

## Year 8 : Cycle 1: Geography 100% sheet

Section 1: Natural hazards		Section 2: Plate tectonics	
<b>Natural event</b>	Example: earthquake occurs but there are no people living in the area.	<b>Inner core</b>	Solid, iron and nickel, 5000 degrees C and under high pressure.
<b>Natural hazard</b>	Natural event which has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death.	<b>Outer core</b>	Liquid nickel and iron.
<b>Natural disaster</b>	A natural event that has caused damage, death and destruction.	<b>Mantle</b>	Molten (melted) rock about 3800 degrees C.
<b>Tectonic processes</b>	Earthquakes and volcanoes.	<b>Crust</b>	The surface layer of the Earth. Made of two types: continental crust and oceanic crust.
<b>Weather hazard</b>	Example: tropical storms (hurricane, cyclone, typhoon), drought and floods.	<b>Tectonic plate</b>	A section or segment of the Earth's crust.
Section 3: Volcanoes		Section 4: Case study Mount Vesuvius	
<b>Lava</b>	Molten rock flowing over the ground.	<b>Date</b>	79AD, nearly 20000 years ago.
<b>Magma</b>	Molten rock flowing under the ground.	<b>Location</b>	Pompeii, Italy in Europe.
<b>Crater</b>	Volcanic crater is a hole left in the top of a volcano after an eruption.	<b>Primary effects</b>	2000 people died, heavy ash collected on roof tops causing roof collapse and animals died.
<b>Vent</b>	A volcanic vent is where the lava flows out from.	<b>Secondary effects</b>	10,000 people were displaced and made homeless, looting took place as people stole from abandoned buildings and a positive that slaves were set free.
<b>Magma chamber</b>	This is a pool of magma built up under the volcano that is under pressure.	<b>Responses</b>	Roman Navy sent ships to help people escape; people who escaped built homes in other areas of the country and volcanoes started to be studied.
Section 5: Development categories		Section 6: Measuring development with indicators	
<b>Development</b>	To improve a place e.g. education, health care and jobs.	<b>Birth rates</b>	The number of babies born per 1000 of the population each year. High in LIC's.
<b>Sustainable</b>	Sustainable development does not cause harm to the environment and future generations of people.	<b>Death rates</b>	The number of deaths per 1000 of the population each year. High in LIC's.
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product: the total money made in a country in one year measured in dollars.	<b>Infant mortality</b>	The number of babies who do not survive past the age of 1 year old (per 1000 live births).
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income: same as GDP but includes money made from businesses in other countries and shown in dollars.	<b>Life expectancy</b>	The average age that a person can expect to live in a given location.
<b>LIC / NEE / HIC</b>	Low Income Country e.g. Nepal, Newly Emerging Economy e.g. India and High-Income Country e.g. the UK.	<b>Literacy rates</b>	The percentage of people who can read and write.

Section 7: Uneven global development		Section 8: Globalisation	
Development gap	When one place is more developed than another.	Goods	Items that can be bought and sold.
Physical factors	Harsh climate, natural disasters and raw materials.	Trade	Buying and selling of raw materials, manufactured goods/services.
Economic factors	Debt, war and corruption.	Import	Buying goods from abroad (from other countries).
Historical factors	Colonialism, slavery and resources removed by other countries for their use at the expense of the country they came from.	Export	Selling goods to other countries.
Uneven development	Not all places in the same parts of the world are developed. Some countries have been able to develop further than others.	Globalisation	Increases in movements of goods and services between countries. This can include the movement of people and communication making it easier to connect with people around the world.
Section 9: The Clark Fischer Model		Section 10: Transnational Corporations	
Industrial structure	The percentage of people working in each sector of the economy / four sectors of employment.	TNC	Transnational Corporation – companies with factories in more than one country like Nike and Coke-Cola.
Primary	Getting raw materials from the ground and sea e.g. fishing, mining and logging.	Infrastructure	Connections in a country that can include roads, railways, airports, internet connections and water and electricity supplies.
Secondary	Making products from raw materials e.g. car manufacturing.	Advantages of TNCs	They create jobs, education and training. They also create a positive multiplier effect as more support jobs are created.
Tertiary	These are service industries like doctors, nurses, teachers and shop workers.	Disadvantages of TNCs	Workers often are paid lower wages and economic leakage as money made by the company makes its way back to the country of origin of the country and there can be some negative environmental consequences.
Quaternary	ICT and research jobs like computer designers and scientists.	Examples	Nike, Coke-Cola, Apple, Dell, Samsung and Ford.
Section 11: Demographic Transition Model 1		Section 12: Demographic Transition Model 2	
Population	The number of people living in a certain area.	DTM Stage 1	Tribes, birth and death rates are high, population is low, lots of disease and famine and no contraception.
Population pyramid	Show the population structure e.g. number of males and females and their age groups.	DTM Stage 2	e.g. Afghanistan, high birth rates and death rates decrease, population increasing with more money for food and health care.
Natural increase	When the birth rate is higher than the death rate – population increases.	DTM Stage 3	e.g. India, birth and death rates decreasing, population increasing, better living conditions and more contraception.
DTM	Demographic Transition Model – a graph that shows the birth rates, death rates and total population change over time.	DTM Stage 4	e.g. The UK, birth and death rates are low, population is high, free vaccinations and infant mortality is low.
		DTM Stage 5	e.g. Japan, birth and death rates are low, population decreasing, death rates slightly increasing due to an ageing population.
Section 13: The UK / India (Comparisons)			
Location	India – Asia. UK – Europe.		
Population	India - 1.3 billion (increasing rapidly). UK 66 million (Increasing slowly).		
GNI per person	India - \$6829 per person. UK \$39,507 per person.		
Life expectancy	India - 69 years of age. UK 81 years of age (Difference of 12 years).		
People per doctor	India - 1 doctor for every 1457 people. UK – 1 doctor for every 357 people.		