

# Geography Y7 Knowledge Organiser

## Autumn 1 -Skills



### 1. Types of Geography

In geography we study different types of geography including – physical, human and environmental. We study how these interact with each other. **Physical geography** is about what planet Earth is like. **Human geography** is about how and where we live. **Environmental geography** is about how we affect our surroundings.

By studying images we can clearly identify and distinguish between the different types of geography – for example if we look at an image of Blackpool we can clearly identify all 3 types of geography – physical, human and environmental.

### 5. Showing height and relief on a map

On an ordnance survey map the height and shape of the land is shown using contour lines. **These are brown in colour and joins points all together that are at the same height above sea level.** We can also show height on a map using “shaded colouring” where the darker the colour the higher the land. Finally we use “spot heights” where on a map they show the highest point with a CIRCLE point and a number showing the height above sea level.

### 6. Continents and Oceans of the world

On a globe, **continents** are the easiest things to spot. A **continent** is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven **continents**. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. Each continent is different and in many cases have unique geography, animal life and plants.

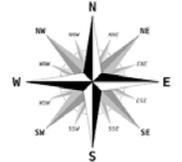
There are 5 oceans covering 71% of the world’s surface. They include the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Southern and the Arctic Ocean.



### 2. Directions and Map Symbols

When reading maps it is very important to remember the points of a compass – **North, East, South, West**. If you are walking in a direction half way between two points on a compass you can say you are heading **north-east, south-east, south-west or north-west**.

On ordnance survey maps we need to use different symbols to show the interesting things on a map such as roads, churches, campsites or railways which help us to interpret them. We must use the **key** to help understand what different map symbols are.



#### LAND FEATURES

	Electricity transmission line (pylons shown at standard spacing)
	Pipe line (arrow indicates direction of flow)
	Buildings
	Public building (selected)
	Bus or coach station
	Place of worship
	Chimney or tower
	Glass structure
	Heliport

### 3. Scale and Measuring Distance

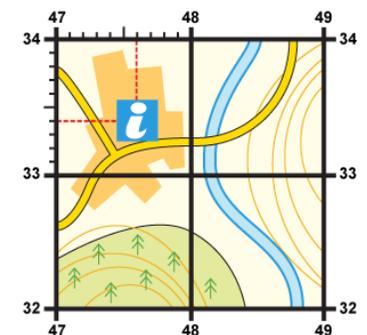
The scale of a map shows how much you would have to enlarge your map to get an actual size of the piece of land. On the ordnance survey maps that we will use the scale is 1:25000 meaning 4cm to 1km. That means if the distance between two spots on a map is 8cm – this means that the distance is 2km. We can measure the difference by using a ruler and to be more accurate using string to measure the route that you might take between any 2 places.

### 4. Four and Six Figure Grid References

Ordnance Survey maps are covered in a series of blue grid lines. The vertical lines are called eastings and the horizontal lines are called northings. To work out the correct grid square you need to remember the rule “go along the corridor and up the stairs.”

**Four-figure grid references** can be used to pinpoint a location to within a square. To find the number of the square:

- 1.Start at the left-hand side of the map and go east until you get to the bottom-left-hand corner of the square you want. Write this number down.
- 2.Move north until you get to the bottom-left corner of the square you want. Look at the number of this grid line and add it to the two-digit number you already have. This is your four-figure grid reference. In this case, the tourist information office is in grid square 4733.



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Homework

Week	Spellings		Video
1			
2		Use Quizlet to complete the Types of Geography homework	
3			
4		Measuring distance and using scale	
5		Practising 4 and 6 figure grid references	
6			
7			
8			

*My Quizlet login details are:*

# Geography Y8 Knowledge Organiser

## Autumn 1 -Rainforest

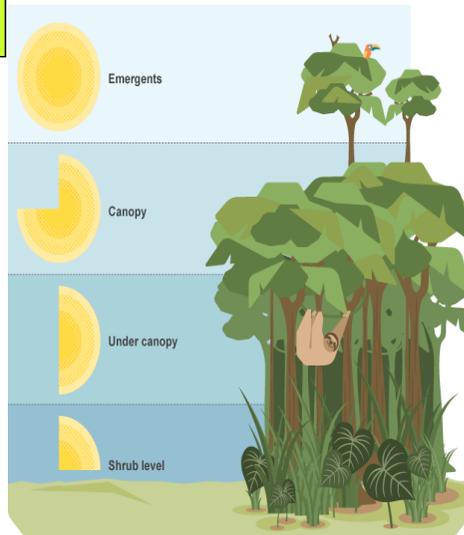


### 1. Rainforest Location, Layers and Climate

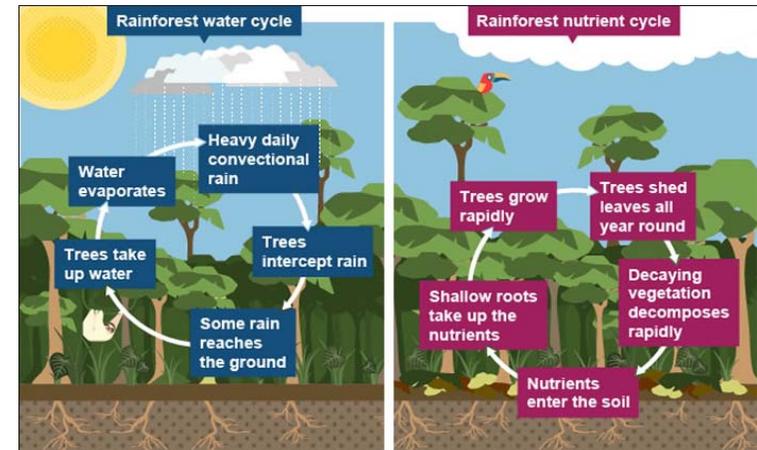
The rainforests are found across the world and are between the tropics of cancer and capricorn. The amazon rainforest in in South America and is the biggest rainforest in the world. There are "4" different layers and each layer is unique (see diagram opposite).

The top layer is called the emergent layer where it is very windy, the canopy layer, which may be over 100 feet (30 m) above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees and has the highest levels of biodiversity. The under canopy and shrub layer have less sunlight as the other layers.

The **climate** is typically warm and wet. The high rainfall and year-round high temperatures are ideal for high levels of biodiversity.



### 2. Rainforest Water Cycle and Food chain



### 3. Animal and Plant Adaptations

The rainforest is the worlds most "diverse" ecosystem where animals and plants have adapted in order to survive the unique environment. Animals such as the **jaguar** have long tails to help them balance while leaping and **spider monkeys** have long legs and strong limbs to help them jump through the trees. Plants meanwhile have adapted too – including **drip tips** - plants that have leaves with pointy tips and **buttress roots** - large roots have ridges which create a large surface area that help to support large trees.

Sloths have arms that are longer than their legs for climbing and they are excellent swimmers when the rainforest floods



They grow algae in their fur to help camouflage themselves for protection

### 4. Deforestation of the rainforest

In geography when we look at an issue we look at causes, effects and solutions to a problem. Deforestation is when trees are cut down in large numbers. This is a problem because trees absorb Co2 and therefore deforestation is a threat to the global environment in which we all live.

In the rainforest the **causes** of deforestation include: farming, logging, mining, roads, hydroelectric power and population. This **effects** the environment in many ways including soil erosion, climate change, loss of habitats and economic development. HOWEVER deforestation also creates jobs for local people which allows them to have stable jobs and income which will help them improve their own lives and those of their families.

Deforestation can be managed/stopped through several methods of sustainability including **selective logging and replanting trees** when trees are cut down, **education** of the people who live in and around the rainforest and **international agreements** to give incentives to reduce deforestation.

### 5. Ecotourism

**Ecotourism** - this encourages **sustainable** tourism that creates jobs for local people whilst ensuring that the money generated is used to protect and conserve the tropical rainforest for future generations to enjoy.

Sustainable means that it doesn't destroy or harm the environment – for example instead of chopping down trees for money local people might take people on walking tours of the rainforest OR they visit the rainforest and go on sustainable safaris to visit the wildlife – paying local people a wage which helps to protect the ecosystem

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Homework

Week	Spellings		Video
1			
2		Recall of rainforest layers using Quizlet	
3			
4		Recall of plants and animals adaptations to the rainforest ecosystem using Quizlet	
5			
6		Deforestation, causes, impacts and solutions – recall on Quizlet	
7			
8			

*My Quizlet login details are:*