

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

Tutor:



THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,
make the corrections.

Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
 - use **after an adverbial**

Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.

Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

Common mistakes

There refers to a place or idea.
Their shows belonging.
They're is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'
use **could have** - not 'could of'
use **would have** - not 'would of'

Spelling

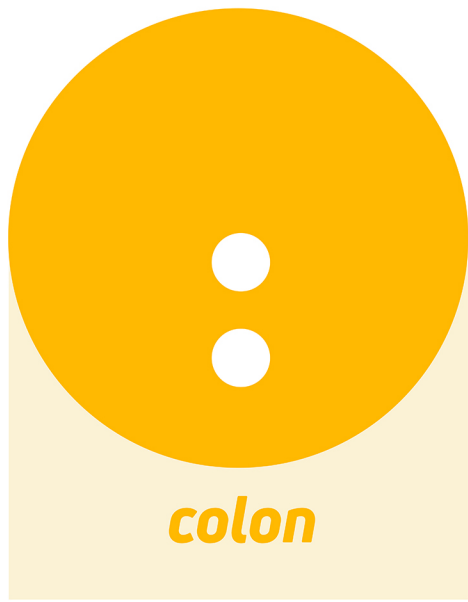
- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

APPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

WWW - Descriptive comment on what went well

EBI - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



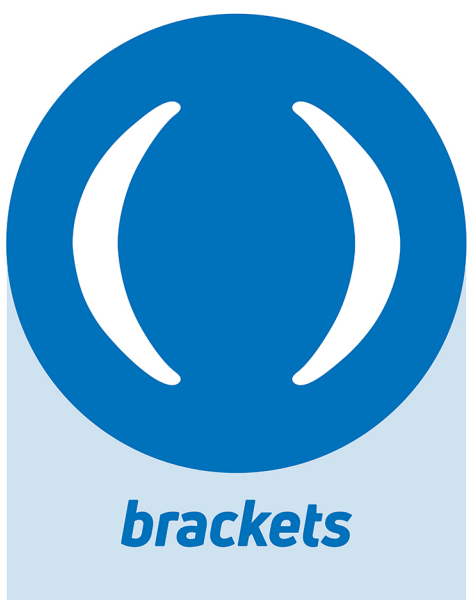
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



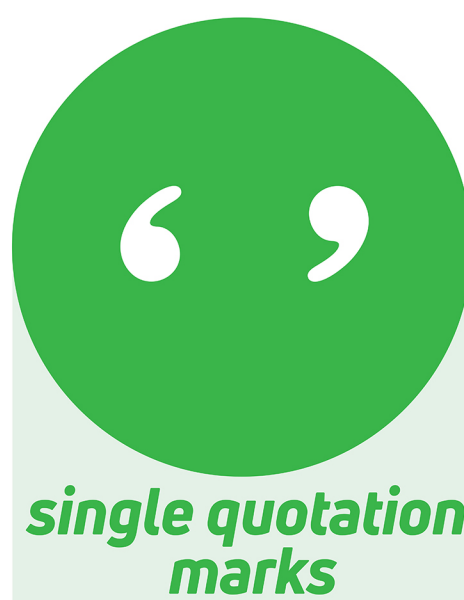
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

-scop-

root meaning **'to see'**

sub-

prefix meaning **'under'**

hypo-

prefix meaning **'below'**

ex-

prefix meaning **'out of'**

con-

prefix meaning **'with'**

-logy

suffix meaning **'study of'**

-graph-

root meaning **'writing'**

-bio-

root meaning **'life'**

-techn-

root meaning **'art / skill'**

micro-

prefix meaning **'small'**

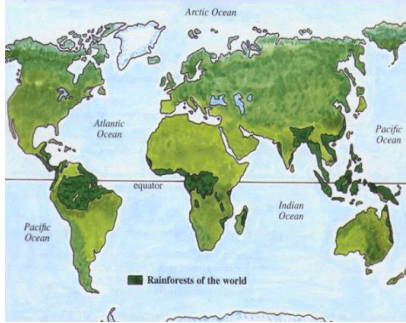
-chron-

root meaning **'time'**

-phon-

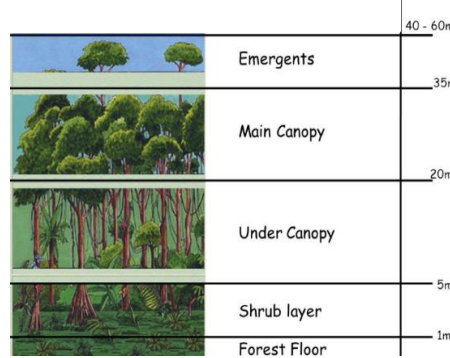
root meaning **'sound'**

Location



Tropical rainforests are located in a thin belt, straddling the Equator. They include the Amazon (south America), the Congo (Africa) and the Malaysian Rainforest (SE Asia)

Structure & Vegetation



Tropical rainforests are the most biodiverse places on the planet. A single hectare may contain as much as 500 different species of tree and over 1000 different types of plant.

Trees have **Butress roots** to support their great height, and leave have **drip tips** to shed heavy rainfall.

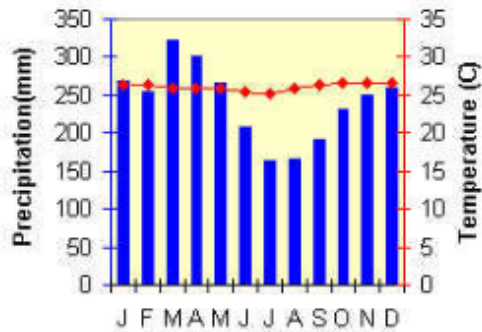
The vegetation is divided into layers.

Just like the vegetation, animals have had to adapt to living in the hot, humid rainforest conditions.

For example:



The Sloth. Has very long claws to hold on to the branches of trees



Tropical rainforests have an Equatorial climate. This means they are very wet (rainfall in every month) and warm all year (25°C – 27°C all year). They are also very humid.

Human Interaction

People are bad news for rainforests. Humans cause **deforestation** in a number of ways:

1. **Agriculture** – forest is cleared for farming – Cattle and crops
2. **Settlement** – land is needed for new homes as populations are increasing
3. **Logging** – timber is exported for furniture
4. **Mining** – Gold, iron ore and bauxite are all mined.
5. **Dams** – Rainforests are home to some of the largest rivers in the world (Amazon and Congo). HEP is used to generate electricity (renewable energy)

Effects of Deforestation

Once the trees are removed, the soil is exposed to the heavy rain. This leads to:

1. **Soil erosion** – the soil is washed away leaving bare rock. This soil ends up in the rivers silting them up.
2. **Infertile soil** – nutrients are washed out of the soils resulting in poor quality farmland.
3. **Reduce Biodiversity** – rare plants and animals lose habitat and may become extinct. Meaning that we might lose potentially life saving medicines.
4. **Indigenous tribes** – they lose their land, their homes and traditional way of life.
5. **Trees are a carbon sink** – less trees means less CO₂ is absorbed, increasing the concentration in the atmosphere. This can lead to an increase in the greenhouse effect and cause climate change.

Dharavi – India and Asia’s Largest Slum – Found on the outskirts of Mumbai

Facts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Around 700,000 people live here 2. It covers an area of just 2.5 sq miles. 3. These slums are illegal 4. Found on the edge on Mumbai. 	Social: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 10-15 people live in each “house” 2. Each house is only 3mx3m. 3. No sanitation – 1 toilet for 15,000 people 4. Illness and disease are rife (Diphtheria/Cholera)
Environmental: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dharavi is built on an old rubbish dump 2. Toxic chemicals are discharged in to the river. 3. Children play in these dirty 	Economic: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most people have jobs in Dharavi (children too) 2. Products here are sold globally (including in UK) 3. \$650 million is made here every year

Key Places and Terms:

India, New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Pakistan, Goa, Nepal, China.

Push and Pull Factors, Migrations, settlement, land use, Central Business District, Bollywood, Slum, Bustee, Chawl, pollution, squatter settlement, urbanisation, recycling.

Recycling

Most people work in Dharavi – including very young children. They can do many different jobs but the main one is: Recycling – collecting rubbish, thrown away in the big city, and selling it on. This is the **informal sector** of work, with no contracts, minimum wage.




We should just bulldoze the slums...

These slums are **illegal settlements** and therefore have no right to be there. The owners of the land can, and do, bulldoze any slums there without any notice. Possible solutions are:

1. Improving the sanitation – this will reduce the amount of illness and disease in the area.

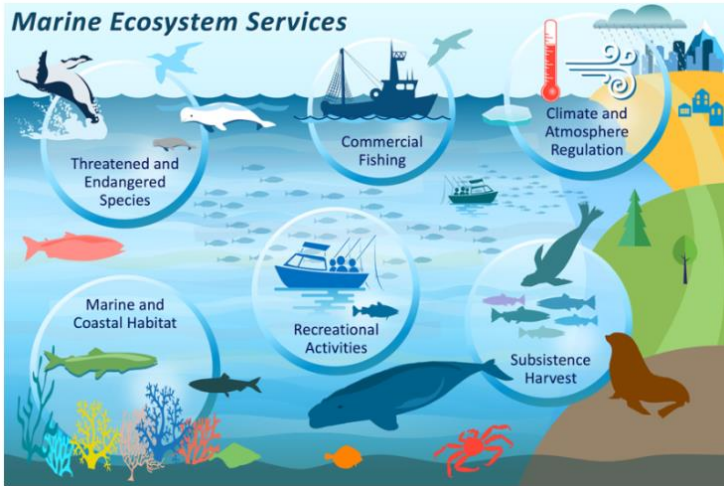
Migration in India and Urbanisation

The movement of people is called **migration**. This is happening in India as people are moving from the poorer **rural** areas to the richer **urban** areas. The proportion of people increasing in **urban** areas is known as **urbanisation**. People move for a variety of reasons. These are known as **push and pull factors**. Below are so of these:

Push		Pull
Lack of Jobs Lack of clean water Poor housing No Schools No healthcare		
		More jobs Clean water Better housing More schools Better Healthcare

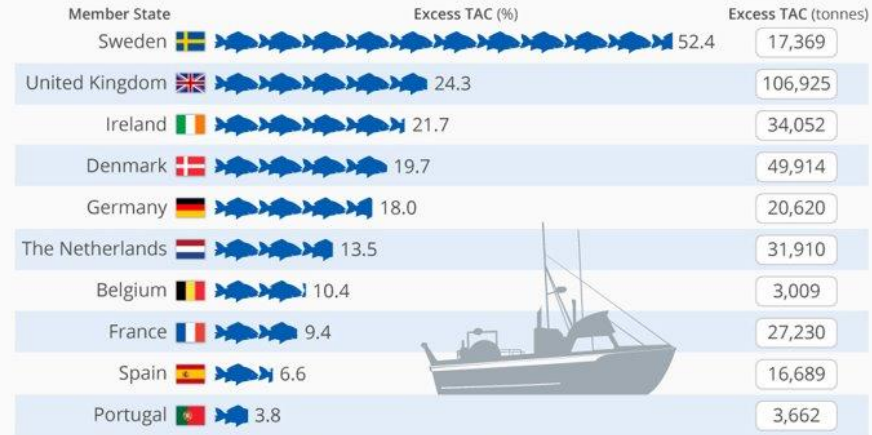
This is the dream, but the reality is very different. Most people end up in illegal settlements called slums.

Marine Ecosystems



Atlantic Overfishing: Europe's Worst Offenders

Share of total allowable catch (TAC) in excess of scientific advice in the northeast Atlantic (2019)*



* Scientific bodies provide information on the state of fish stocks and recommended catch levels for sustainability.

Every year, fisheries ministers agree on a total allowable catch for commercial fish stocks.

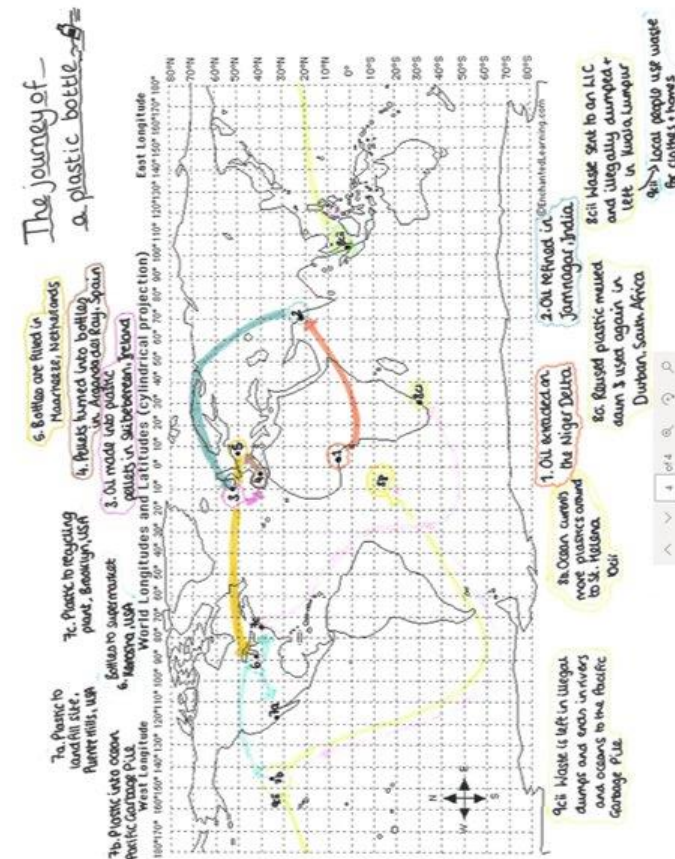
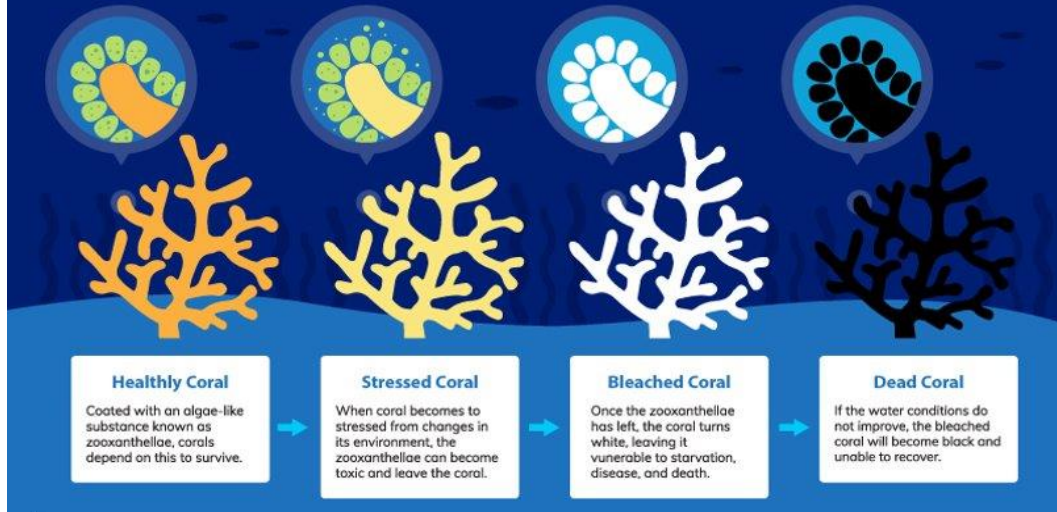
© StatistaCharts

Source: The Economics Foundation

statista

Coral Bleaching

How Corals Become Bleached



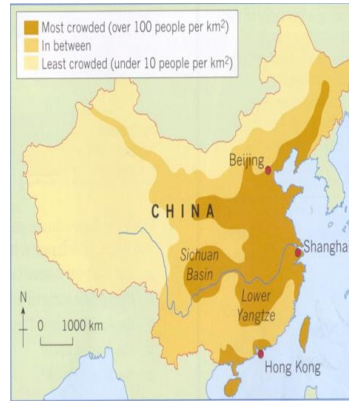
Key Terms:

GNP – Gross National Product = **How much money a country makes**

HDI – Human Development Index = **How developed a Nation is based on education, income and life expectancy.**

QOLI – Quality of Life Index = **How healthy and happy people are.**

Where do people live?



As you can see from the map; most people in China live in the East (darkest brown) in the big cities like Beijing and Shanghai. With less people living in the West, due to the mountainous conditions.

Industry location - When locating an industry many different factors need considering: 1. Is it near raw materials? 2. Is it accessible? 3. Is it near to customers/work force? 4. Is there suitable land (flat, open space)? 5. Is it near to water (river for cooling or Sea for exports/imports)?

Communism:

China is communist country, where everyone is treated as an equal. However, with China's growing economy people are becoming less equal with some people becoming VERY rich and others staying in poverty.

Work and Jobs: All jobs fall in to 1 of 4 categories:

1. **Primary** – Getting raw materials from the ground
E.g. Farming/mining/fishing
2. **Secondary** – Manufacturing (making things)
E.g. Factory work/car making etc...
3. **Tertiary** – Service industry
E.g. Teaching/waiters/police
4. **Quaternary** – High tech (research and development.
E.g. Biotechnology/research/app design

As a country develops there tend to be less primary jobs and more tertiary jobs. For example, the UK has 78% of people working the in the Tertiary sector and only 2% in the Primary

China and the rest of the world:

Globally 8% of all things are made in China, as they have a **MASSIVE labour** force and **very low wages**. China is the second largest global economy and biggest exporter of goods.

Shenzhen – A high tech powerhouse?



In just 30 years, Shenzhen has changed from a fishing village of around 20,000 people to a High tech megacity with more than 12 million people.

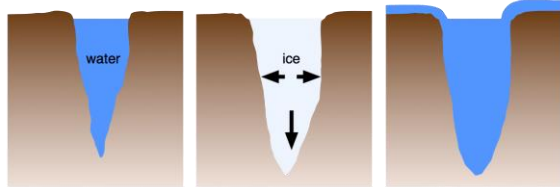
How did Shenzhen grow so quickly? The government offered cheaper land, which encouraged large companies like Microsoft to move there. There is a high-speed rail link to Beijing and a deep harbour allowing container ships to dock. It is also near to Hong

Resources: China is so successful as it has many natural resources that it can exploit; It is the biggest exporter of coal (the UK imports nearly all coal from China).

Weathering at the coast weakens the rock, making erosion much easier. Below is an example of mechanical weathering, Freeze-Thaw action:

How does freeze-thaw weathering take place?

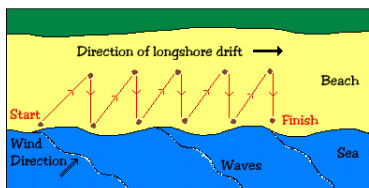
www.internetgeography.net



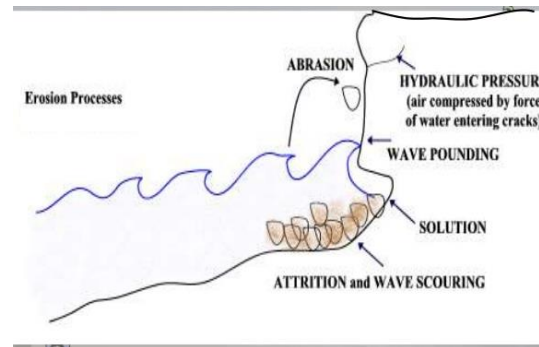
Water enters cracks in the rock. Temperatures fall at night, causing water to freeze. When water turns to ice it expands by ten percent. This puts pressure on the rock, prising the crack apart. The ice melts, water seeps deeper into the crack and freezes again. Over a period of time large blocks of rock can be shattered by repeated freeze-thaw weathering.

As well as mechanical weathering there is Chemical and Biological too. These all weaken the rock.

Longshore drift is a type of suspension. It is where sand is moved in the water, with the waves approaching the coast at a 90 degree angle. Longshore drift can move sand long distances, and where sand is deposited a spit can form.



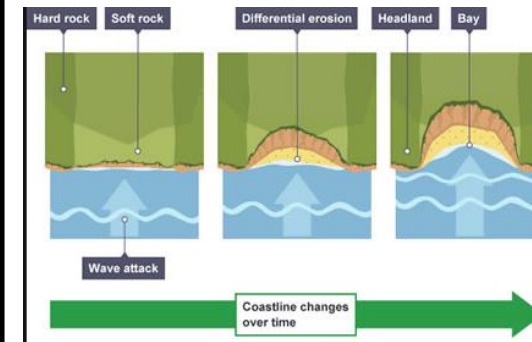
There are four processes of erosion – **hydraulic action, attrition, abrasion** and **solution**.



There are four processes of transport – **traction, saltation, suspension** and **solution**. This moves eroded material along the coast. Traction moves the largest material by rolling it along the sea bed, saltation involves pebbles bouncing along the sea bed, suspension is where material floats in the water, and solution is where material is dissolved in the water.

Bays and headlands are one of the landforms that form at the coast due to erosion.

They are formed as a result of different rock types, and differential rates of erosion.



Some of the most spectacular landforms are shown below, Caves, Arches, Stacks and Stumps. They are formed by a combination of weathering and erosion.

