



# Geography: Skills

## Symbols

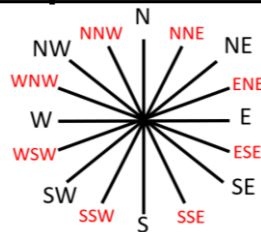
	Parking		Marsh
	Place of worship with tower		Picnic site
	Camp site		Youth hostel

## Scale

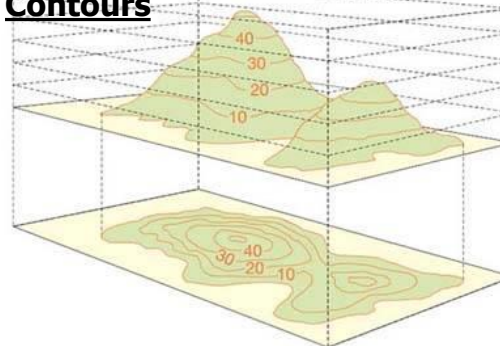


A scale is the relationship between distances on a map and distances in real life.

## 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>

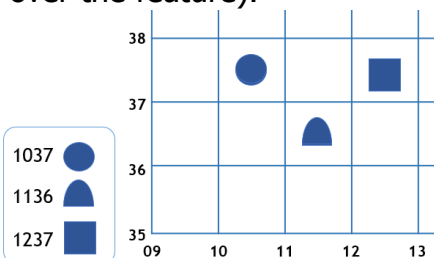
## 4 Figure Grid References

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!

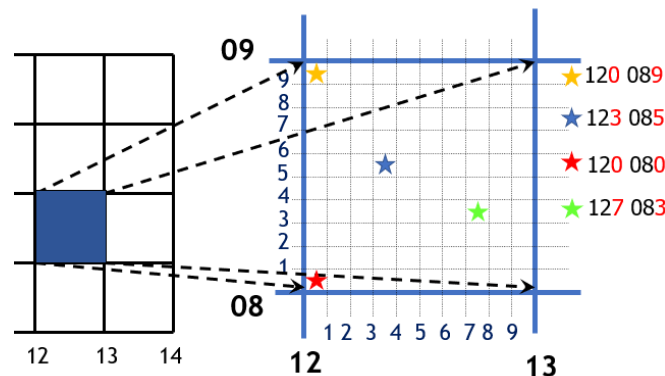
## 6 Figure Grid References

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.

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.

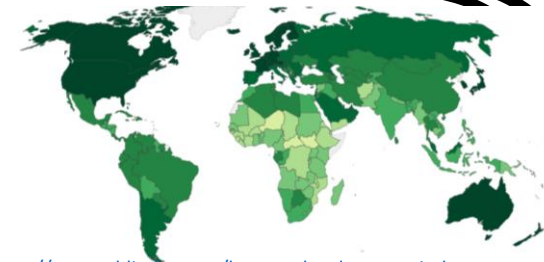


Birmingham is 52° 30' N 1° 50' W



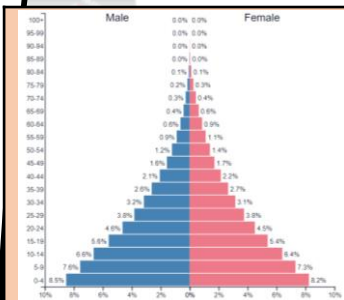
# Geography Unit 1 Development Issues

Literature

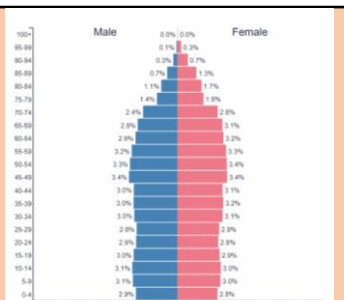


<https://ourworldindata.org/human-development-index>

HDI uses values 0-1 using life expectancy, education and GNI per capita.



<https://www.populationpyramid.net/france/2019/>



<https://www.populationpyramid.net/burkina-faso/2019/>

## Brandt line



Rich north and poor south.

<https://www.bisa.ac.uk/articles/brandt-line-after-forty-years-more-north-south-relations-change-more-they-stay-same>

Ghana is a LIC because nearly half of its population **39.49%** work in the primary sector of agriculture whereas in the UK there are only **1.03%**. **This is due to** people in LICs not having good access to education and **therefore** do not gain the knowledge they need for higher skilled jobs.

A LIC	A HIC
High death rate (lots of people dying)	Low death rate
High birth rate (lots of babies being born)	Low birth rate
Shorter life expectancy	Longer life expectancy

	UK	China	Ghana
GNI per capita \$	48 890	12 850	2 350
% in agriculture	1.03	24.1	39.49
Literacy rate	99%	99	80.4%
Infant mortality	3.79	6.49	31.87

## Causes of uneven development

<b>Landlocked</b>	Cut off from sea trade. Costs money to send items via land or air.
<b>Extreme weather</b>	Drought, floods and tropical storms can ruin crops and buildings.
<b>Lack safe water</b>	Impacts agriculture and people. Dirty water can cause illness and travelling to get clean water is less time to work or go to school.
<b>Manufacturing jobs</b>	Many manufacturing jobs in LIC's are often low skilled and low paid, making progress slow.
<b>Trade</b>	Primary products are a volatile market and prices rise and fall very often.

**One child per family policy** introduced in 1978 (voluntary) 1980 (compulsory). Aim to control population growth.

### Advantages

- Reduced the population by 400 million.
- Took the pressure off the resources.
- Improved healthcare for women
- More job opportunities

### Disadvantages

- Large fines if broke the law
- Property could be taken if law broken
- Increase in abortions (forced and choice).
- Male and female imbalance.

## Key Words

Development  
 Infant mortality  
 Urban population  
 Life Expectancy  
 Adult Literacy Rate  
 Higher Income Country (HIC)  
 Newly Industrialising Country (NIC)  
 Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)  
 Lower Income Country (LIC)  
 Brandt line

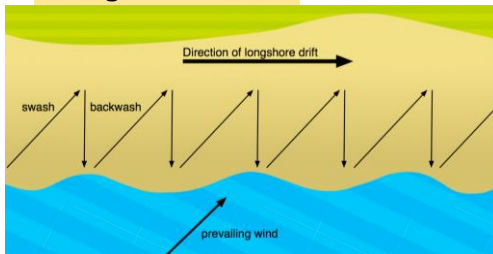


# Geography Unit 2 Coastal Landscapes

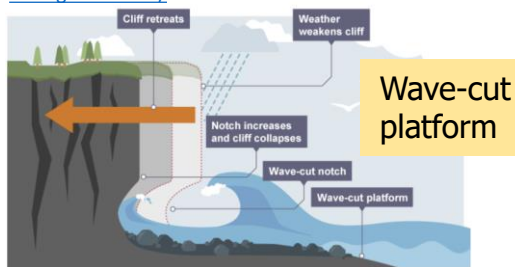
**Erosion** = is the wearing away of rock along the coastline.

Abrasion	Pebbles grind along a rock platform
Attrition	Rocks knock against each other.
Hydraulic action	Sheer power of the waves as they smash against the cliff trapping air.
Solution	Sea water dissolves certain types of rock.

## Longshore Drift



<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/what-is-longshore-drift/>



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsfwcvx/revision/4>

## Literature



## Crack, Cave, Arch, Stack and Stump



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsfwcvx/revision/6>

1. Crack opened by hydraulic action.
2. Crack grows into a cave due to hydraulic action and abrasion.
3. Arch formed as cave goes through.
4. Roof of the arch no longer supported and collapses.
5. Stack formed which is eroded to form a stump.

## Key Words

Erosion  
Abrasion  
Attrition  
Hydraulic action  
Solution  
Transportation  
Longshore drift  
Constructive waves  
Destructive waves  
Wave cut platform  
Spit  
Recurved sea wall  
Rip rap  
Rock armour  
Groynes  
Beach stabilisation  
Beach nourishment  
Managed retreat

Hard engineering	Name	+	-	
	<b>Recurved Sea Wall</b>	Waves reflected	Very hard wearing. Long life span	Can be very expensive May begin to erode. Maintenance cost is high Can affect beach access
	<b>Rock armour</b>	Large boulders	Absorbs wave energy Build up of a beach Can be cheap (depending on where rocks from)	Unattractive Dangerous access to the beach Can be used as ammunition for abrasion
	<b>Groynes</b>	Wooden barriers traps material.	Cheap in comparison to other schemes. Wide sandy beaches Do not affect access to the beach	Sediment starvation further down coast. Can be seen as unattractive Can be costly to maintain

Soft engineering	Name	+	-	
	<b>Beach nourishment</b>	Sand added to beach.	Looks natural Encourages tourism	Has to be repeated due to longshore drift
	<b>Beach stabilisation</b>	Planting trees to act as wind break.	Roots hold the sand in place. Cheap Can be donated.	Depending on how planted can look unnatural.
	<b>Managed retreat</b>	Allows areas to fail.	Encourages development of beaches. Wetland areas providing habits.	Compensation needed.

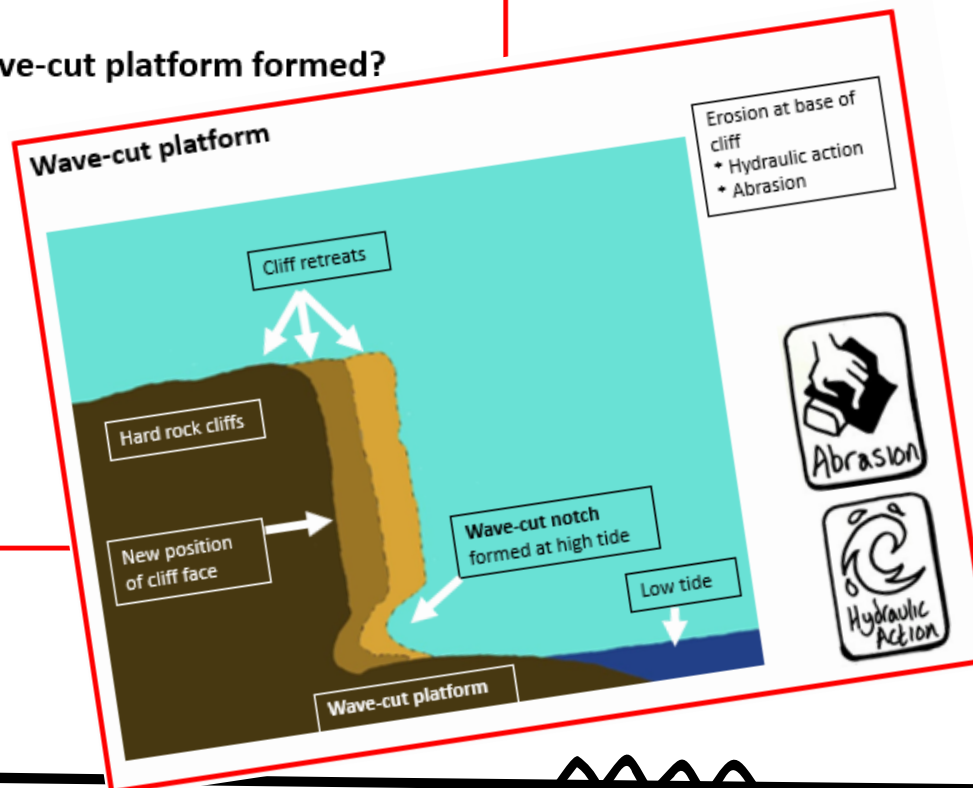


# Geography Flashcards

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 Development Issues

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:

- LIC stands for?
- HIC stands for?
- What is the definition for the term literacy rate means?
- What is the definition for the term death rate?
- What is the definition for the term infant mortality?
- Why are countries at different levels of development?
- What is the Brandt line?
- Why is the HDI better than the Brandt line?
- When did China introduce the one child per family policy?
- Was the one child per family policy a success?
- Name three pros of the one child per family policy.
- Name three cons of the one child per family policy.



# Geography Unit 2 Coastal Landscapes

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:

- Define the term erosion.
- Name the four types of erosion.
- Describe what happens with each types of erosion.
- What is longshore drift?
- Describe how a stack is formed.
- Describe a wave-cut platform is formed.
- What is the difference between hard and soft engineering?
- Name two types of hard engineering.
- Name two types of soft engineering.