Year 7 : Cycle 1: Geography 100% sheet

Section 1: Keywords	
Geography	The study of the Earth and its people.
Physical geography	The study of natural features e.g. volcanoes, oceans and the weather.
Human Geography	The study of people e.g. settlement, economies and culture.
Environmental geography	The study of the interactions between people and nature e.g. climate change.
Urban areas	Cities and towns.

Section 2: British Isles	
British Isles	5 nations – England (capital city London), Wales (capital city Cardiff), Scotland (capital city Edinburgh), Northern Ireland (capital city Belfast) and Republic of Ireland (capital city Dublin)
Great Britain	3 nations – England (capital city London), Wales (capital city Cardiff), Scotland (capital city Edinburgh).
United Kingdom	4 nations – England (capital city London), Wales (capital city Cardiff), Scotland (capital city Edinburgh) and Northern Ireland (Capital city Belfast).
Seas around the British Isles	North Sea (east of England), English Channel (south of England), Irish Sea (west of England) and Atlantic Ocean (west of British Isles).

Section 3: Continents	
7 continents	Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Europe, Oceania and Antarctica.
5 oceans	Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern.
Europe	Continent – large area of land – north of the equator. Includes countries like Norway, UK, Spain and Italy.
European Union	A group of 27 countries following similar laws. The UK left the EU in 2020.
Ocean	A large area of water for example the Atlantic Ocean.

Section 4: Lines of latitude and longitude	
Latitude	Imaginary lines around the Earth – show how far north / south a place is from the equator.
Longitude	Imaginary vertical lines around the Earth – show how far east / west a place is from the Prime Meridian.
Equator	The line of latitude separating the northern and southern hemispheres.
Prime meridian	The line of longitude that separates the northern / southern hemispheres.
Northern / Southern hemisphere	Northern hemisphere – everything north of the equator. Southern hemisphere – everything south of the equator.

Section 5 Hydrological cycle	
Evaporation	Liquid water is heated, turns into water vapour and rises into the atmosphere.
Condensation	Water vapour cools, turns to liquid water and forms clouds.
Precipitation	Rain, hail, sleet and snow.
Transpiration	When plants lose moisture through their leaves.
Evapotranspiration	When water is lost to the atmosphere through pores (gaps) in leaves and then evaporated by heat.

Section 6 Ecosystems	
Climate	Average precipitation and temperature recorded in an area usually over 30 years.
Weather	Hour to hour changes in precipitation and temperature in the atmosphere.
Concentrated	A strong, intense focus in an area.
Insolation	Sunlight (solar radiation) reaching the Earth's surface.
Distribution	How something is spread out (its location).

Section 7: Ecosystems 2	
Biodiversity	The range of plants and animals found in an ecosystem.
Ecosystem	Biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) parts of an ecosystem.
Global ecosystem	Very large ecosystems called Biomes, for example tropical rainforests and deserts.
Flora	Plants found in an ecosystem.
Fauna	Animals found in an ecosystem.

Section 8: Distribution of global ecosystems	
Tropical rainforests	Along the equator, e.g. The Amazon Rainforest.
	High temperatures (Hot) high precipitation (rainfall 2000mm).
Hot deserts	Along the Tropic of cancer / along the Tropic of Capricorn. e.g. The Sahara Desert.
	High temperatures (hot) / low precipitation (dry).

Section 9: Hot desert climate	
During the day	No clouds (dry climate) – very hot (higher than 40 degrees C in summer and 20-30 degrees C in winter).
During the night	No clouds at night to trap the heat – very cold (below freezing) – large diurnal (daily) temperature range.
Precipitation	Very little rainfall – many months with no rainfall – up to 250mm per year (annually).
Temperature range	The difference between the highest and lowest temperatures.
Diurnal	Daily.

Section 10: Hot desert nutrient cycle	
Abiotic	Non-living things e.g. soil and climate.
Biotic	Living elements of an ecosystem e.g. plants and animals.
Producer	Plants that absorb the energy from the sun through the process of photosynthesis.
Consumer	An organism that gets its energy from eating other consumers.
Decomposer	Bacteria/fungus getting energy from breaking down dead tissue.

Section 11: Hot desert adaptations	
Cactus roots	Long tap roots – 7-10 metres long reaching deep down to find water.
Cactus spines	These spikes lose less water than leaves and protect the cactus from animals.
Cactus water	Water is stored inside the stems called succulents reducing transpiration.
Camel feet	They have large feet with two toes to stop them sinking in the sand.
Camel hump	Stores fat and not water; acts as an energy source for the camel when it can't find food.

Section 12: Causes of desertification	
Desertification	Healthy land on the fringe (edge) of deserts that loses nutrients.
Climate change	Climate warming makes the desert fringe drier and causes desertification.
Wood for fuel	Trees are cut down, so the soil is eroded away making the soil infertile resulting in desertification.
Overgrazing	Too many farm animals causing soil erosion by eating all the plants making the soil infertile and resulting in desertification.

Section 13: Sustainable management / Reducing desertification	
Sustainable	Using resources in a way that will not harm the planet for the future generations of people.
Tree planting	Planting trees so the roots reduce erosion resulting in less desertification.
The Great Green Wall	An 8000km wall of trees being planted across the Sahel region of Africa.
Technology	Using simple technology like solar stoves that do not need wood for fuel; reduces the number trees needed to be chopped down reducing soil erosion and reducing desertification.
Small rock dams	These trap water which can be used to irrigate (water) crops and plants.