

Year 7 Geography – End of Year Exam Revision List

Natural Resources

- How do we use our planet as a natural resource?
- How do the world's forests provide natural resources?
- What are rocks and how are they a natural resource?
- Why is the world so dependent on oil?
- Why are soils the root of life?
- Why is food a vital natural resource?
- Is there enough water for human needs?
- What natural resources can be used to generate electricity?
- How can we use natural resources sustainably?

The Economy

- What is an economy, from local to global?
- What is happening down on the farm?
- What is GIS and how can it be used in economic activities?
- Why is manufacturing all about choosing the right site?
- Why did Nissan locate in the UK?
- How does the UK trade with other countries?
- How does a chocolate bar connect the sectors of the economy?
- What is globalisation? How has containerisation accelerated globalisation?

Weather and Climate

What is weather and climate?

What are clouds and why does it rain?

How do we measure weather?

How can weather data be recorded and presented?

What is air pressure and how does it affect our weather?

What are depressions and how do they affect our weather?

How do I conduct a weather enquiry?

How does climate vary across the world?

What is the climate of the UK?

Russia

Is the geography of Russia a hindrance or a benefit?

What is the physical landscape of Russia?

What is the climate of Russia?

What biomes exist in Russia?

Where do people live in Russia?

Does geography help or hinder the Russian economy?

What were the causes and consequences of the Ukraine war?

Why did Russia plant their flag on the seabed of the North Pole?

KS3 Natural Resources

Key Words

Natural resources – materials found in nature that we need to live, e.g. clean water, wood.

Raw materials – basic materials from which products can be made, e.g. wood into furniture.

Renewable – resources that can be replaced over time, and will not run out, such as water.

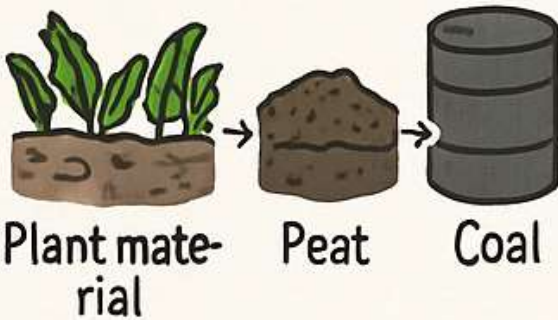
Non-renewable – natural resources that cannot be replaced by nature at a pace quick enough to keep up with demand, e.g. coal.

Sustainability – managing resources carefully so that they will be available in the future.

Crude oil – naturally occurring and unrefined oil that be refined into diesel, petrol, gasoline, kerosene and other petrochemicals.

Water scarcity – a condition where water demand exceeds available water supply.

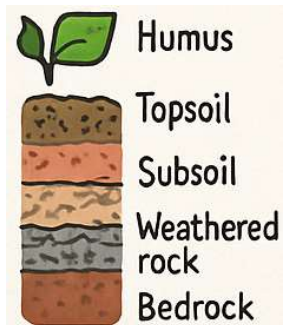
FORMATION OF COAL









FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER



Layers of soil



Type	Natural Resources
Renewable	 Solar power  Wind power  Hydroelectric power
Non-renewable	 Burning coal  Oil  Natural gas

How we use our water

The average person in the UK uses 150 litres of water and this is how it is used:



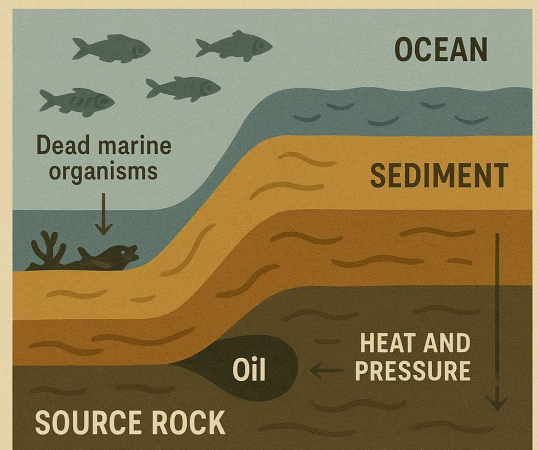
Sustainable Actions



TROPICAL FORESTS



FORMATION OF OIL



KS3 Economy

Key Words

Economy – the process by which goods and services are produced, marketed, sold and bought at a variety of scales, from local, to national, to global.

Employment sectors – all the types of jobs in the economy grouped into sectors – primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.

Exports – raw materials, goods and services sold and moved to another country.

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) – a computer system that stores, manages and presents geographically referenced data.

Globalisation – the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures and populations.

Imports – raw materials, goods and services bought in one country that was produced in another.

Trade – the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between people, businesses and countries.

EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

PRIMARY SECNDARY TERTIARY QUATERNARY



Fishing Manufac-
turing Healthcare Research

Farming Construction Education

Mining Production Retail

Location factors for manufacturing

1. Cost of land
2. Access to workforce
3. Access to raw materials
4. Transport connections



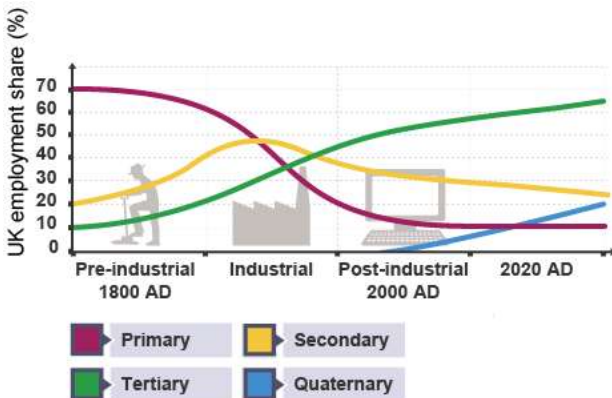
Ports need:

Sheltered water, protected from storms.

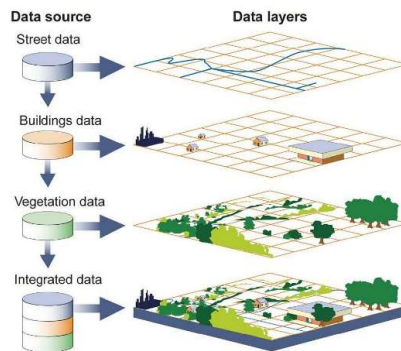
Flat land, for storing and moving goods.

Good transport links to move products in and out of the country.

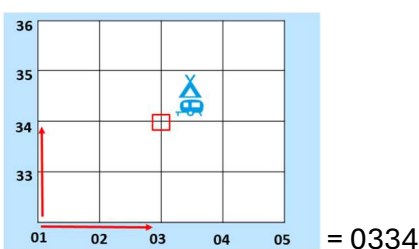
A local workforce to load and unload goods.



Geographical Information Systems (GIS) -Example



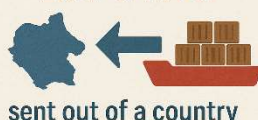
Four-figure grid references



IMPORTS



EXPORTS



Examples of TNCs

KS3 Weather and Climate

Key Words

- Air pressure – the weight of air pushing down on the earth.
- Anticyclones – high pressure systems where air is sinking. Dry, settled periods of weather.
- Depression – a low pressure system.
- Humidity – the amount of water vapour in the air.
- Isobars – lines on a weather map connecting areas of equal atmospheric pressure.
- Isotherms – lines on a weather map connecting areas of equal temperature.
- Meteorology – the scientific study of the atmosphere.
- Precipitation – any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to Earth.

WEATHER

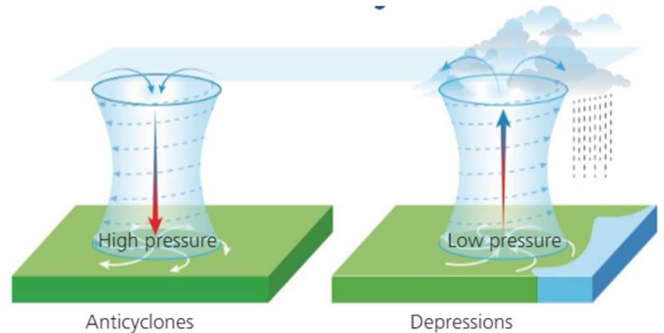


What the sky and air are like outside right now or over a short time

CLIMATE



What the weather is usually like in a place over a long time

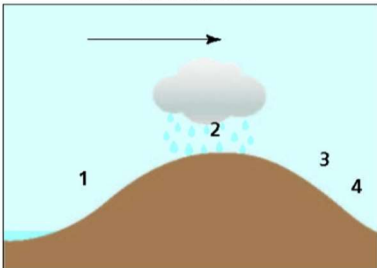


MEASURING WEATHER

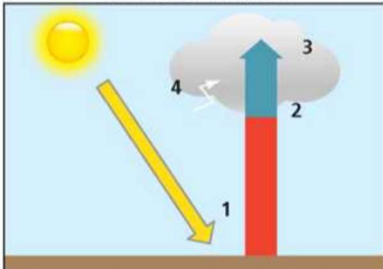


Types of Rainfall

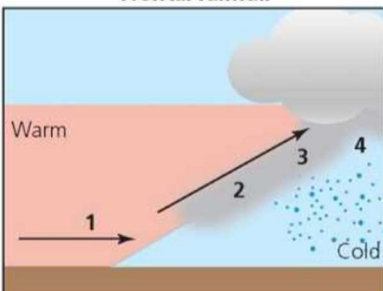
Relief rainfall



Convective rainfall

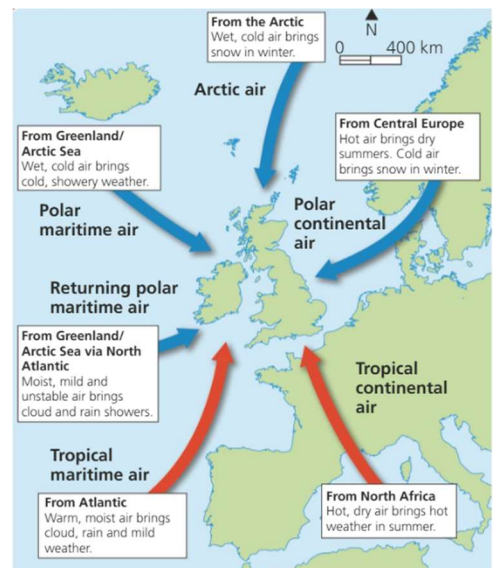
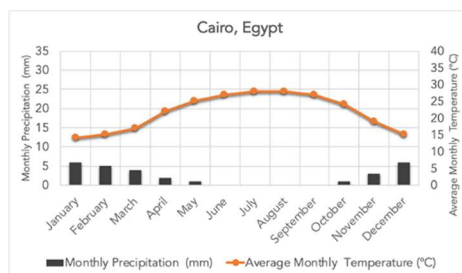


Frontal rainfall



	Symbol		Symbol
Rain	●	Fog	≡
Drizzle	●	Thunderstorm	⚡
Shower	▽	Hail	▲
Snow	✱		

combinations of these can be made, e.g. rain shower, snow shower



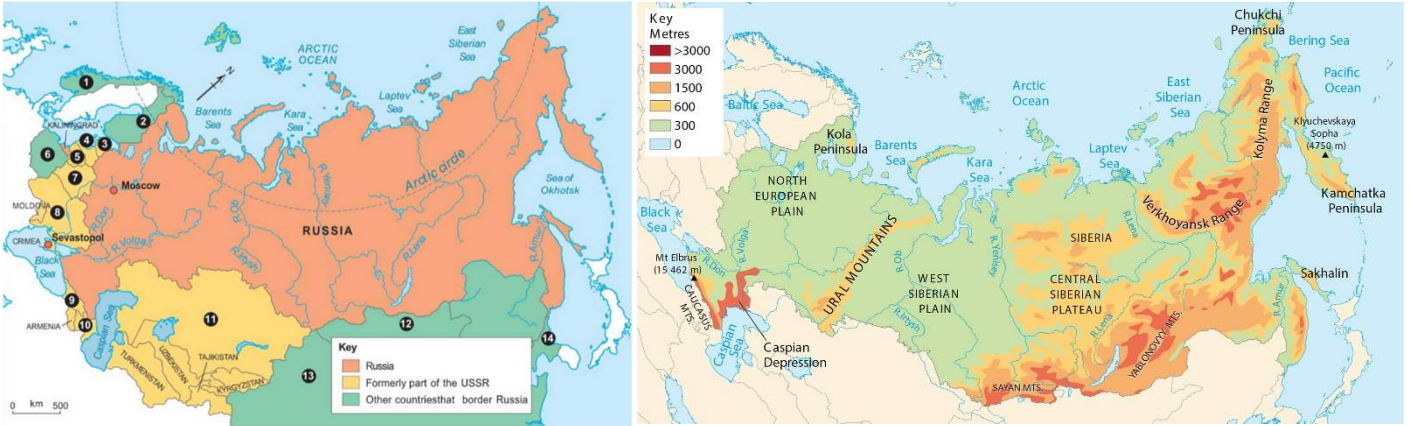
KS3 Russia

Key Words

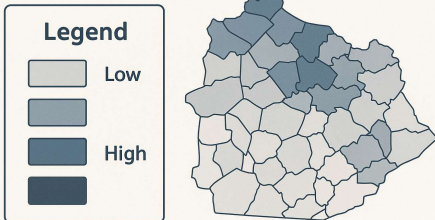
Infrastructure – the basic facilities and systems serving a country, including transport and schools.

Plain – a large area of flat land.

Population density – the number of people who live in an area.



CHOROPLETH MAP



Uses different shading to show average values in those areas.

Biomes in Russia

Taiga – coniferous forests (largest biome in Russia)

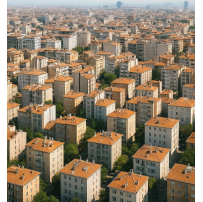
Tundra – coldest of all biomes, too cold for trees to grow.



Population Distribution



DENSELY POPULATED



SPARSELY POPULATED



Russia's climate – a continental climate.

Long, dark cold winters with brief, often warm summers.

Low precipitation



Russia and the Arctic

