


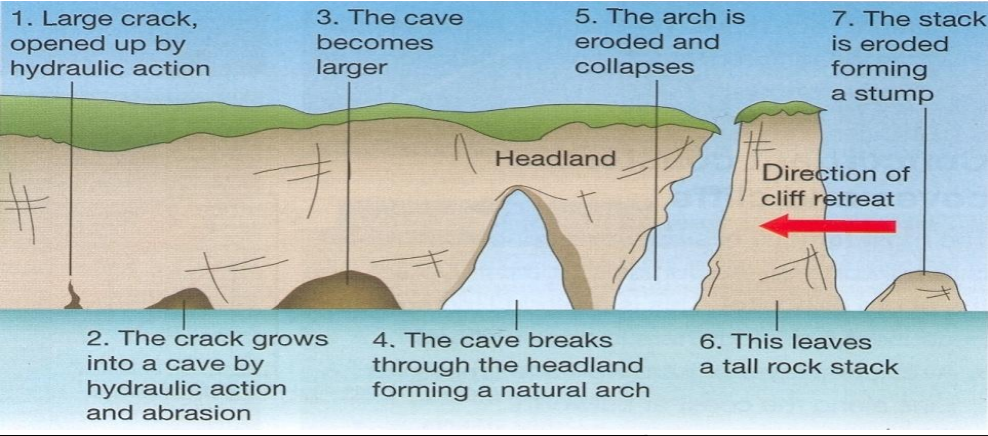
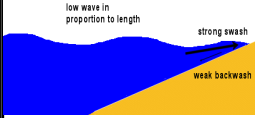
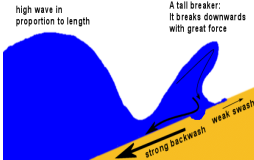



The work of the sea			How can we protect the coast?		Types of effects			
Erosion The wearing away and removal of material by the sea	Transportation The movement of beach material from one place to another	Deposition The dropping / putting down of material in a new location	Hard engineering Sea walls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantage - Effective at stopping the sea. Disadvantage - expensive 	Soft engineering Beach nourishment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantage - blends in with existing beach Disadvantage - Needs constant maintenance 	Economic: anything that affects money.. 	Social: anything that affect people. 	Environment al: anything that affects nature. 	
Which coastal features are produced by erosion?					Types of waves			
			Groynes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantage - Not too expensive Disadvantage - Groynes are unnatural and can be unattractive 	Beach reprofiling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantage - Uses natural materials Disadvantage - Lasts less than two years. 	Constructive Waves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong swash Weak backwash Deposit (put down) material 			Destructive Waves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak swash Strong backwash Remove beach material 
What are the 4 types of coastal erosion?			How has Qatar treated workers?					
Abrasion	Rocks and pebbles are hurled against the cliffs by the waves		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are 2.3 million non-Qatari people in Qatar -An estimated 6,500 workers from Nepal, Bangladesh etc. have died while working on the stadiums -Workers work in 40 degrees plus heat, without enough food or water -They live in over cramped rooms where diseases spread easily -Some workers have not been paid and even had their passports taken 					
Solution	Sea water dissolves certain types of rock e.g. chalk		How is Qatar unsustainable?					
Hydraulic action	Water and air is forced into cracks in the cliffs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People travel in mostly from 32 countries -1.5 million people will visit -Water, food and resources have to be shipped in because Qatar is a desert -Most people fly into Qatar by plane -Huge amounts of electric will be used -Most of the stadiums will be abandoned after the World Cup 					
Attrition	Pebbles collide with each other, becoming smaller and more rounded		How is Qatar sustainable?					
Stadium 974: 80,000 seater stadium made of 974 shipping containers. Will be dismantled and turned into a park.			Green spaces: 500,000 metres of grass, trees grown in a tree nursery and planted into parks.					
Transport: all stadiums within 37 miles of each other. 25% of buses are electric, 650 electric charging stations.			Generation Amazing: Constructing new pitches and running football clubs in 32 countries helping 230,000 people.					
			What are favelas?					
								
			Favela is a <u>slum</u> or shantytown located within or on the outskirts of the country's large cities, especially Rio and Sao Paulo. A favela typically comes into being when squatters occupy vacant land at the edge of a city and construct shanties of salvaged or stolen materials.					

Year 7: Term 3

Revision Sheet

How to find a 6 figure grid reference

6 FIGURE GRID REFERENCES

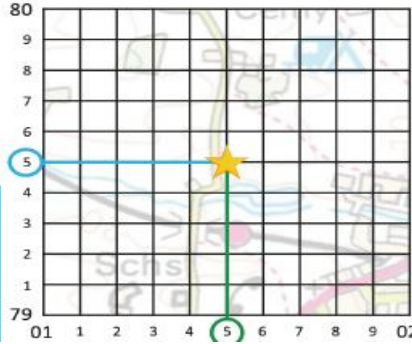
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example:

015 795

The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

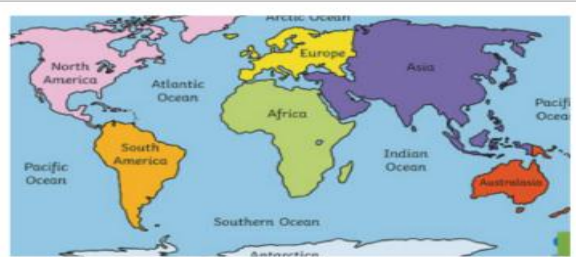
The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.



Geography Skills

ATLAS SKILLS

There are generally three main types of maps shown in an atlas:



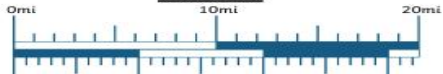
PHYSICAL MAPS these show topography/relief (the shape of the land) and other physical features such as rivers and lakes.

POLITICAL MAPS these show country borders, cities, transport links etc.

SCALE AND DISTANCE

OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250m in real life. On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its scale.

LINE SCALE



Using a line scale on a map is as easy as using a ruler. The important thing to remember is that a line scale shows measurements in km and the measurements on a ruler are in cm.

WORD SCALE

One centimeter on the map represents 3 kilometers on the ground. (1cm = 3 km)

Using the scale above, if we measure the distance on a map between two places with our ruler. The measurement is 4cm. We then have to multiply that measurement by 3 to calculate that the real distance between the two places is 12km.

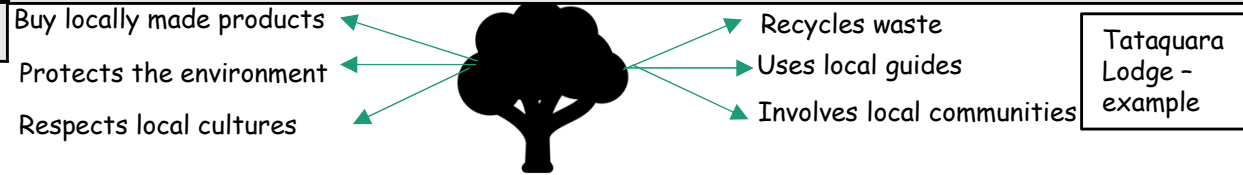
How can we measure development?

Brazil	
GNI per capita	14,810
Life expectancy at birth, years	76
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	14
Birth rate	13
Literacy rate adult, % aged 15+	92.6
Doctors per 1000 people	1.852
Mean years of schooling	15.2
Access to clean water %	86%

- **The development gap** is the difference between the most and least developed countries. This can either be differences in wealth or quality of life.
- **AC** = advanced country e.g. UK
- **EDC** = emerging developing country e.g. Brazil
- **LIDC** = low income developing country e.g. Brazil
- We can measure development using indicators. Indicators can be **social** e.g. literacy rates or **economic** e.g. GNI per capita



What are the benefits of eco tourism?



They did not have to cut down any new trees to build the lodge.	The surrounding area supplies the lodge with local food and produce, which further puts money back into the local economy.	It uses solar power to run lights, rather than burning fossil fuels to generate electricity which is better for the environment.
The food served in the lodge is all locally produced. This means that the food has not had to travel far, thereby reducing food miles.	The lodge creates and provides jobs for the local population. How does Tataquara lodge bring social, economic and environmental benefits to Brazil	As the lodge is owned by local tribes, any profit it makes goes to them rather than to a big foreign company.
Any extra money made from the lodge is invested in providing healthcare and an education for local people.	The lodge was built from local materials such as straw and wood that was found on lying on the ground in the local area.	Local people can make and sell crafts such as jewellery, and also perform traditional dances and songs.