

# Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

## Year 7

# Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

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Tutor:

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# 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**

**A**PPLY 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!



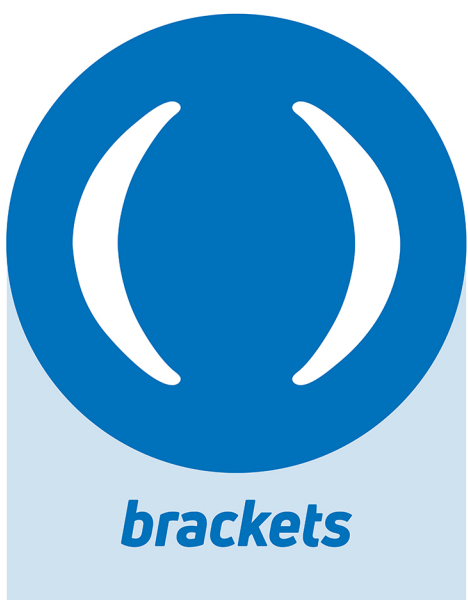
to leave a trailing thought...



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'**

Map Skills

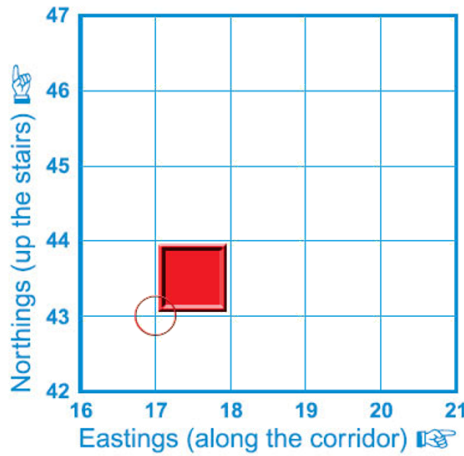
How do we use grid references?

All maps have a grid overlaying the actual map.

These are used to locate places on the map.

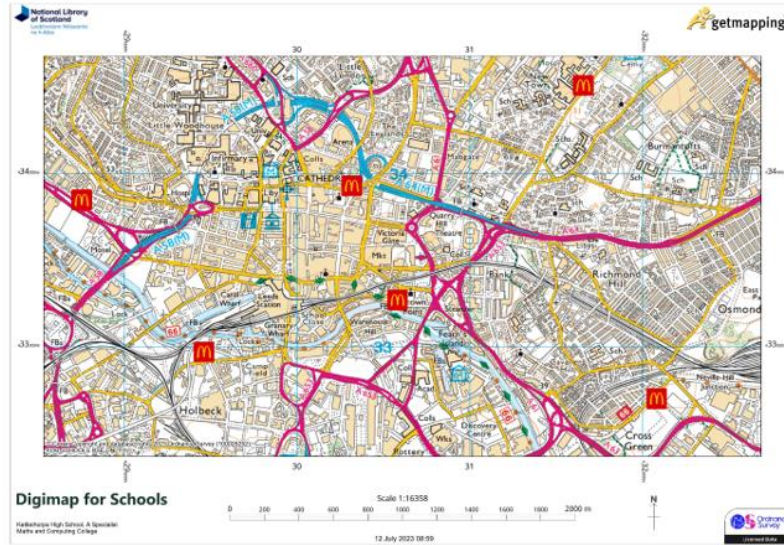
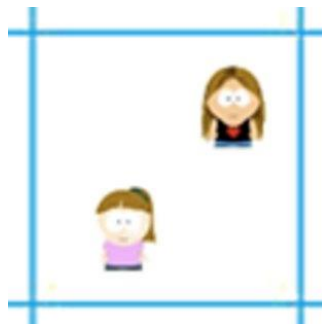
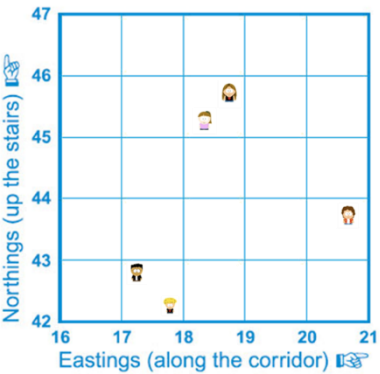
There are 2 types of grid reference we use; 4 fig and 6 fig. They are both worked out in the same way.

“Along the corridor and then up the stairs”




4 fig:


Use the bottom left hand corner of the square as its reference point. Read the number along the bottom (corridor) first, then the one up the side (stairs) = 1743

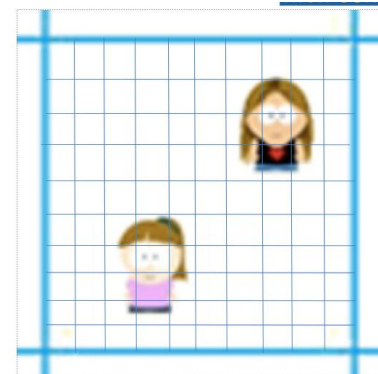


6 fig: These are more accurate – used when there are smaller features that need identifying in the same grid square.

First find the 4 fig ref for the square you are looking at. 1845. Then divide that square into 10 rows and 10 columns. Then add in an extra number by counting across and up. 18\_\_45\_\_.

 = 183453

 = 187457



### The Structure of the Earth

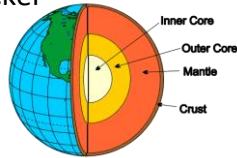
The earth is divided up into 4 main layers: The crust, mantle, inner core and outer core.

Core – The rocky shell

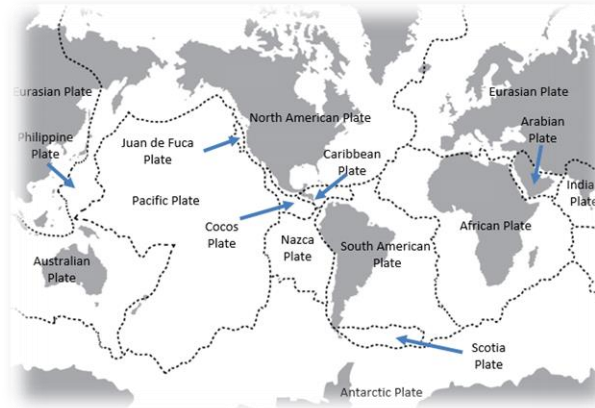
Mantle – The semi solid layer, where lava comes from.

Outer core – Liquid iron and nickel.

Inner core – Solid iron and nickel



**Plate Tectonics** – The earth is divided up into around 13 different plates. See the map below for their names.

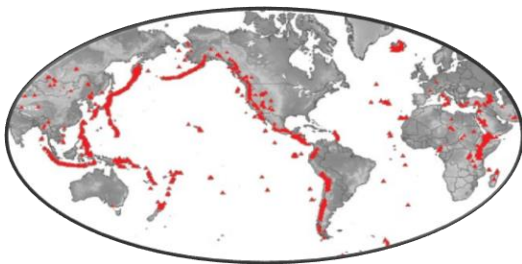


**Earthquakes:** These are sudden movements of the earth's crust. This diagram shows the key parts.

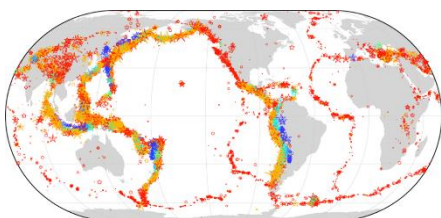
**Focus** – where the earthquake starts

**Epicentre** – the point on the surface above the focus.

### The distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes.

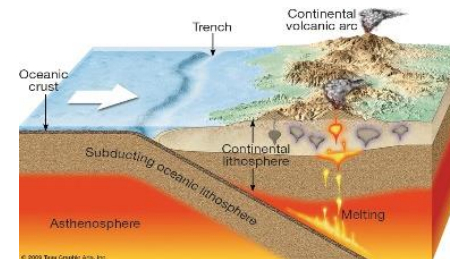


These maps show where Volcanoes and Earthquakes occur. As you can see they both occur along the plate boundaries, with a few occurring in the middle of plates. These are called Hot Spots.

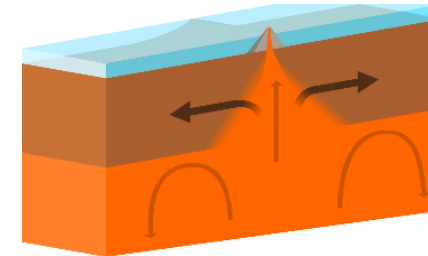


### Plate Boundaries

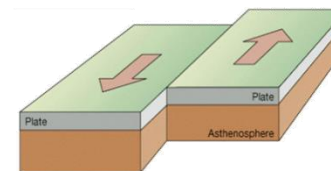
**Destructive** – where two plates collide. Oceanic crust subducts under Continental. Explosive volcanoes and big earthquakes.

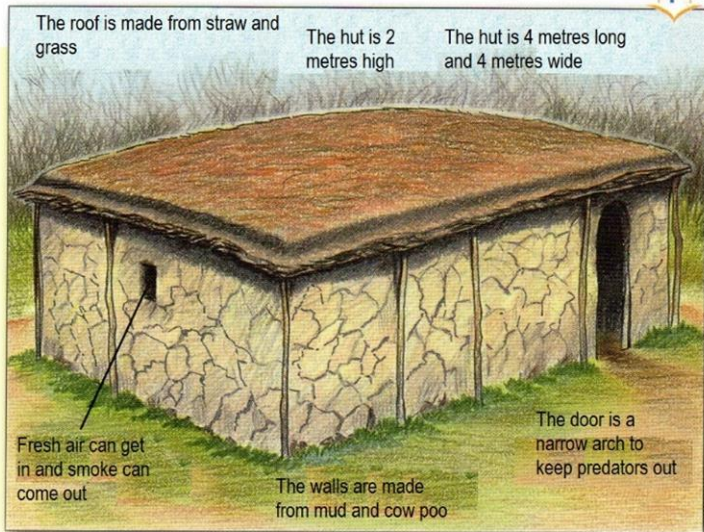


**Constructive** – where two plates pull apart. Usually in the middle of an ocean. Volcanoes.



**Conservative** – Two plates slide past each other. Earthquakes.





**ACACIA TREE**

Broad flat canopy reduces water loss. It also provides shelter for animals.  
Thorns on branches deter animals from eating them.  
Deep widespread tap roots obtain water.  
Small leaves with waxy skins reduce the amount of water lost through transpiration.  
Grows up to 20m tall and 2m diameter with whitish bark.

**BAOBAB TREE**

Grows over 30m tall and 7m diameter. Can live for thousands of years.  
Long tap roots reach ground water deep underground.  
Thick bark is fire-resistant  
Few leaves reduce water lost by transpiration  
Large barrel-like trunk stores up to 500 litres of water



**Desertification** can result from poorly managed human use of the savanna. Areas of desert are created by the destruction of natural vegetation.

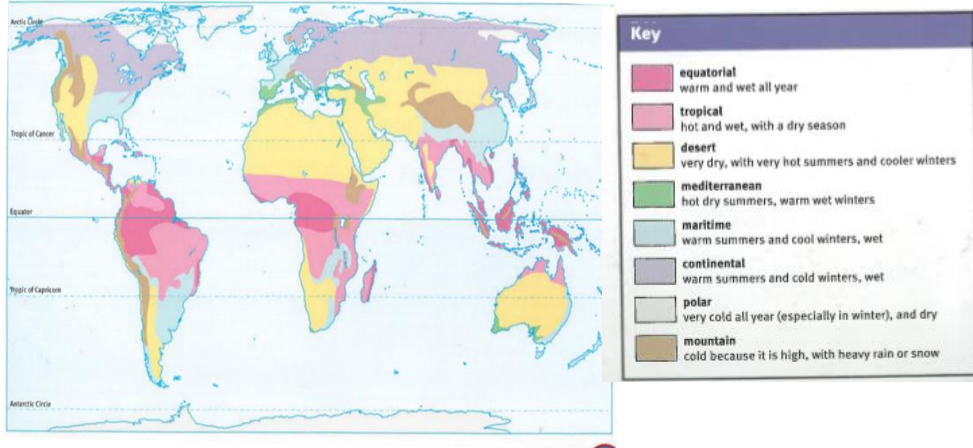
Causes of desertification include:

- Removal of vegetation cover.
- Overgrazing.
- Over cultivation
- Uncontrolled fuel wood collection.
- Drought

**Masai people** live in the savanna ecosystem in villages called enkangs. Their traditional lifestyle involves herding cattle and goats. They wear bright coloured blankets, jewellery and beads. Vegetable fat is used for washing and teeth are cleaned with sticks. Tourists are sometimes allowed to visit the tribes.

Positives of Tourism in Kenya	Negatives of Tourism in Kenya
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides jobs for locals.</li> <li>• Generates money for locals.</li> <li>• Donations help protect endangered wildlife.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbs wildlife in their natural environment.</li> <li>• Track erosion by safari vehicles.</li> <li>• Destroys traditional way of life of the Masai.</li> </ul>

### Climate zones:



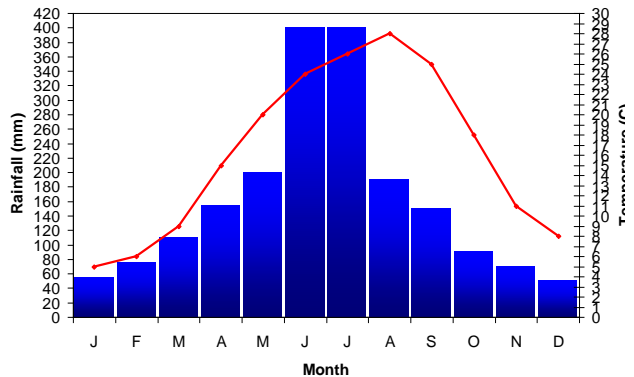
### The beast from the East 2018 impacts:

- Drivers stuck in cars for up to 15 hours.
- Many schools closed.
- Public transport disrupted with trains and flights cancelled.
- 9000 houses lost power.

### Responses:

- Military personel deployed to assist in clearing roads and search and rescue operations.
- Police using poles to search through

### Climate graphs:



- Rainfall shown using bars.
- Temperature shown using the line.
- Each months rainfall and temperature shown.
- Look for maximum

### Climate change natural causes:

- Volcanoes erupting which produces co2 as well as volcanic ash.
- The Earth's orbit of the sun which moves us closer to and further from our source of heat.

### Human causes:

- Burning fossil fuels
- Increased agriculture and deforestation.

### Evidence for climate change:

- Increases in global temperatures over the last century.
- Changes in patterns of animal migrations around the world due to warmer/cooler seasons.
- Rising sea levels threatening island nations such as the Maldives.
- Glaciers rapidly melting and becoming

### Formation of tornadoes:

1. Sunshine heats the air close to ground level which rises high into the atmosphere and forms clouds.
2. If wind speeds are higher as the air rises, this new thunderstorm may start to rotate.
3. The air that has now cooled down begins to descend back to the ground, if wind speeds are high enough then this forms a tornado.



### Population indicators:

- Birth rate: Number of births per 1,000 women.
- Death rate: Number of deaths per 1,000 people.
- Life expectancy: The average number of years a person can expect to live.
- Literacy rate: The percentage of adults who can read and write.
- Infant mortality: The number of children that die before the age of 5.
- Doctors per person: The number of doctors per 100 people.

### Comparison

	UK	Uganda
Birth rate	11.488	38.14
Death rate	9.1	5.3
Infant mortality	3.6	33
Literacy rate	99	76

### Fairtrade:



Because people want the best prices for their shopping, supermarkets drop prices regularly which forces producers around the world to sell their product for less and less. Fairtrade is an organisation that ensures producers are paid a fair wage for the product they make/grow. This includes a range of different fruits and vegetables as well as coffee, cocoa,

### Causes of uneven development:

#### Historical:

- Countries that have experienced frequent wars will have spent large amounts of money on fighting and rebuilding as a result. This will mean they have been unable to move forwards and develop.
- Colonisation has meant that countries have had natural resources as well as significant numbers of people taken away and therefore have little means of development.

#### Physical:

- Landlocked countries have less access to trade routes and fewer connections to more distant places.
- Areas of challenging terrains such as mountains will have more difficulty in developing large modern settlements.

**Supply chains:** Products are not usually manufactured in the country they are sold in. The raw materials are extracted in one location, assembled in another and finally the finished product is sold globally.

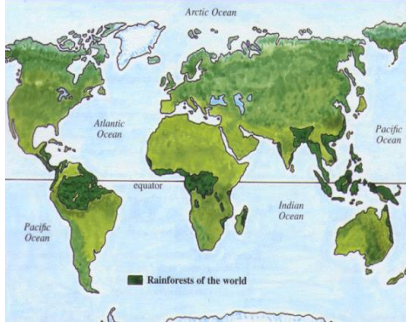


### Example: iPhone

1. Raw materials such as lithium, Zinc and Coltan are extracted from Chile, Peru and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Workers here are paid around £3.35 per day.
2. The iPhone is then assembled in factories in China. Workers in these factories often earn around £90 a month.
3. The finished product is then distributed to 300 stores across 11 different countries. Apple store workers are paid an average of £30 per hour.
4. Customers purchase an iPhone for an average price of £999.

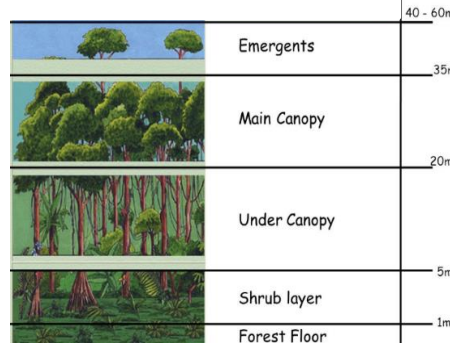
Workers in the extraction and manufacturing stages often earn significantly less than those in the service sector. They often work long hours in dangerous

### 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.

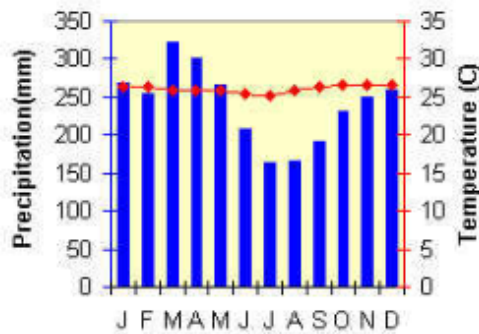
The vegetation is divided into layers.

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 CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed, increasing the concentration in the atmosphere. This can lead to an increase in the greenhouse effect and cause climate change.