



Year 9 Geography Hazards January - April

KEY NEW KNOWLEDGE

Key Vocabulary

Keywords	Definition
Natural Hazard	A natural event that has the potential to threaten life and property
Plate Boundary	The point at which two plates meet
Convection Currents	Circular currents in the mantle that cause the tectonic plates to move
Subduction	The process by which denser oceanic crust descends into the mantle
Destructive Plate Boundary	Plates moving towards each other with the sinking of the denser Oceanic crust into the mantle
Constructive Plate Boundary	Plates moving apart with magma rising through the gap to create new crust
Conservative Plate Boundary	Plates sliding past each other creating friction, causing earthquakes
Earthquake	A sudden movement of the Earth's crust due to a release in pressure
Richter Scale	The scale used to measure the power earthquakes. Each point on the scale is 10 times more powerful than the one before
Focus	The point in the Earth's crust where the earthquake begins
Epicentre	The point directly above, on the Earth's surface where the earthquake can be felt, usually where most damage occurs

Structure of the Earth -

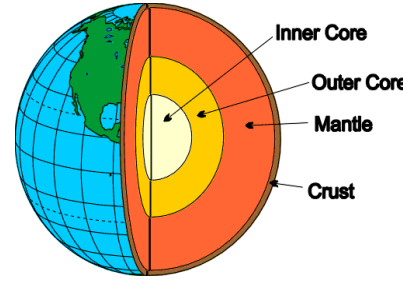
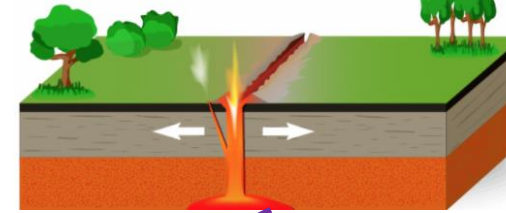


Plate Boundaries -

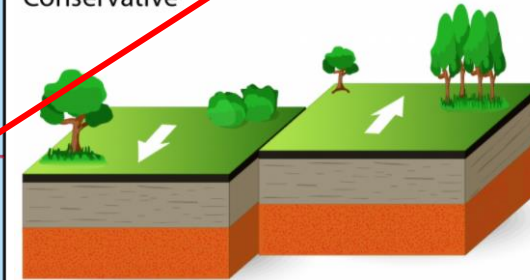
Constructive



Destructive



Conservative



The 3 P's – To reduce the impact of Earthquakes

Predict: There may be many pre-shocks before an earthquake that can be measured on a seismograph.

Protect: Buildings can be constructed using earthquake planning regulations.

Plan: Disaster plans can be prepared. Hospitals and evacuation centres can also be organised and prepared. Emergency supplies can also be stocked.

Quick Case Study

LIC: Nepal Earthquake
25th April 2015
Magnitude 7.9
9000 deaths

HIC: Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
11th March 2011
Magnitude 9.0
22,000 deaths

Dig Deeper Questions

- How do we calculate the risk of Natural Hazards?
- What is Geographic Determinism?
- How can the impact of Natural Hazards be reduced?

Extended Learning Opportunity

Investigate a tectonic hazard you are familiar with/ have heard about



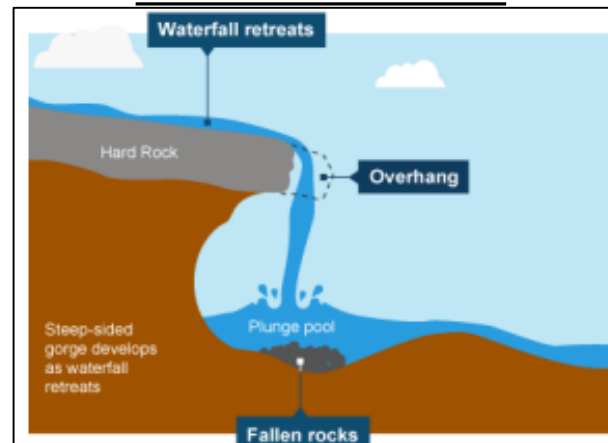
Year 8 Geography Landscapes of the UK January - April

KEY NEW KNOWLEDGE

Key Vocabulary

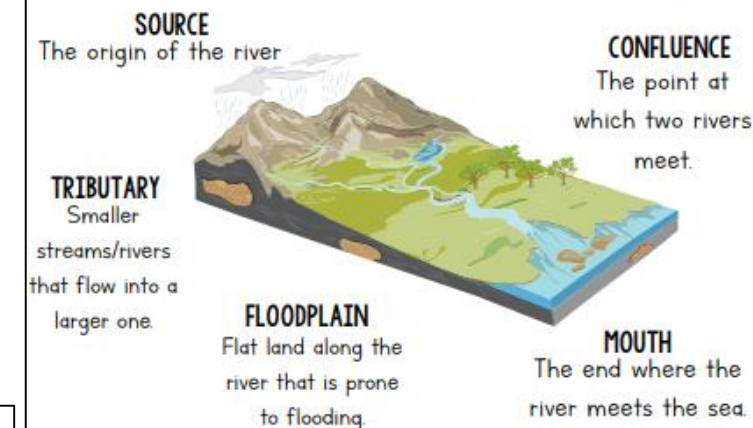
Keywords	Definition
Erosion	The wearing down/wearing away of rock by water, ice or wind
Transportation	Eroded material is moved by water or ice
Deposition	Transported material is dropped due to a loss of energy
Weathering	Rocks are broken down by chemical, mechanical and biological processes
Upper Course	The steep beginnings of a river characterised by features such as Waterfalls, V-shaped valley, rapids and interlocking spurs
Middle Course	The wider, shallower middle section of a river characterised by meanders and ox bow lakes
Lower Course	The wide, almost flat end of a river characterised by floodplains, levees and deltas
Constructive Waves	Waves that deposit sediment onto the beach. These waves are characterised by a strong swash and a weak backwash
Destructive Waves	Waves that remove sediment from the beach. These waves are characterised by a weak swash and a strong backwash
Longshore Drift	Sediment is transported along the coast in a zig zag pattern by the waves
Coastal Management	Ways to protect the coast from erosion; this can be done by preventing natural processes or working with natural processes

Waterfall Formation



1. The soft rock erodes more quickly, undercutting the hard rock
2. The hard rock is left overhanging and eventually collapses
3. The fallen rocks crash into the plunge pool. They swirl about causing more erosion.
4. Over time this process is repeated and the waterfall moves upstream.
5. A steep sided gorge is formed as the waterfall retreats.

DRAINAGE BASIN



Coastal Landforms of erosion



Hard Engineering - Involves building artificial structures to control natural processes

Soft Engineering - A more sustainable and natural approach to managing the coast

Sea Wall

Beach Nourishment

Rock Armour

Dune Nourishment

Groynes

Managed Retreat

Dig Deeper Questions

How are the diverse landscapes of the UK created?

How can landscapes and processes have an impact on us?

Extended Learning Opportunity

Investigate a landscape/ feature that you know about and or have heard about



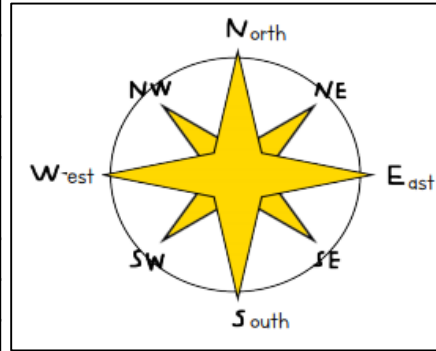
Year 7 Geography Map Skills January - April

KEY NEW KNOWLEDGE

Key Vocabulary

Keywords	Definition
Continent	One of Earth's large land masses, usually containing a number of different countries
Compass	Used to show the main points of direction
Equator	The line that separates the Northern and Southern Hemispheres
Latitude	Specifies the North or South position of a place
Longitude	Specifies the East or West position of a place
Greenwich Meridian	The line that separates the Eastern and Western Hemispheres
Relief	The height and the shape of the land
Contours	Lines on a map used to join places of the same height
Grid References	A map reference indicating a location

Direction



Grid References

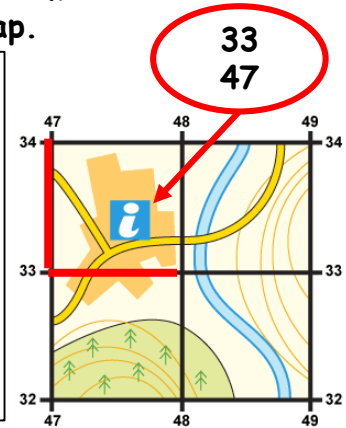
These are used to determine a location on a map.

Rule: Go along the corridor then up the stairs.

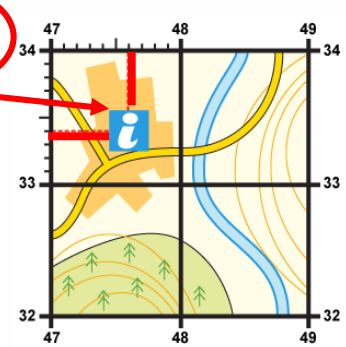
4 Figure Grid References

Sometimes you need to be more precise.

6 Figure Grid References



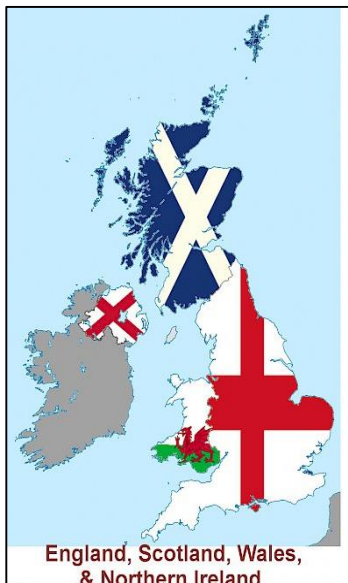
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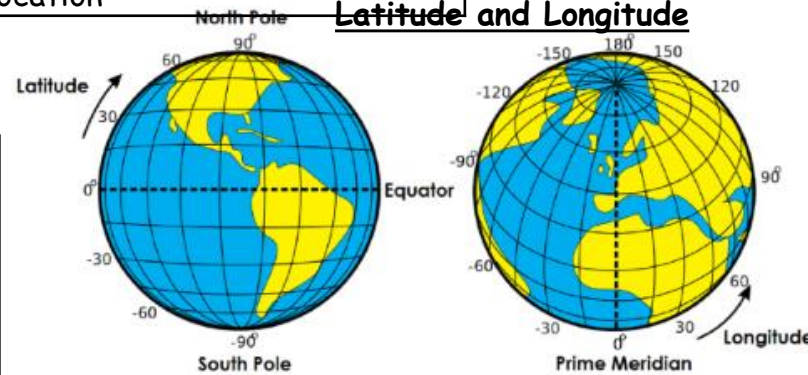
Map Symbols

Site of battle	Castle/fort	Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments	Historic Scotland
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and list	Cycle trail	Information centre
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel
Bus at coach station	CSIW	Wind pump/wind generator	Electricity transmission line
Non-coniferous trees	Coniferous trees	Marsh, meads or saltings	Orchard

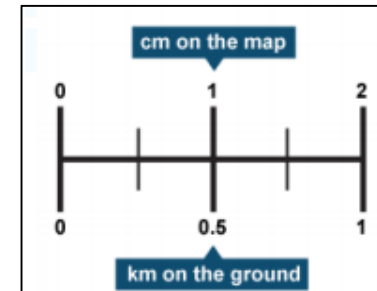
UK Geography



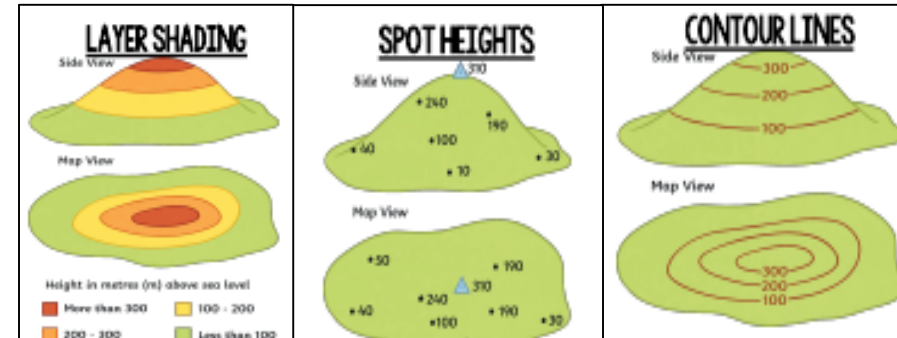
Latitude and Longitude



Scale and Distance



Relief



Dig Deeper Questions

How many different types of map are there? What do they show? Why are they useful? What makes a good map symbol?

Extended Learning Opportunity

Google Mapzone and practice your skills