

## Year 7 Geography Revision Summer 2012

### Equipment you will need for the exam:

Pupils will need to bring a pen, pencil and ruler to the exam. String will be provided for you.

### Topics you should know:

#### GLOBAL LOCATION

##### Major global physical features

**Continents:** Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Oceania, Europe, North and South America

**Mountain ranges:** Alps, Andes, Himalayas, Pyrenees, Rockies

**Desert:** Sahara

**Oceans:** Arctic, Indian, Atlantic, Pacific

**Rivers:** Amazon, Mississippi, Nile, Rhine, Yangtze

##### Other global features

Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, Equator, International Dateline, North Pole, Prime Meridian,

South Pole, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn

##### British Isles

**Countries:** The countries of the UK and the Republic of Ireland

**Sea areas:** English Channel, Irish Sea, North Sea

**Rivers:** Severn, Thames, Trent, Clyde, Shannon

**Hills:** Grampians, Lake District, Pennines, Snowdonia

**Major cities:** Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle

##### Countries

**Europe:** France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

**Africa:** Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa

**Americas:** Brazil, Canada, Mexico, USA

**Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Russia,

Saudi Arabia

**Oceania:** Australia, New Zealand

### **Major cities and city states**

Beijing, Berlin, Cairo, Delhi, Los Angeles, Madrid, Mexico City, Moscow, New York, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Sydney, Tokyo, Warsaw, Washington DC

Please ask for blank practise maps and an atlas if you feel these will help you.

## **ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPWORK**

- Points of the compass – direction, (**read question carefully – from where to where**)
- Grid square (4 figure) grid reference (6 figure) (**remember along the corridor and up the stairs**) to the right of the line along the bottom and above the line as you go up the page
- **Northings** are the horizontal line on a map and **Eastings** are the vertical lines.
- How height is shown on maps (**look for spot heights, Triangulation pillars & contour lines**)
- How contours show relief –(**the shape of the land, steep slopes have contour lines close together and flat areas have few or widely spread contours**)
- Scale, distance & routes (**check scale of map, for measuring use string; use road names, physical features, direction distance to describe route**)
- Decision making exercises (**e.g. what determines the location of factories ~ transport, raw materials, power supply, labour, market, flat land**)
- Settlement pattern (**linear, nucleated, dispersed**)
- Position of settlements (**near fresh water, shelter, building materials defensive positions, flat land, fertile soil, transport links, trade routes (cross roads), bridging points and natural resources**) (**see diagram**)
- Land use patterns in towns (Central Business District, inner city, inner suburb & outer suburb, Green Belt) location of different land uses and house types (offices in centre of town, residential in the suburbs and hypermarkets at the city outskirts) (**see diagram**)
- Area - size of town in km<sup>2</sup> (**each grid square is 1 km<sup>2</sup>**)
- Identify Ordnance Survey symbols (**use key**)

- Identifying economic types of activities (**Primary – farming + collection of raw materials; Secondary – manufacturing making products in factories (Wks on map means factories); Tertiary – offering a service often related to leisure + tourism – usually blue symbols e.g. information centres**)
- Identify the C.B.D. (look for railway station, town hall, information centres, cathedral)

Ask for an O.S. help guide if you are still struggling with this area of the curriculum

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Primary industries – **collection and use of raw materials** + farming, Secondary industry – **manufacturing**, Tertiary industry – **services**, Quaternary – **consultancy**, research & development (be able to identify examples of each from an OS map)
- Factors affecting location of factories (**power supply – national grid, transport – motorway / port / railway, raw materials – mine/quarry/forest, site – cheap land, flat land, market – big + rich + nearby, skilled & cheap local labour force**) Learn a case study e.g. car assembly plant

### ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- Benefits + problems of **Renewable** / Green energy sources (solar, wind, wave, tidal, biomass, Hydroelectric power & geothermal) expensive, not efficient but do not pollute suitable locations – windy place i.e. hills / coasts, space, government subsidies / investment, connected to national grid
- Benefits + problems of **non-renewable** energy (fossils fuels) pollution, will run out but are efficient, cheap and our current technology is based on them

### RIVERS & COASTS

- What is the difference between weathering and erosion? (**weathering is the break down of rock in-situ (without movement); erosion the wearing away and removal of rock**); Types of erosion CASH - Corrosion, Attrition, Solution Hydraulic Action
- Types of weathering (freeze-thaw – scree slopes, onion-skin, biological & chemical) be able to draw a labelled DIAGRAM, remember process is repeated over time and the location they occur (see diagram)
- Deposition landforms – where it occurs and why (floodplains - alluvium + silt and spits)

- Erosional landform (waterfall formation - plunge pools, gorge) **Meanders** (cross-sections with labels, river cliff, river beach, fastest + slowest flow) be able to draw a **labelled DIAGRAM (see diagram)**

### **References:**

Revision website: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/>

C.G.P. key stage 3 Geography study book

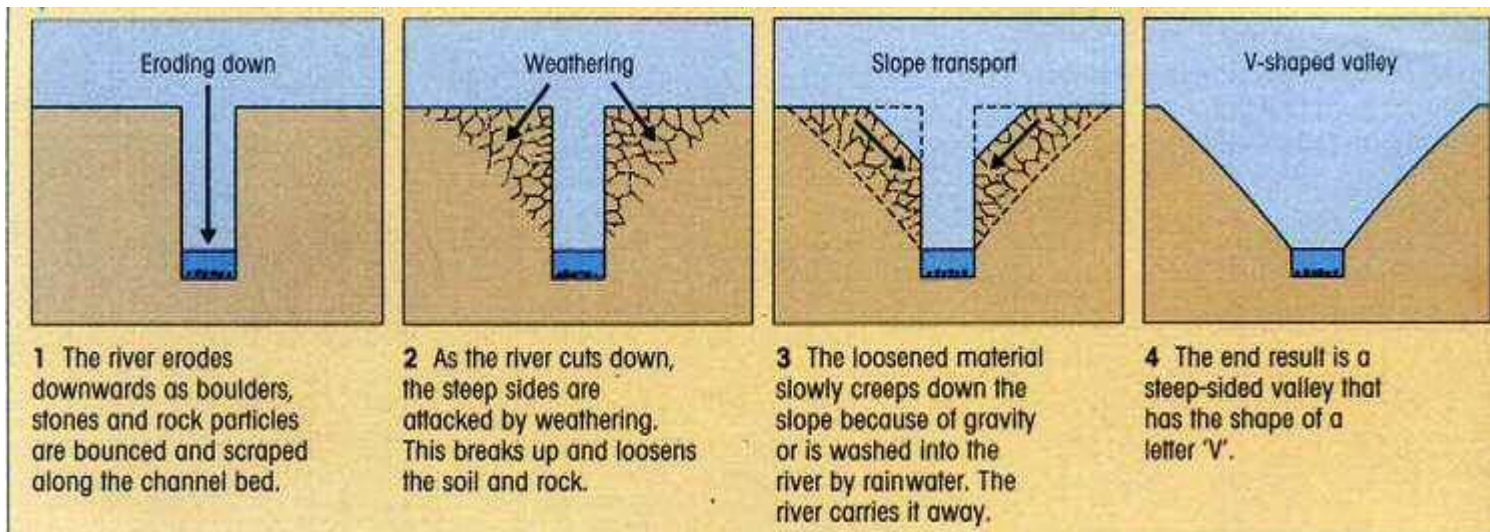
### **EXAMINATION TECHNIQUE**

- **Do NOT PANIC – PMA positive mental attitude**
- **Read the question** – look for key words
- **Do not rush**
- **If the question is hard leave it and return to it at the end**
- **With longer/higher mark questions plan your answer**
- Look how many **marks** the question is worth
- **Answer the question** – check how many marks are allocated and answer accordingly
- **Give examples** to illustrate your point – actual locations studied
- Use graphs, diagrams + information provided – it is there to help not confuse you
- Draw clear illustration and label when requested - these will get you as many marks as written text, **do not repeat** in text what you have put in diagrammatical form
- Watch the time – write in note form if running out of time
- **Have a go** at everything you might get something a blank sheet will get nothing
- **Do not write** the question out again in the answer – it is a waste of space + time
- Use **geographical terminology** / words wherever possible
- Check your work at the end if you have time
- Draw simple diagrams it is the **labels** that get the marks
- Write clearly if they cannot read it they will not mark it

## REVISION TECHNIQUE

- **Read and understand 30%, (2) Summarise and memorise 60%, (3) test and review 80% (get Mum or Dad to do this)**
- List **key words**, Make **revision cards**, **practice drawing and labelling diagrams**, Create **Spider diagrams**, use highlighters
- Create a **revision timetable** - **Set goals for each revision session**
- **Eat & drink** properly the brain needs fuel!
- Work in the **morning** as much as possible – your brain is more alert then
- **Sit upright**, have **good lighting, good ventilation** (leave window open)
- **Take breaks regularly**
- If you listen to music make sure it is CD or MP3 not the radio
- Keep each subject in a **separate folder**
- Have your own space (a desk / table) somewhere that you will not be disturbed continually

## V Shaped valley



## Freeze-Thaw Weathering

1. Rocks have cracks in them.



3. At night water freezes and expands by 10%, widening crack.



4. In the day the ice melts.

2. Relief rainfall in mountain gets into cracks.

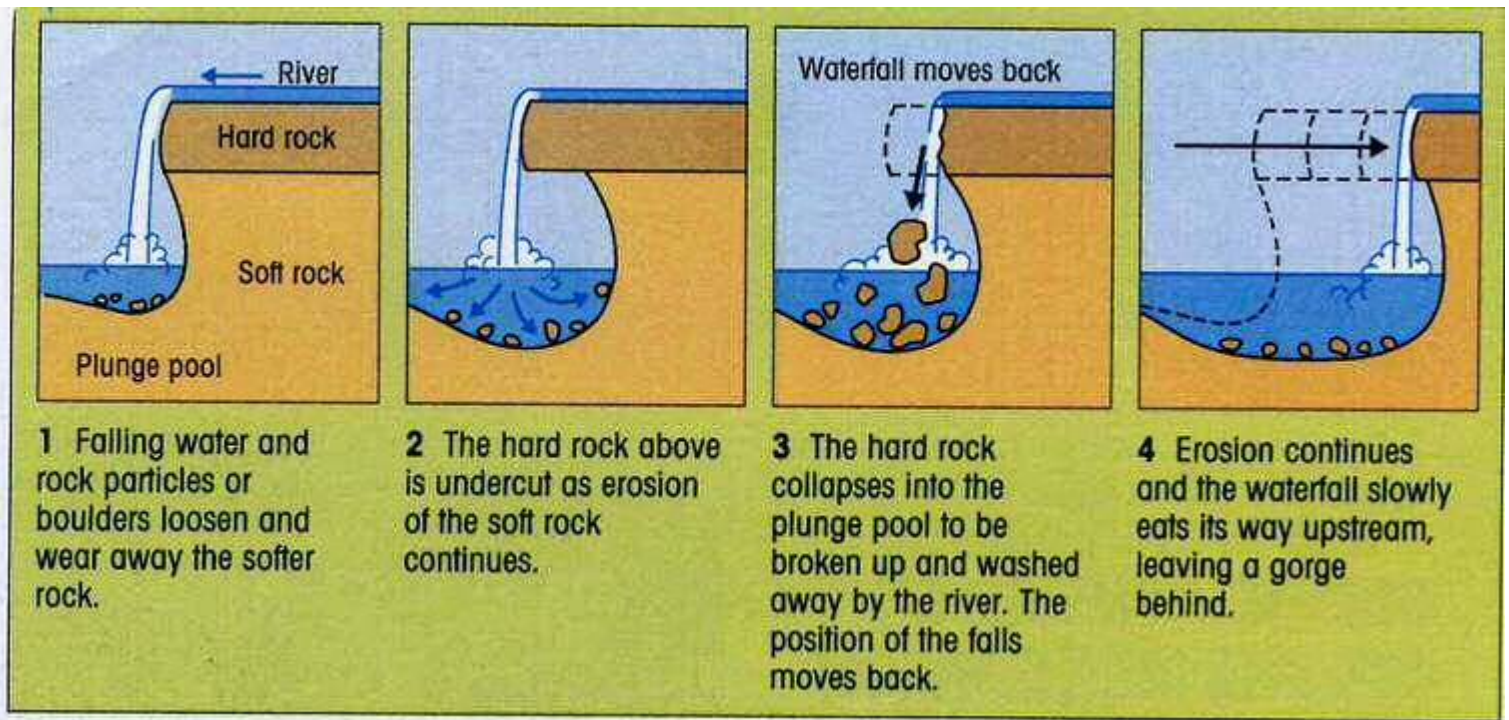


4. In the day the ice melts.

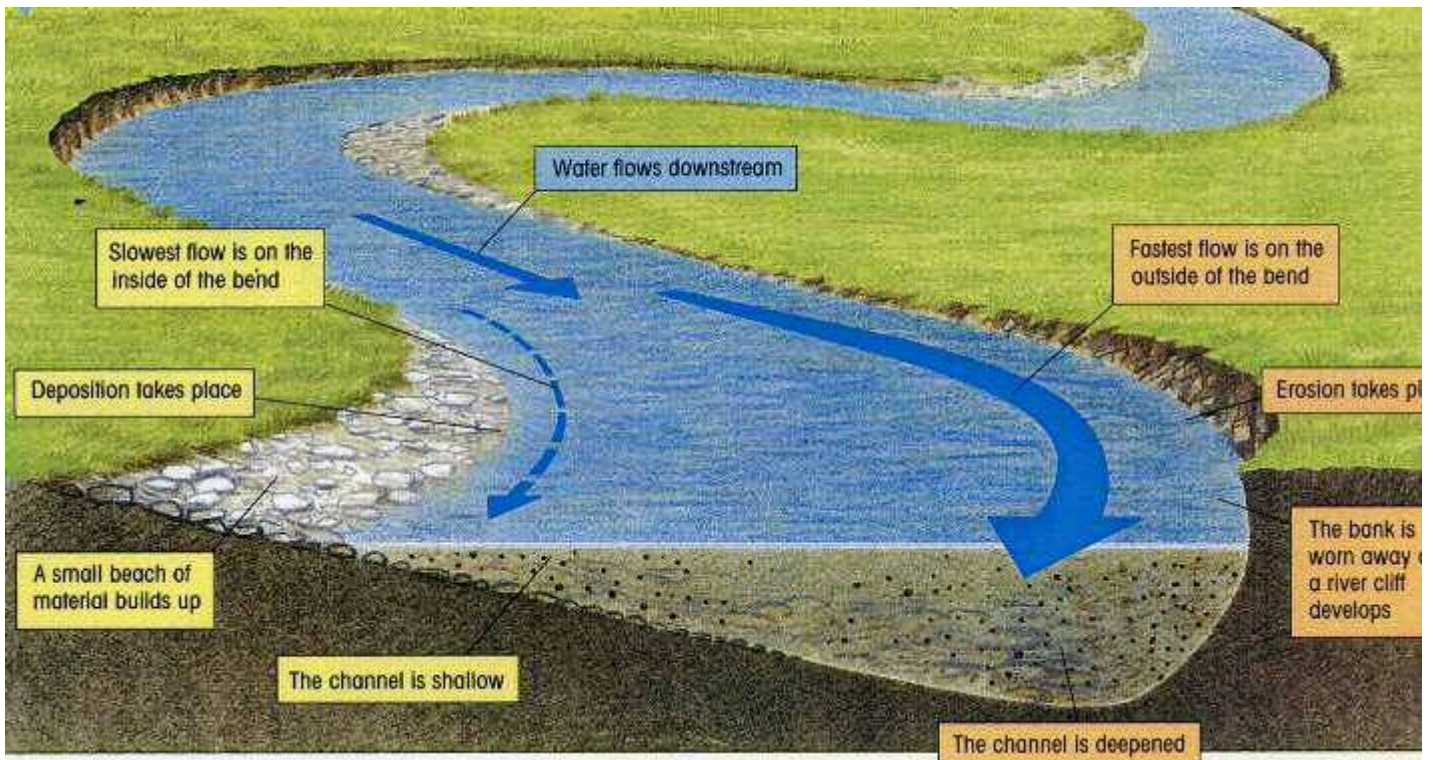


5. This happens again and again and breaks up the rock.

# Waterfall formation



# Meander



# Reasons for Settlement

