



Geography Department



Year 8

Core knowledge and homework booklet

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

Core knowledge

These core questions cover key facts for each of the units you will study during year 8. It is an important revision skill to return to these throughout the year. You will be tested on these throughout the year and in your end of year exam.

Ways to revise:

Read through the questions and answers a number of times, cover the answers and write down or read aloud the answers

Use flashcards; write the question one side and the answer on the other side

Ask someone at home to test you on a regular basis

Use quizlet (geographyahs) – join the year 8 class to immediately find the relevant core knowledge to learn (use the QR code below or this link to join the class: <https://quizlet.com/join/gvD8NCnr8>)



8.1 International Development

#	Question	Answer
1	What does HIC stand for?	High Income Country
2	What does LIC stand for?	Low Income Country
3	What is a migrant?	The movement of people from one permanent home to another
4	What is the Brandt line?	Line on a world map dividing the rich north and poor south
5	Which development indicator measures how wealthy people are on average?	GDP per capita
6	Which development indicator measures the ratio of people over the age of 15 who can read and write?	Adult literacy rate
7	What is HDI?	Human Development Index A comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy / education and standard of living
8	What is globalisation?	The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale
9	What is the average life expectancy in the UK?	80.17
10	What percentage of people live on less than 60p per day?	20%
11	How many types of industrial sector are there?	4
12	Name the 4 types of industry	Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quarternary
13	What is primary industry?	Extraction of raw materials from the ground or sea (e.g. farming, fishing, forestry and mining)
14	What is secondary industry?	Manufacturing of goods using raw materials (e.g. car manufacturing)
15	What is tertiary industry?	Involves the provision of a service (e.g. teacher, lawyer, shop assistant and cleaner)
16	What is quaternary industry?	Working with technology and / or research
17	What does the Clark-Fisher model show?	Changes in the UK economy over time
18	What is meant by the north-south divide?	The cultural, social and economic differences between the north and south of the UK
19	What is infrastructure?	Refers to the facilities that support everyday economic activity
20	Give an example of infrastructure	Roads, phone lines, gas pipes, education and healthcare
21	What is HS2?	A high speed rail network connecting London to the northern cities of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle
22	What is the objective of HS2?	Reduce journey times Businesses will function better with less time lost with travelling
23	Which transnational corporation operates in Nigeria?	Shell oil

8.2 Hazards

#	Question	Answer
1	What are the three types of rock in the rock cycle called?	Igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic
2	What scales are earthquakes measured on?	The Richter scale
3	What is the landmass called when all of the continents today were joined together in one 'supercontinent'?	Pangaea
4	Name the plate boundary where two different density plate boundaries are moving towards each other, causing one to subduct	Destructive
5	What is subduction?	When one slides beneath another
6	In which country was the largest ever earthquake recorded?	Chile
7	What is the name of the point directly above the focus of an earthquake?	Epicentre
8	Name the technique used by architects in manufacturing earthquake buildings where two diagonal supports are placed in an X shape manner	Cross-bracing
9	What are the waves of energy called given off by an earthquake?	Seismic waves
10	What is the thickest layer of the earth's structure?	Mantle
11	What is the hottest layer of the earth's structure?	Inner Core
12	What is the difference between magma and lava?	Magma is liquid rock that is underground whereas lava is above ground
13	What is the deadly cloud of ash, dust and rock which rushes down the slope of a volcano called?	Pyroclastic Flow
14	Why did the Beast from the East occur?	Polar continental air from the north east brought prolonged cold temperatures to the UK. When this air travelled over the North Sea it collected moisture which fell as snow
15	What storm worsened the Beast from the East?	Storm Emma
16	What type of air came from the north east during the Beast from the East?	Polar continental air
17	Give one response to the effects of transport during the Beast from the East	Snow ploughs, gritters and tractors used to try and clear the roads Red Cross issued blankets to people stranded at Glasgow airport Police urged people not to travel Greggs delivery drier handed out cakes to stranded drivers
18	What does a Met Office red weather warning mean?	Widespread damage, travel and power disruption and risk to life is likely
19	What is a cascade effect?	An inevitable and sometimes unforeseen chain of events due to a natural disaster (e.g. tsunami)

8.3 Urban Environments

#	Question	Answer
1	What is a settlement?	A place where people live
2	What three things cause a settlement to change in size?	Birth rate, death rate and migration
3	What is an asylum seeker?	Person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum in another
4	What is a refugee?	Someone who has had to leave their home country to find a refuge: a safer place to be
5	What is migration?	Movement of people from one place to another
6	What is the birth rate?	The number of people born each year per 1000 of the population
7	What is the death rate?	The number of people who die each year per 1000 of the population
8	What is urbanisation?	increasing numbers of people living in towns and cities (urban areas)
9	What is meant by opportunities of living in London?	Positives that have the potential to enhance the lives of people, the economy or the environment
10	What is meant by challenges of living in London?	Problems that limit the economy or the environment and have a negative effect on the lives of people
11	What is meant by an integrated transport system?	All of the different forms of transport in an area link together
12	How is using London's integrated transport system made easy for people?	Use of an oyster card that can be used cheaply and easily
12	What is multiculturalism?	Where more than one culture lives together in close proximity
13	What is urban greening?	Increasing the amount of green spaces in a city
14	What is urban decline?	The worsening of an urban area caused by lack of investment and maintenance
15	What is urban deprivation?	A standard of living below that of most people in an area
16	What is the difference between greenfield and brownfield sites?	Greenfield are areas of land that have not previously been built on whereas brownfield are areas of industrial land that have been built upon before
17	Name 3 shapes of settlement	Nucleated, linear and dispersed
18	Define a megacity	A city with more than 10 million inhabitants
19	Name the megacity referred to as the city of dreams in India	Mumbai
20	In which type of countries do you usually find slums?	LIC's and NEE's

8.4 Coasts

#	Question	Answer
1	What do destructive waves do to a coastline?	Erode
2	What do constructive waves do to a coastline?	Build up the beach
3	What is fetch?	The length of water over which the wind blows
4	Will waves that have a large fetch be more powerful or less powerful?	More
5	What type of beach do constructive waves create?	Gentle / shallow sloping
6	What type of beach do destructive waves create?	Steep
7	What is swash?	Movement of a wave up a beach
8	What does attrition do to sediment in waves?	Smooths and rounds it
9	What type of erosion involves a chemical reaction?	Corrosion
10	What is the difference between traction and saltation?	Traction involves rolling sediment and saltation involves bouncing sediment
11	What is the difference between erosion and weathering?	Erosion involves material being carried away whereas weathering happens in situ
12	Material is transported along a coastline. What is this process called?	Longshore drift (LSD)
13	What landforms are created when coastlines have bands of hard and soft rock?	Headlands and bays
14	What is a stack?	Column of rock separated from the mainland
15	Give two disadvantages of hard engineering	Expensive, man-made, ugly
16	Name 2 types of hard engineering	Sea wall, revetment, rip rap, groyne, gabion, offshore reef
17	Name 2 types of soft engineering	Dune regeneration, cliff regrading, beach nourishment and Managed retreat

Homework

You will be set 4 pieces of homework across the year that relate to the topics you are studying.

Each piece of homework encourages you to do some additional reading and will be completed in this booklet.

Each piece of homework will contain a section which all students must complete as well as above and beyond questions. The above and beyond questions may require additional research to be done.

Peer marking of the homework will take place in lesson time.

Homework 1: Geography in the News – International Development

Encouraging wider reading in Geography

This homework examines how tourism can boost development. To get started read this article on the BBC News website (if you need a paper copy please speak to your teacher): <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-47870701>



Key term: Tourism - The movement of people away from their main place of residence. It can be for leisure or business purposes or to visit family and friends.

All students need to answer these questions:

- Name 3 countries that have used tourism to boost their development

- How many people visited eSwatini in 2016?

- What could be the main attraction for people visiting eSwatini?

- Describe what happens during the 'First Fruits Festival'

What is the problem of promoting tourists to visit festivals in eSwatini?

How does this article link to what you have previously studied in geography and/or what you already know? How does this link to other aspects of geography?

Using your core knowledge (8.1 – international development), explain which industrial sector(s) tourism fits into

Above and beyond questions:

Why should young people in eSwatini be in charge of promoting tourism in the country?

If you oversaw tourism in eSwatini, how would you brand the country to encourage tourists to visit?

Homework 2: Geography in the News - Hazards

Encouraging wider reading in Geography

This homework examines the new tsunami warning system that will soon be constructed in Indonesia. To get started read this article on the BBC news website (if you need a paper copy please speak to your teacher)



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-46680434>

Key term: Tsunami – large wave caused by the displacement of a large volume of water. They are caused earthquakes moving sections of the Earth's crust under the ocean.

All students need to answer these questions:

When will the tsunami early warning system be installed?

Why will the tsunami early warning system be installed?

What was the impact of the tsunami in Indonesia?

How will the tsunami early warning system work?

How does this article link to what you have previously studied in geography and/or what you already know? How does this link to other aspects of geography?

Using your core knowledge (8.2 – hazards), how is a tsunami a cascade effect?

Above and beyond questions:

How might the Indonesian Transmigration Policy have led to an increase in deaths caused by the tsunami?

You have been put in charge of planning a **global** tsunami early warning system. Which two locations would be the most important for installing buoys? Why?

Homework 3: Geography in the News – Urban Environments

Encouraging wider reading in Geography

This homework examines life expectancy in the UK. To get started read this article on The Guardian website ((if you need a paper copy please speak to your teacher) <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/mar/07/life-expectancy-slumps-by-five-months>)



Key term: Life Expectancy – the average period that a person may expect to live.

All students need to answer these questions:

According to the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries, what has happened to life expectancy in the UK?

What is the life expectancy for men aged 65?

What is the life expectancy for women aged 65?

How much has life expectancy fallen by for men and women?

Compared with 2015 projections, how has life expectancy changed for men and women?

State 3 reasons why life expectancy is falling

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

How does this article link to what you have previously studied in geography and/or what you already know? How does this link to other aspects of geography?

Using your core knowledge (8.3 – urban environments), why might living in a city like London affect life expectancy?

Above and beyond questions:

How does life expectancy in the UK compare to other European countries?

If you were Prime Minister, what would you do to try to increase life expectancy in the UK and why?

Homework 4: Geography in the News - Coasts

Encouraging wider reading in Geography

This homework examines the rubbish dump exposed by coastal erosion at Lynemouth beach, Northumberland. To get started read this article on the ITV news website (if you need a paper copy please speak to your teacher)

<https://www.itv.com/news/tyne-tees/2019-02-18/residents-call-for-action-over-eroded-landfill-site-on-lynemouth-beach/>



Key term: Coastal erosion – The wearing away of land by the sea.

All students need to answer these questions:

Why is waste leaking on Lynemouth beach and into the sea?

What have the local council done in the past to deal with the problem?

Who is responsible for the landfill site and coastal defenses at Lynemouth?

What have local people done to deal with the problem?

What has been the impact of coastal transportation on the area?

What proportion of coastal landfill sites will start eroding in the next 40 years?

What has been the impact of the erosion of the tip on the River Lyne?

How does this article link to what you have previously studied in geography and/or what you already know? How does this link to other aspects of geography?

Using your core knowledge (8.4 – coasts), describe how somewhere like Lynemouth could be protected from erosion

Above and beyond question:

- Develop a sustainable solution to deal with the issues at Lynemouth Beach (e.g. coastal management, waste disposal options)

Optional homework: Slums

You need to produce a model of a slum house or slum area. You will be studying slum living during lessons but may want to do additional research. Your model should reflect what life is like for people living in a slum area in India. Include annotations of features to make your model clear.

You may want to conduct some research on the following areas and incorporate these into your work somehow:

Location

Examples, type of country, where are they typically found?

Reasons why people live in slum areas

Migration, urbanisation, poverty

Conditions in a slum

Infrastructure, quality of life, housing quality, environment

The Future

How are slums being improved?

The geography captain will judge the completed slum models and prizes will be given to the top 3.

