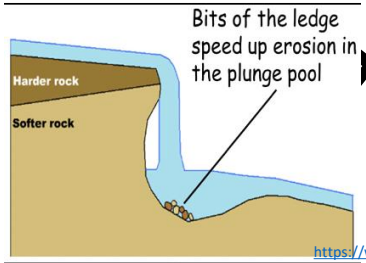
Key Words
Erosion
Abrasion
Attrition
Hydraulic action
Solution
Traction
Saltation
Suspension
V-shaped valleys
Meanders
Waterfalls
Gorges
Levees

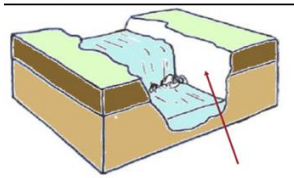
https://web.mst.edu/~rogersda/levees/Should%20I%20Trust%20That%20Levee.htm

Levees



Literature





https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/waterfall-formation-ks3-fill-the-gaps-11938490

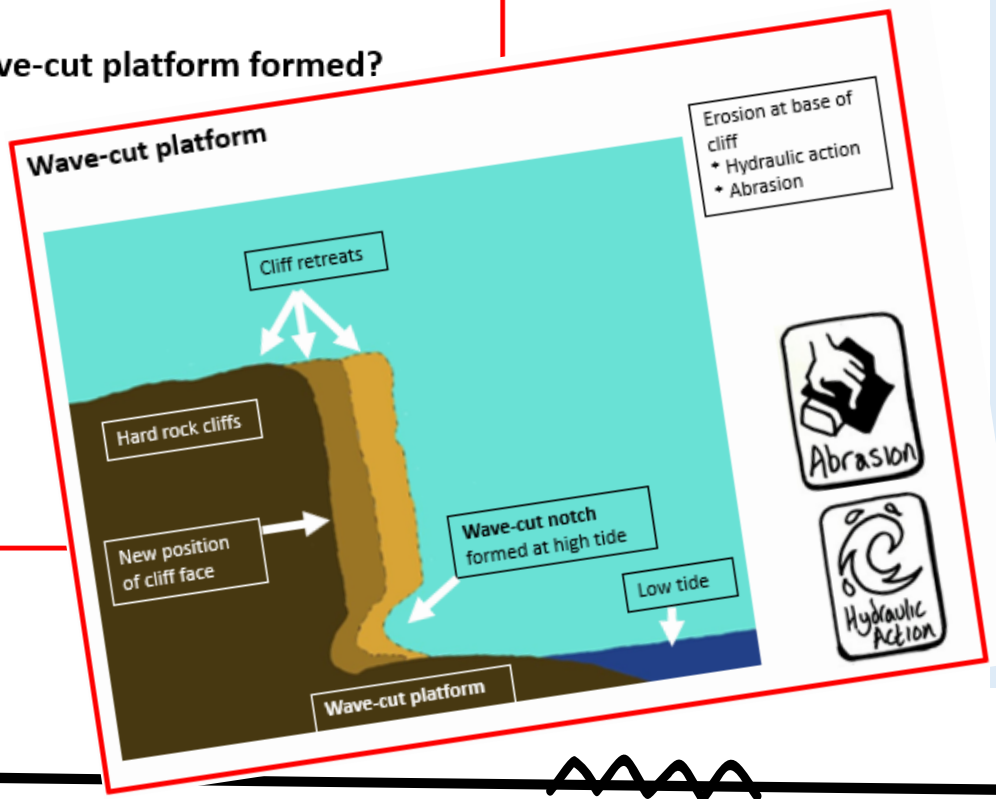
Over time the waterfall retreats (moves back up the valley), creating a gorge

Geography Flashcards

The questions on the following slides is a good technique for revision.

1. Look at the questions on the following slides and score how you feel about answering them.
2. Find/ retrieve the answers using the knowledge organiser and your book.
3. Create a flashcard of the question and answer.
4. Practice answering the question over a period of time leaving gaps between revision.

How is a wave-cut platform formed?



Effective Flashcards

- Quality flashcards are simple and specific.
- Add in a diagram, table etc. where appropriate.
- Use an image (dual coding) to help with visualisation memory.
- Digital flashcard app would enable cards to be on your phone. Quizlet flashcard App recommended.

GEOGRAPHY Unit 1 Antarctica

Score how you feel about the questions before looking for the answers.

				
Not at all confident	Can give a brief answer to some	Can give a good answer to some	Can give a good answer to most	Very confident with all

<u>Questions:</u>

- State 3 geographical facts about Antarctica (taken from your knowledge organiser).
- Explain 2 groups of people in favour of developing Antarctica.
- Explain 2 groups of people against developing Antarctica.
- Name the two men who led different teams to reach the South Pole.
- State 3 facts about Scott's team.
- State 3 facts about Amundsen's team.
- Amundsen got to the South Pole first – give 3 reasons why.

GEOGRAPHY Unit 2 Hot Deserts

Score how you feel about the questions before looking for the answers.

				
Not at all confident	Can give a brief answer to some	Can give a good answer to some	Can give a good answer to most	Very confident with all

Questions:

- Name 3 hot deserts of the world.
- Which major lines of latitude run through the Sahara and Kalahari deserts?
- Outline the 4 key characteristics of a hot desert.
- Explain why hot deserts experience high pressure.
- What is desertification?
- What is the Great Green Wall?
- How will the Great Green Wall help to stop deserts getting bigger?
- What are Fog Catchers and how do they help local people?

GEOGRAPHY Unit 3 Rivers

Score how you feel about the questions before looking for the answers.

				
Not at all confident	Can give a brief answer to some	Can give a good answer to some	Can give a good answer to most	Very confident with all

Questions:

- State 5 ways in which water can move around the hydrological cycle.
- What is a drainage basin?
- What is a confluence?
- What is a watershed?
- Name the 4 processes of erosion.
- Explain how each process of erosion works.
- Name the 4 processes of transport.
- Explain how each process of transport works.
- What landforms are found in the Upper Course of a river?
- How do meanders form?
- How are Oxbow lakes formed?
- How do levees form?