

# Year 9 Geography Knowledge Organiser 1



|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <p><b>1. Spell it</b><br/>Prepare for a spelling test of key words. Your teacher will misspell the words and you have to try to correct them.</p> | <p><b>2. Quiz it</b><br/>Prepare for a quiz in your next lesson – all of the answers to the test are in the knowledge organiser.</p>                                 | <p><b>3. Sort it</b><br/>Organise the information somehow e.g. sort it into physical or human geography, or cause and effect.</p>            |
| <p><b>4. Challenge somebody</b><br/>Use the knowledge organiser to make a quiz or test for a classmate (e.g. a word jumble).</p>                  | <p><b>5. Ask for help</b><br/>Underline any words or terms you don't know or understand in the knowledge organiser – ask a teacher at school or someone at home.</p> | <p><b>6. Investigate it</b><br/>Find out more about something in the knowledge organiser that your teacher has asked you to investigate.</p> |
| <p><b>7. Think and draw</b><br/>Create something visual to help you learn the information. For example, a mind map, spider or flow diagram.</p>   | <p><b>8. Improve it</b><br/>Add extra ideas, facts, and details to the knowledge organiser. Be ready to share it with the rest of the class.</p>                     | <p><b>9. Use it</b><br/>Use the information in your knowledge organisers to help answer a question your teacher has given you.</p>           |

**Revision Guide**

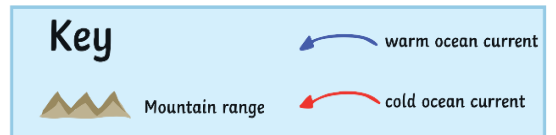
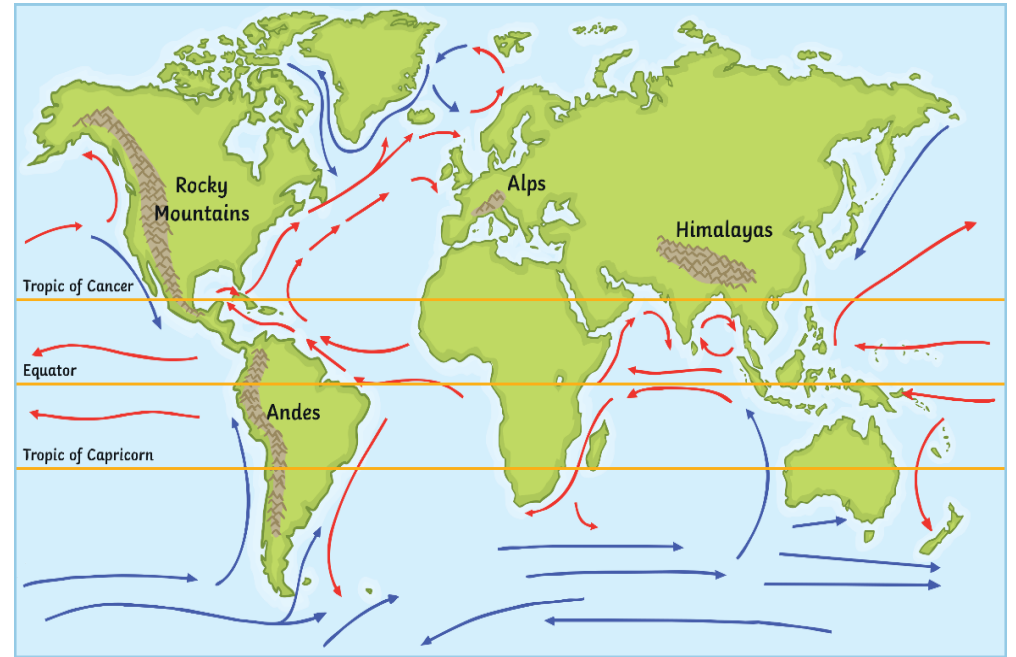
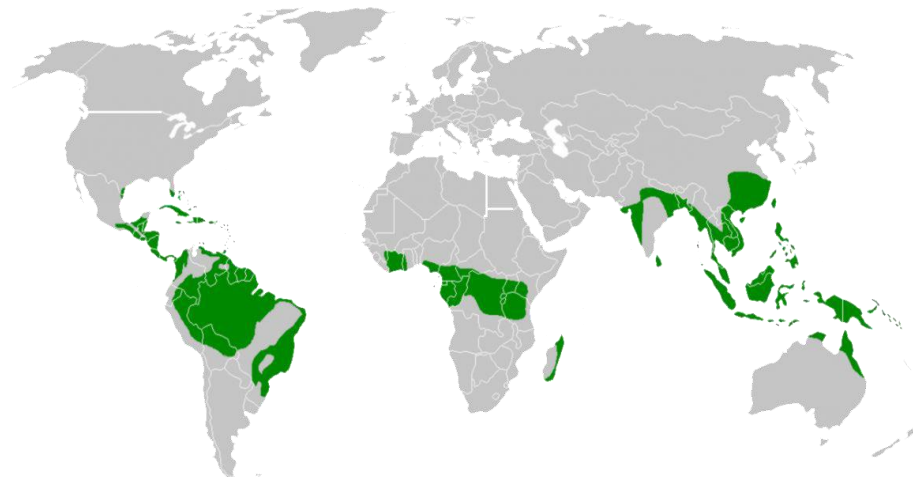
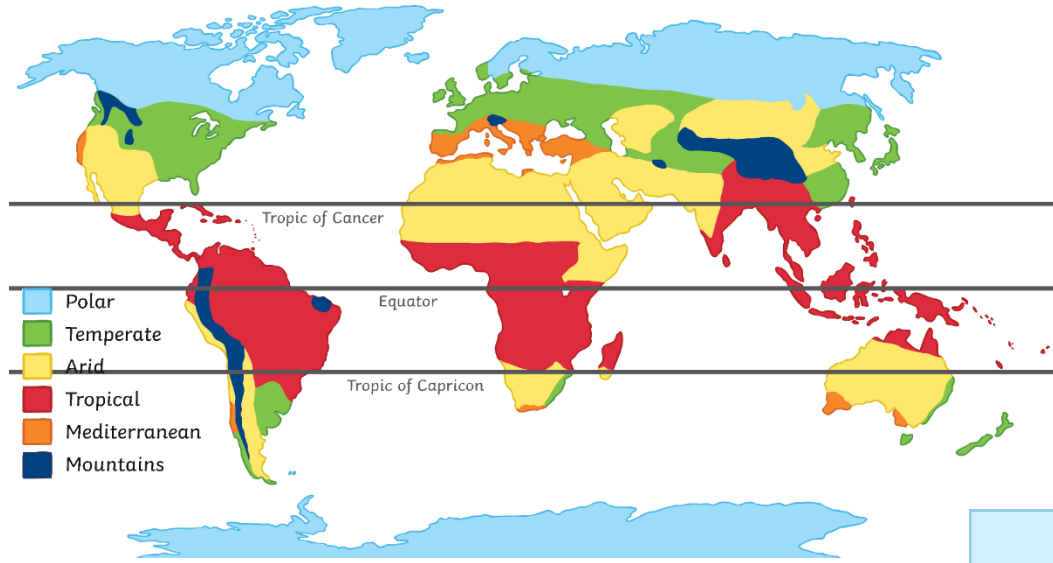
## Topic: Living World

## Year 9 Geography

| <i>What will you study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to other topics you will study?</i>            | <i>How is it linked to what you will study in GCSE Geography ... and beyond?</i> |
|--|--|--|
| You will study ecosystems and different global biomes, focusing on tropical rainforests. | You will study carbon cycle and climate change later on this year. | Tropical rainforests is a case study for the 'Ecosystems of the Planet' topic.   |

### Knowledge box

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <b>Ecosystems</b> are communities of living organisms in an environment.   | 6) Only around <b>6%</b> of Earth's land surface is rainforest – but about half of all animal and plant species live there!   |
| 2) <b>Biomes</b> are large scale ecosystems, including <b>tropical rainforests, hot deserts, and tundra.</b>                        | 7) Plants and animals in the rainforest have to <b>adapt</b> to the climate of the rainforest in order to survive.  |
| 3) Tropical Rainforests cover around <b>2%</b> the total surface area of the Earth, and about <b>50%</b> of the plants and animals. | 8) <b>Buttress roots</b> and <b>wax drip tip leaves</b> are two examples of plant adaptations in the rainforest.  |
| 4) Tropical Rainforests are the forests that receive high amount of rainfall – at least <b>2,000 mm per year.</b>                   | 9) <b>Deforestation</b> happens for different reasons in the rainforest including ranching, farming, timber production, energy production, mineral extraction, road building and population pressure. |
| 5) The <b>Amazon</b> rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world.  | 8) Rainforests once covered <b>14%</b> of the Earth's land surface; however, they now cover just <b>6%</b> .  |



## Topic: World of Work

## Year 9 Geography

| <i>What will you study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to other topics you will study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to what you will study in GCSE Geography?</i>                              |
|--|--|--|
| You will study globalisation and the global supply system. You will also look at the decline of the high street and clone towns. | This topic can be connected to 'Development' where you will look at the role of globalisation in helping countries to develop. | Themes in this topic are found in the GCSE units 'People of the UK' and 'People of the planet' |

### Knowledge box

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <b>Primary jobs</b> involve extracting raw materials from the Earth. Examples of this type of job include farming, mining, fishing.     | 6) <b>Homogenisation</b> is where places are becoming more similar. One effect of this is different countries now have similar shops/TV programmes/foods. |
| 2) <b>Secondary jobs</b> involve the manufacturing (making) of goods e.g. in factories.  | 7) <b>Technology</b> has created 'networks' for different 'flows' – capital, people, goods, ideas etc.  |
| 3) <b>Tertiary jobs</b> involve providing a service. Examples of jobs that provide services include teachers, doctors and shop assistants. | 8) <b>Trans-National Companies</b> (TNCs) are companies which are in more than one country, An example of this is Nike.                                   |
| 4) <b>Quaternary jobs</b> involve research. Scientists carry out research as part of their work.   | 9) <b>Shopping hierarchy</b> = shops can be placed in a hierarchy based on the services they provide.   |
| 5) <b>Globalisation</b> = the inter-connectedness of places due to technology, media and trade.  | 10) <b>Convenience good</b> = something you buy regularly.  |



## Global Supply Chain



## Shopping Hierarchy



## Topic: Environmental Issues

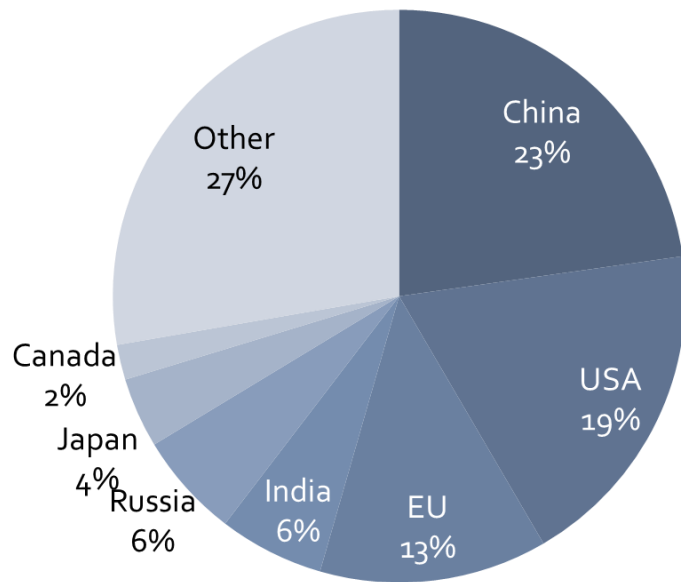
## Year 9 Geography

| <i>What will you study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to other topics you will study?</i>   | <i>How is it linked to what you will study in GCSE Geography ... and beyond?</i>                                  |
|--|---|---|
| You will study environmental issues that are currently facing the planet and possible solutions to these issues. | Environmental issues is connected to the topic Development – many environmental issues are a result of development. | Two topics that you can study at GCSE are 'Environmental threats to our planet' and 'UK Environmental Challenges' |

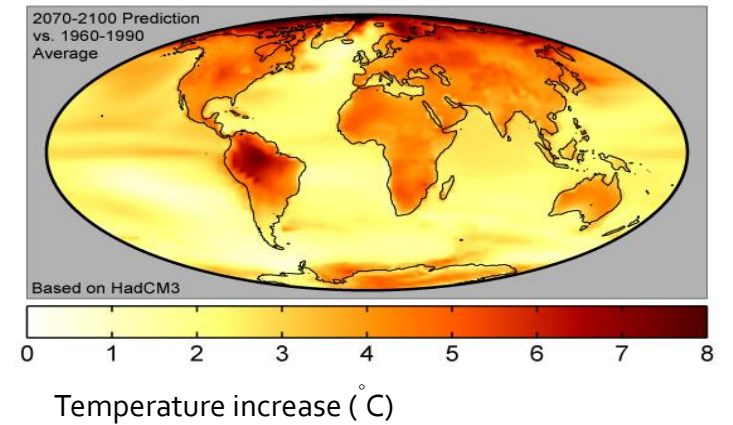
### Knowledge box

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <b>Water conflict</b> is when countries or areas within countries fight over access to water resources. This is happening in <b>Bolivia</b> .                | 6) <b>Climate Change</b> has an effect on <b>extreme weather</b> . Some parts of the world are experiencing warming while others are experiencing cooling.          |
| 2) Industrial fishing techniques can be <b>unsustainable</b> . An example of this is <b>drift-net fishing</b> .   | 7) There are two ways we can respond to Climate Change: <b>mitigation</b> and <b>adaptation</b> .   |
| 3) <b>Air pollution</b> can have social and environmental effects. An environmental effect is <b>acid rain</b> .  | 8) <b>Mitigation</b> is reducing the severity of the effects of climate change. <b>Adaptation</b> involves finding ways to live with the effects of climate change. |
| 4) The <b>carbon cycle</b> shows how atoms of carbon exists within different compounds and can be <b>recycled</b> between living organisms and the environment. | 9) There are multiple reasons as to why there is so much <b>plastic pollution</b> globally. One reason is that plastic from sewers overflows in to our oceans.      |
| 5) Oil drilling is happening in Alaska. There are both <b>positive</b> and <b>negative</b> impacts of this on people, the environment and the economy.          | 10) One <b>solution</b> to plastic pollution is to make <b>biodegradable</b> packaging to eliminate waste. This packaging is currently being made in Indonesia.     |

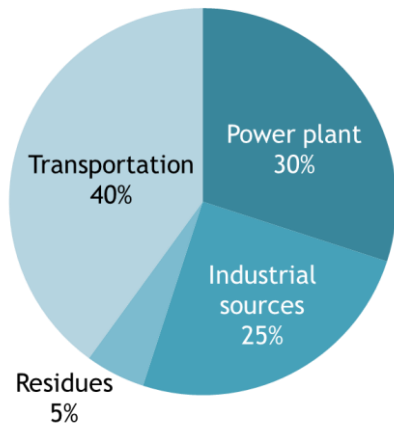
# Contributors to climate change



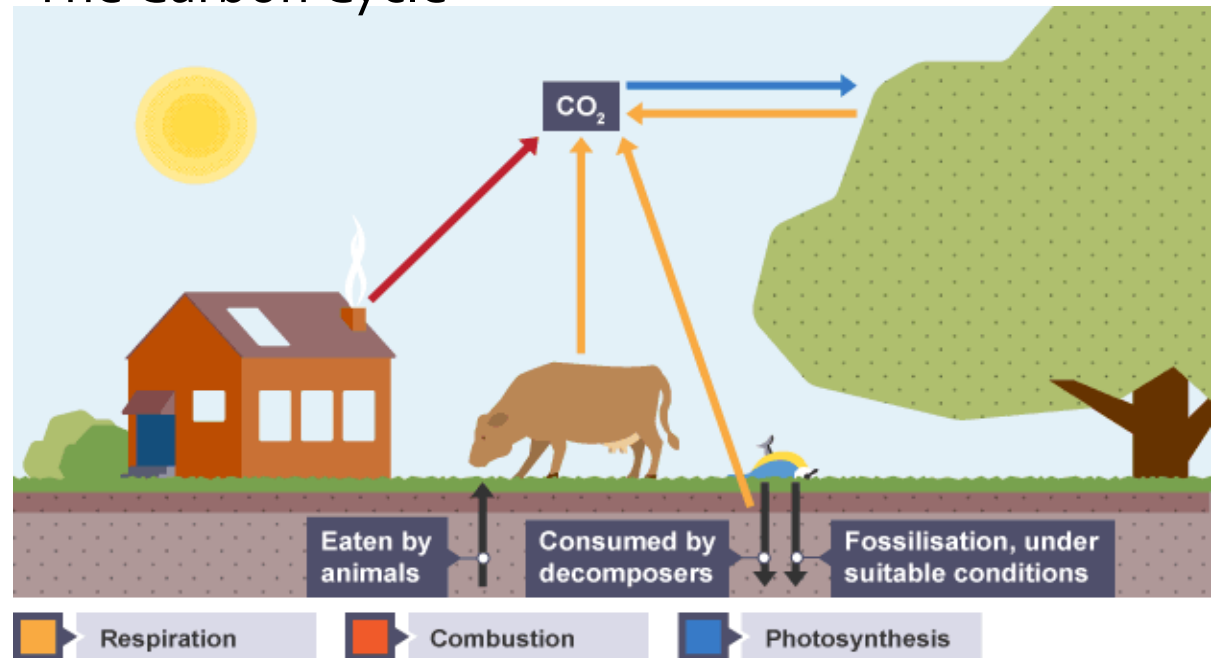
## Global warming predictions



## Sources of acid rain



## The Carbon Cycle



## Topic: Restless Earth

## Year 9 Geography

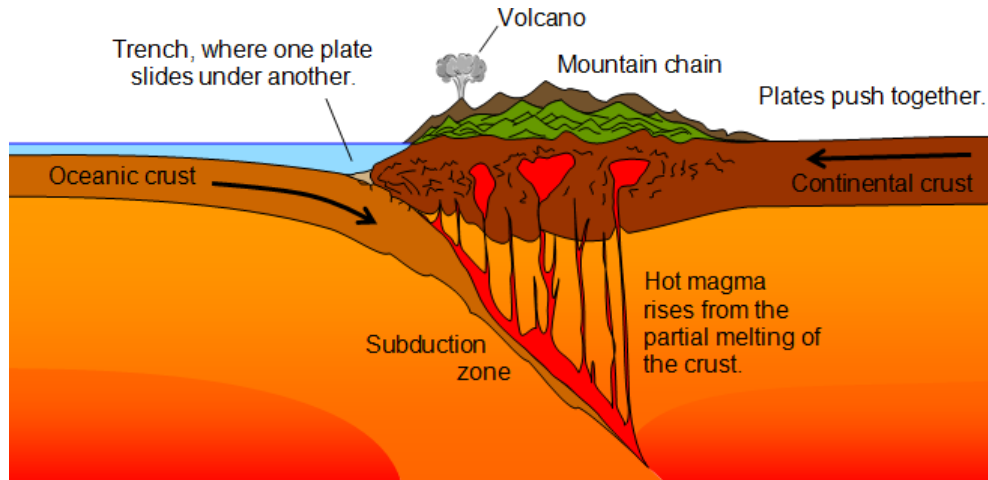
| <i>What will you study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to other topics you will study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to what you will study in GCSE Geography ... and beyond?</i>  |
|--|--|---|
| You will study plate tectonics and how their movements cause earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis to occur. | Some of the impacts of earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis link to the Environmental Issues topic. | At GCSE you do not study plate tectonics. However, at A level you may study Natural Hazards which explores tectonic activity in detail. |

### Knowledge box

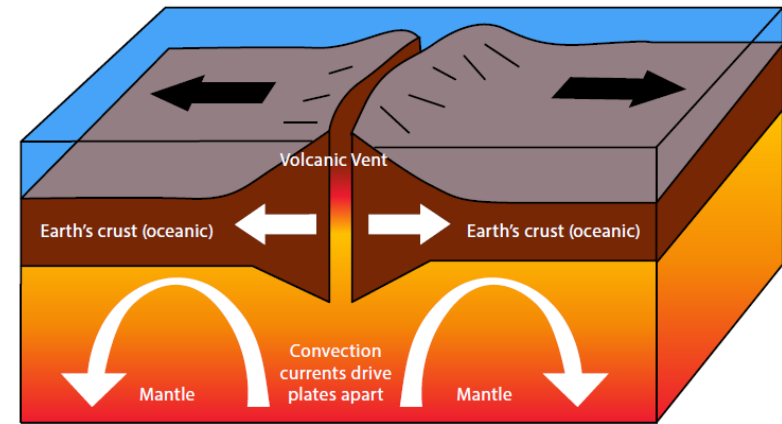
|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) The Earth is almost a <b>sphere</b> , and has layers: including the <b>core</b> , <b>mantle</b> and <b>crust</b> .                       | 6) A <b>conservative plate boundary</b> occurs where plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in the same direction but at different speeds.          |
| 2) The crust and upper mantle are cracked into large pieces called <b>tectonic plates</b> .   | 7) An example of a <b>destructive plate boundary</b> is where the <b>Nazca plate</b> is forced under the <b>South American Plate</b> .                               |
| 3) The theory of <b>continental drift</b> was proposed at the beginning of the last century by a German scientist, <b>Alfred Wegener</b> .  | 8) An example of a <b>constructive plate boundary</b> is the <b>mid-ocean ridge</b> .  |
| 4) There are two main types of tectonic plate: <b>Oceanic plates</b> occur under the oceans, and <b>continental plates</b> form the land.   | 9) A <b>hot spot</b> is at jet, or plume, of magma from the mantle. Hawaii is located above a hot spot.  |
| 5) Oceanic plates are denser than continental plates. They are pushed down ( <b>subducted</b> ) underneath continental plates if they meet. | 10) A <b>supervolcano</b> is a volcano on a massive scale. It is different from a normal volcano because it erupts at least <b>1,000 km<sup>3</sup></b> of material. |



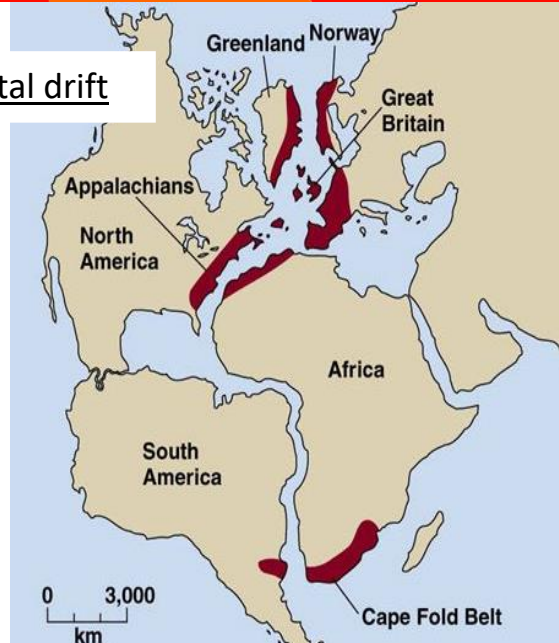
## Destructive Plate Margin



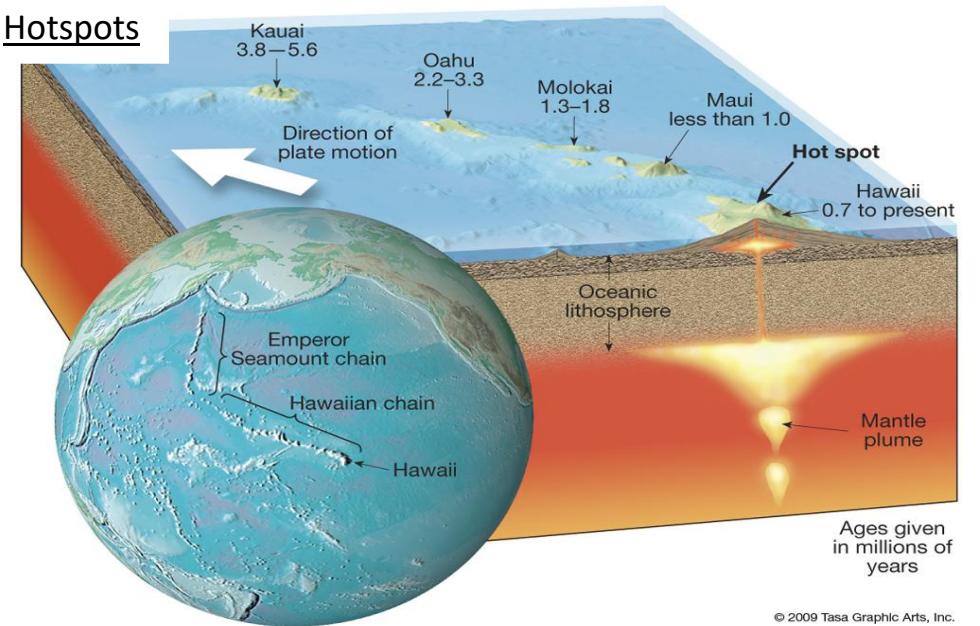
## Constructive Plate Margin



## Evidence of continental drift



## Hotspots



## Topic: Development

## Year 9 Geography

| <i>What will you study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to other topics you will study?</i>                  | <i>How is it linked to what you will study in GCSE Geography ... and beyond?</i> |
|--|--|--|
| You will learn how we measure development and what it means to be undeveloped. | Some key themes in this topic are also found in the World of Work topic. | At GCSE you learn about why the world is developing unevenly.                    |

### Knowledge box

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) The <b>development</b> of a country can be measured by how strong their economy is and how high the standard of living of the population is.   | 6) <b>Aid</b> is when a country or organisation donate resources to help a country develop. Aid can include money, emergency supplies, food, skilled people.  |
| 2) Developed countries are classified as <b>AC</b> (Advanced Country).  | 7) <b>The Millennium Development Goals</b> were goals agreed by <b>UN</b> countries in 2000 to tackle poverty.  |
| 3) Countries that are in the process of developing are called <b>EDCs</b> (Emerging Developing Countries).  | 8) In 2015, the UN countries signed up to new <b>Sustainable Development Goals</b> for 2030 which focuses on ending poverty and protecting the planet. They are not just for the <b>poorest countries</b> .       |
| 5) There are multiple reasons why some countries are in poverty including being <b>landlocked</b> , having <b>extreme weather</b> , exporting <b>primary goods</b> , being an <b>ex-colony</b> , having a lack of adequate supplies of <b>clean water</b> . | 9) Uganda is an <b>LIC</b> in Africa with a very <b>low life expectancy rate</b> . It is a country that would benefit from a <b>sustainable strategy</b> to improve people's health and increase life expectancy. |
| 4) Less economically developed countries are called <b>LICs</b> (Low Income Countries).   | 10) <b>Relative poverty</b> is common in the UK. This is where a household income is below the average.   |

## Topic: Geographical Skills

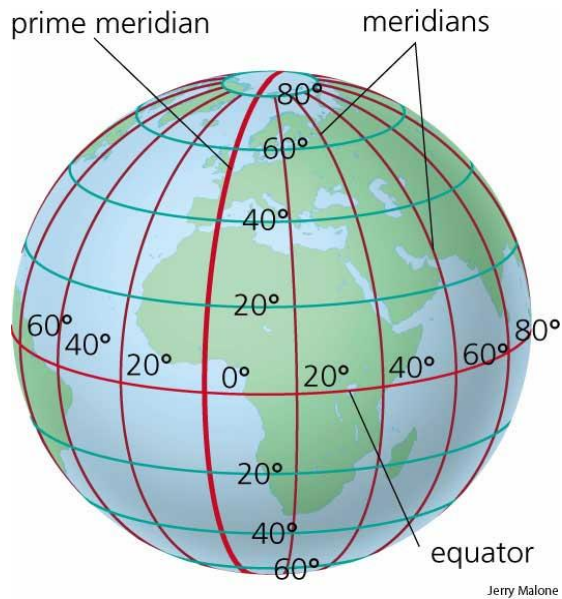
## Year 9 Geography

| <i>What will you study?</i>  | <i>How is it linked to other topics you will study?</i> | <i>How is it linked to what you will study in GCSE Geography ... and beyond?</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Measuring distance and direction, grid references, OS map symbols, contours, atlas skills, knowing the continents, graph skills. | Useful to you throughout Year 7 – 9 and beyond!         | The GCSE exam papers contains questions to test your map skills.                 |

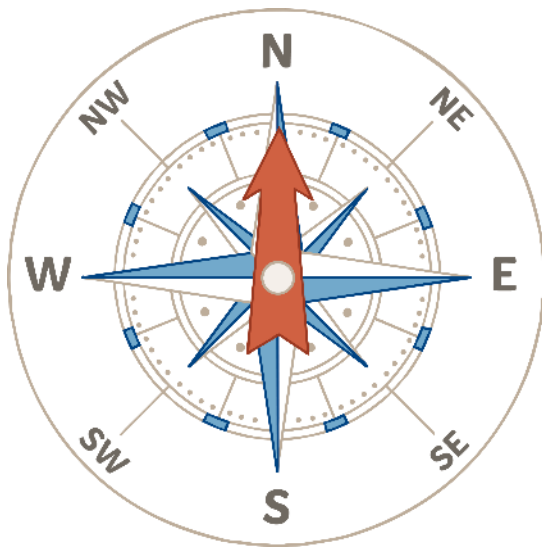
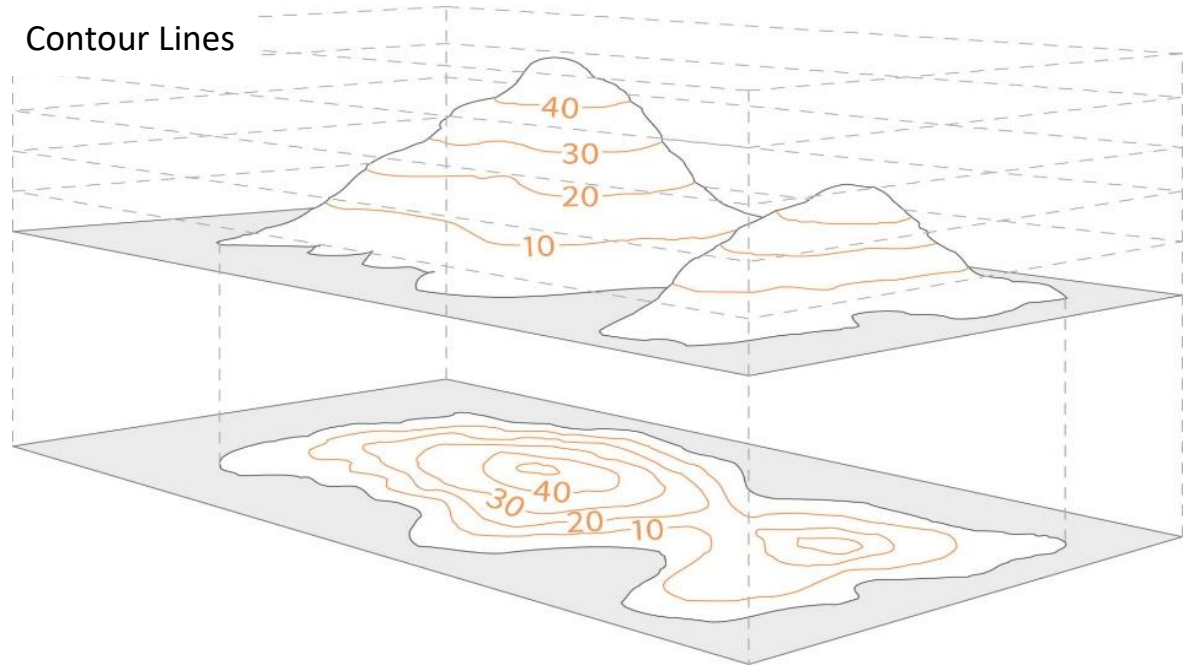
### Knowledge box

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) <b>GIS</b> stands for Geographical Information System. It lets you access data on maps so that you can look for patterns/correlations.                                     | 6) <b>OS Maps scales</b> are usually 1:25000 or 1:50000 – 1:25000 means 1 cm on the map is 25,000 centimetres (250 metres) in real life.                                 |
| 2) Lines of <b>Latitude</b> run in a East-West direction.   | 7) <b>Primary data</b> is original data that has been collected specifically for the purpose of completing an investigation.   |
| 3) Lines of <b>Longitude</b> run in a North-South direction.  | 8) <b>Quantitative data</b> are measures of values. <b>Qualitative data</b> involves descriptions: peoples' impressions, opinions and views.                             |
| 4) <b>Six figure grid references</b> give more precise locations than four figure grid references. They can be worked out by dividing one grid square into 100 small squares. | 9) <b>Transects</b> are used to measure changes in land height. To measure changes in land height you need to find out how steep a slope is and the length of the slope. |
| 5) When sketching a <b>field sketch</b> , remember the following: Orientation, Annotate, Scale, Information and Sketch (what you see).  | 10) Sampling methods can be <b>random, systematic</b> or <b>stratified</b> .   |





### Contour Lines



### OS Map Symbols

|                    |           |             |                            |                |             |                             |                                  |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                    |           |             |                            |                |             |                             |                                  |
| Information centre | Telephone | Parking     | Railway Station            | Level Crossing | Motorway    | Trunk or main road          | Footpath                         |
|                    | Sch       | PO          |                            |                |             |                             |                                  |
| Youth hostel       | School    | Post office | Camp site/<br>caravan site | Viewpoint      | Picnic site | Access information<br>point | Building of historic<br>interest |