

Year 8 Geography End of Year Exam Revision List

Rivers

How does water flow into rivers?

- Drainage basin characteristics

How do rivers shape the land?

- River erosion, transportation and deposition
- River landforms – meanders, ox-bow lakes

How do we use the river from source to mouth?

- Differences from source to mouth
- Long profile of a river

How do I conduct a river fieldwork enquiry?

- Bradshaw model

How can flooding be managed?

- Human and physical causes of river floods
- Flood management techniques – hard and soft engineering

Development

What is development?

- Ideas about development
- Inequalities that exist across the world

How can we measure economic development?

- Define GNI per capita and its limitations as a measure of development

What is the Human Development Index?

- Define HDI and why the UN use it.
- Benefits of using different measures of development.

What is missing from global development maps?

- Explain the limitations to using only one development indicator to compare countries.

What progress has been made towards the Sustainable Development Goals?

- The purpose of SDGs

How can gender equality lead to development?

Population

How do we know about populations?

- Conducting a census

Where does everyone live and why?

- Population distribution and where the biggest populations are found

How can we model population change?

- Demographic Transition Model
- Population pyramids

How do population structures vary within a country?

- Choropleth maps showing population age
- Why do some areas of the UK have younger/older populations

Do countries need to control population size?

- How countries attempt population control
- How overpopulation and overconsumption affect the Earth's systems

Coasts

What shapes our coast?

- How cliffs are weathered
- Different types of coastal erosion

What type of erosion takes place at the coast and what landforms are created?

- Headlands and bays
- Wave-cut platforms
- Crack, cave, arch, stack, stump

How does transportation change the coastline?

- Different types of waves
- Longshore drift

How does deposition change the coastline?

- Formation of a beach and spit
- Identify other landforms of deposition

How are people affected by the changing coastline and how can they respond?

- Sustainable approaches to coastal management – hard and soft engineering

KS3 Rivers

Key Words

Drainage basin – the area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.

Cross-section – a slice taken across a river channel and valley at a certain point along its course, showing how wide and deep it is.

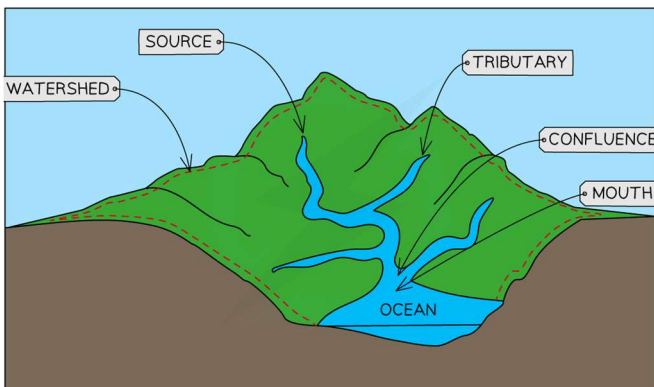
Flood plain – low-lying land, formed by lateral erosion, either side of a river that regularly floods.

Lateral erosion – sideways erosion by a river on the outside meander bend, which gradually leads to the widening of a valley.

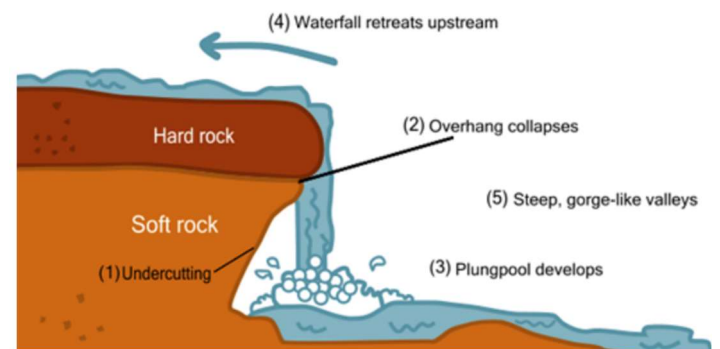
Long profile – a section along a river showing changes of gradient from source to mouth.

Watershed – the dividing line between one drainage basin and another which determines the direction water and rivers will drain.

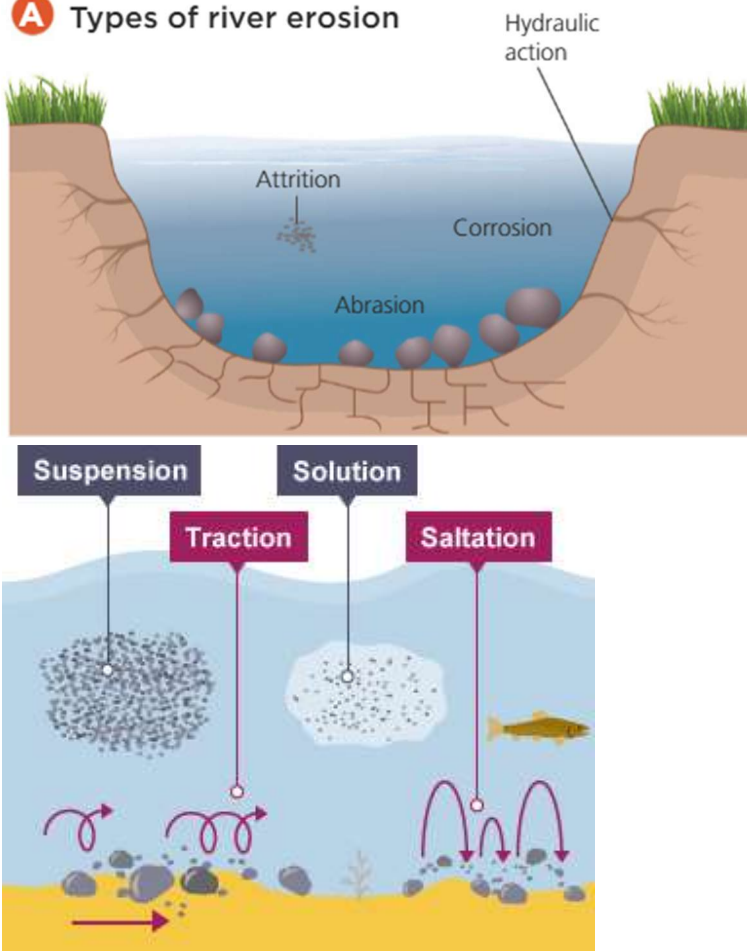
Vertical erosion – downwards erosion of a river, slowly deepening the channel.



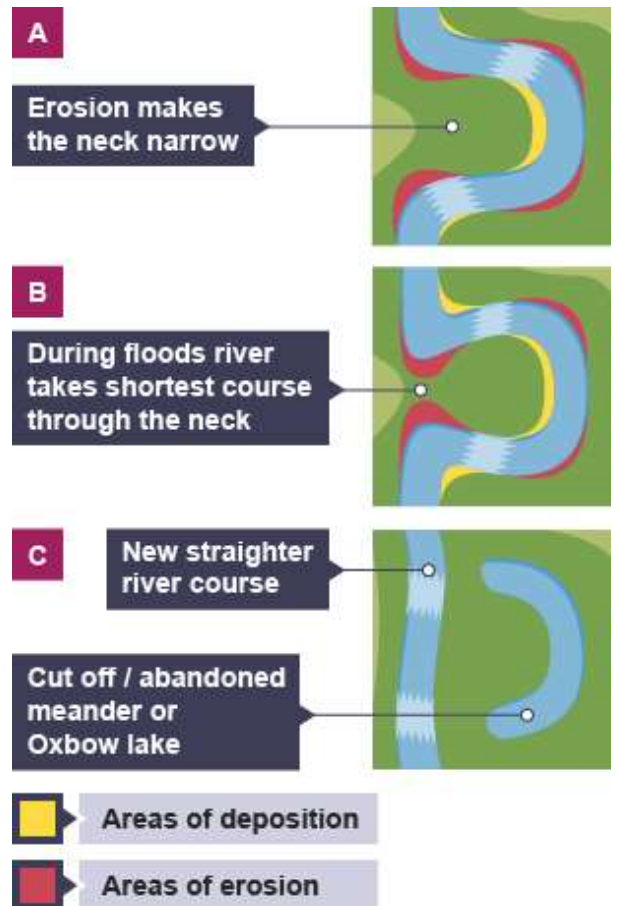
Waterfalls



A Types of river erosion



Meanders and Ox-bow Lakes



KS3 Development

Key Words

Development – Development is a measure of economic, social and environmental progress within a country.

Modernisation Theory – Countries grow by following the model of richer countries.

Exploitation Theory – Countries grow by taking advantage of other countries.

Sustainable Development Theory – We need to make sure we look after the earth while we grow and improve our lives.

Human Development Theory – Money isn't enough to develop a country. It must provide people with opportunities and freedom.

Inequalities – Two countries or communities that are not equal.

GNI (Gross National Income) per capita

$$\text{National Income} \div \text{Population} = \text{GNI per capita}$$

Low-income economies: \$1,145 or less

Lower-middle-income economies: Between \$1,146 and \$4,515

Upper-middle-income economies: Between \$4,516 and \$14,005

High-income economies: \$14,005 or above

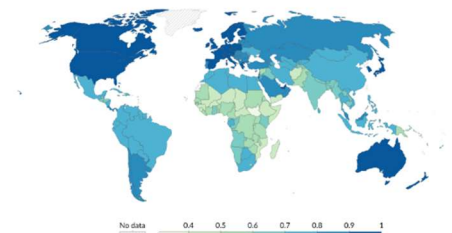
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI uses a combination of development indicators and gives a country a score between 0 and 1. The higher the value the greater level of development.

Country	Life expectancy (years)	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (US \$)	HDI value
UK	80.7	13.4	45,225	0.929
Nigeria	52.7	7.2	4,790	0.535
Brazil	72.8	8.1	14,370	0.754
Japan	84.8	13.4	42,274	0.925
UAE	78.7	12.7	62,574	0.911



Key
Total household income £ per head

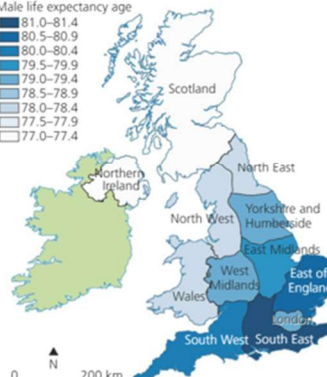
- 20,000–22,516
- 18,000–19,999
- 16,000–17,999
- 15,500–15,999
- 15,000–15,499
- 14,347–14,999
- UK average – 17,559



A Total household income in the UK

Key
Male life expectancy age

- 81.0–81.4
- 80.5–80.9
- 80.0–80.4
- 79.5–79.9
- 79.0–79.4
- 78.5–78.9
- 78.0–78.4
- 77.5–77.9
- 77.0–77.4



B Map of male life expectancy in the UK

The north-south divide refers to the economic, social, and cultural inequalities seen between southern England (including London and the South East) and the rest of the country, particularly the North of England.

There are big differences that can be seen in employment rates, average incomes, house prices, education results, and life expectancy.

KS3 Population

Key Words

Census – a survey studying the population of a place.

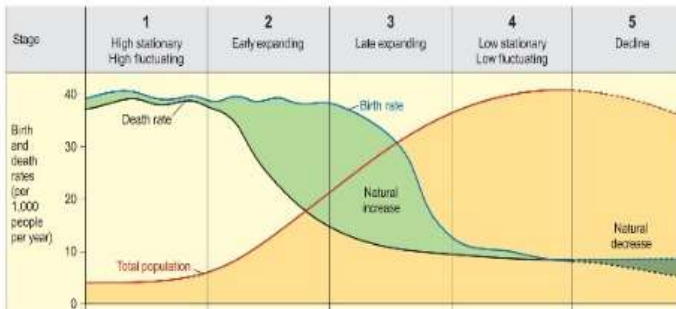
Distribution – how something is spread out.

Population – the number and variety of people living in a place.

Population density – the number of people living in a km².

Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

A generalised model showing how total populations, birth rates, death rates and natural increase change over time.



Overpopulation v Overconsumption



Densely and Sparsely Populated Areas

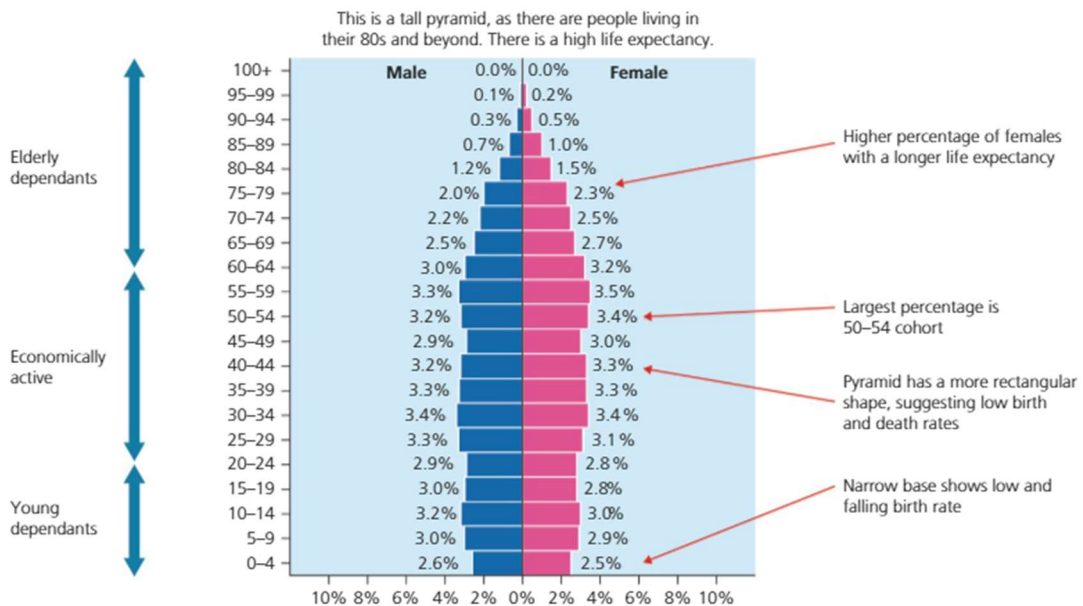


DENSELY POPULATED



SPARSELY POPULATED

Population Pyramids – A graph showing the structure of the population by gender and age groups.



KS3 Coasts

Key Words

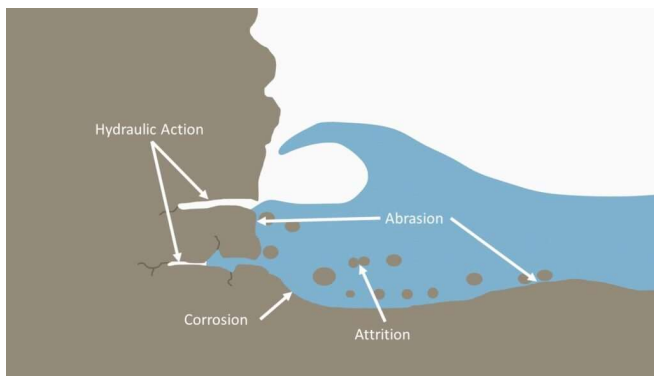
Backwash – the backward flow or movement of seawater towards the sea, after waves break on a beach.

Mass movement – the downslope movement of material under the force of gravity, slumping, landslides and rockfalls.

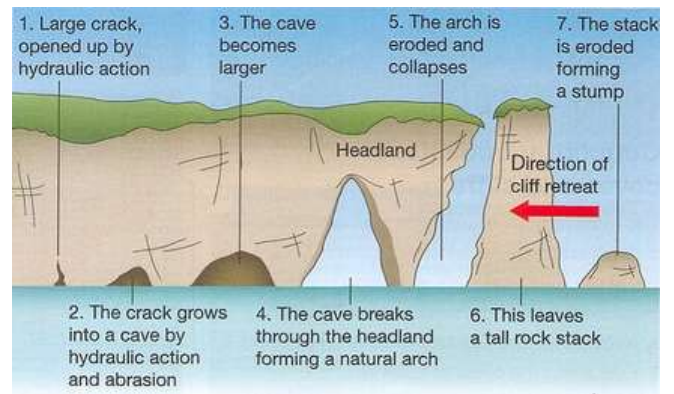
Sand dunes – an accumulation of sand shaped into a mound or ridge by wind on a beach or coastline.

Swash – the part of a wave that washes up on a beach after the incoming wave has broken.

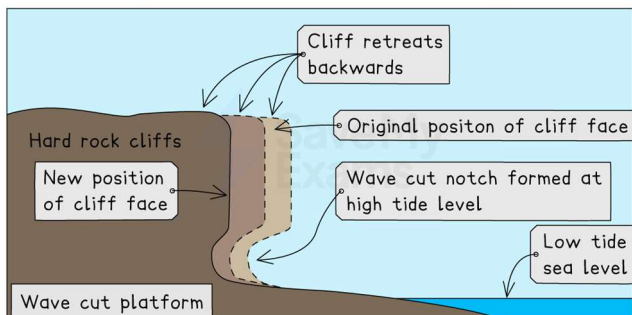
Types of erosion



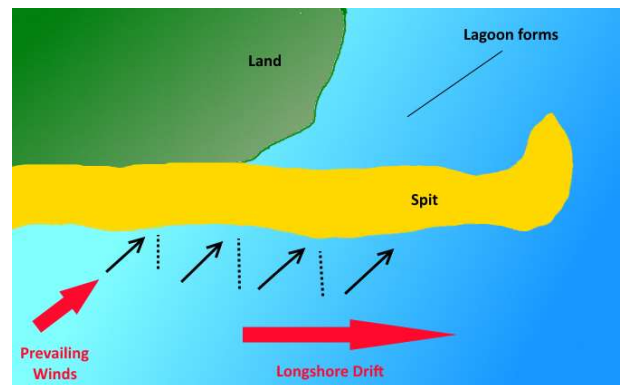
Crack, cave, arch, stack, stump formation



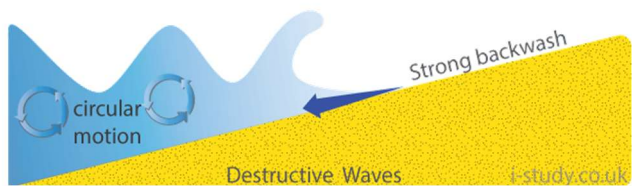
Cliff and wave cut platform



Formation of a spit



Types of wave



Coastal management strategies

