

Knowledge organiser: Year 7 The Yorkshire Dales

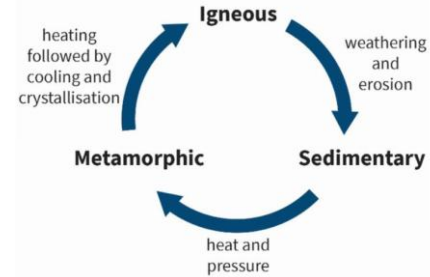
[What is a limestone landscape? - BBC Bitesize](#)

The Yorkshire Dales is in northern England. It has limestone scenery.

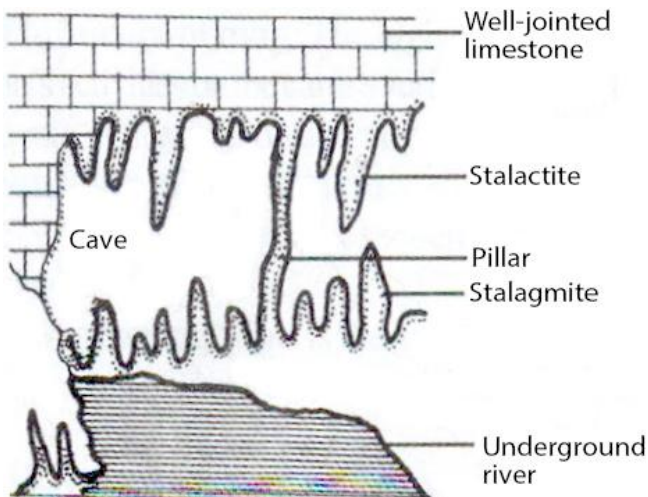
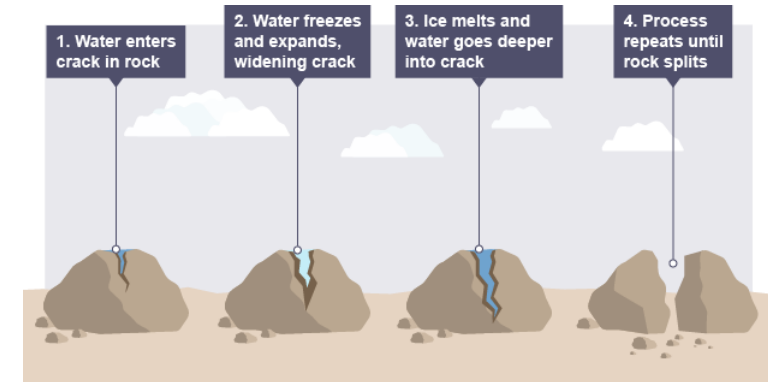
Limestone	A sedimentary rock, made up of calcium carbonate.
Weathering	The breakdown of rocks.
Carbonation	Chemical weathering. Acidic rainfall dissolves the calcium carbonate.
Limestone pavement	A flat surface with clints (blocks) and grykes (gaps). Formed by carbonation.
Limestone cave	Formed by carbonation. Found underground with stalactites and stalagmites (see diagram)
Quarrying	The removal of limestone from underground to use as a resource.
Igneous rock	Igneous rocks are formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
Sedimentary rock	Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed in layers by the deposition and compaction of sediments.
Metamorphic rock	Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock to new types of rock due to changes in heat and pressure.

[The rock cycle - The Earth and atmosphere - KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize](#)

The Rock Cycle



Freeze-thaw weathering



Problems of quarrying (see picture)

- The large hole is an eyesore
- Dust is created from blasting the rocks
- Noise is created from the blasting of rocks

Benefits of quarrying:

- 110 jobs created
- Limestone is used as building stone

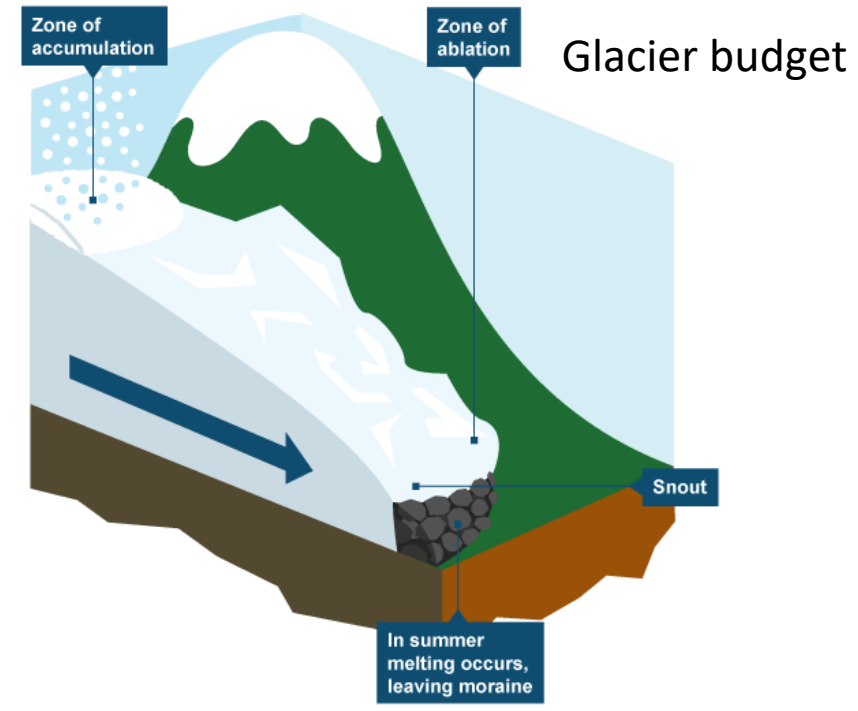
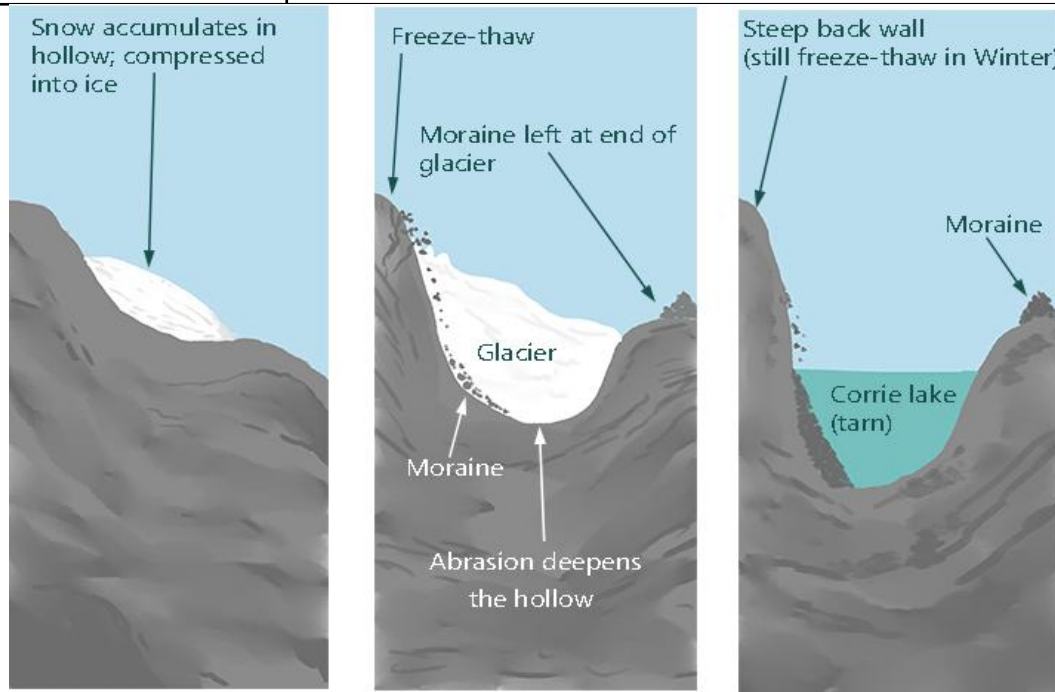


Knowledge organiser: Year 8 The Lake District

The Lake District is located in the North west of England. It is a glaciated area. 18,000 years ago, the ice melted and left behind new landforms.

[Glacial process guide for KS3 geography students - BBC Bitesize](#)
[Glacial landforms guide for KS3 geography students - BBC Bitesize](#)

Glacier	A large body of slow moving ice.
Accumulation	The inputs of snow into the glacier.
Ablation	The output of melting from the glacier.
Corrie	An armchair shaped hollow at the side of a mountain (see the diagram below for the formation of a Corrie).
Abrasion	The moraine in the glacier scratches the land (like sandpaper) as the glacier moves.
Plucking	The glacier sticks to the mountainside and as it moves it pulls out loose rock.
Moraine	The name given to rock on top of the glacier and inside the glacier.
Deposition	The process when the glacier melts and drops the moraine it is carrying.



Knowledge organiser: Year 8 Population

Population distribution	The spread of people.
Population density	The number of people living in a certain area.
Sparsely populated	Few people living in ana area.
Densely populated	Lots of people living in an area.
Birth rate	The number of babies born.
Death rate	The number of people that die.
Infant mortality rate	The number of babies that die before they are 1 years old.
Natural increase	When there are more births than deaths.
Natural decrease	When there are more deaths than births.
Migration	Moving home, can be within a country or to a new country. Due to push and pull factors, see the diagram.
Rural-urban migration	Leaving the countryside and moving to the city.
Migrant	A person moving home.
Refugee	A person fleeing an area for their safety.
Subsistence farming	Growing food for your family, not to sell.

Refugees - Yemen has been devastated by a war between Saudi-backed pro-government forces and the rebel Houthi movement. 3 million people have been forced to flee their homes because of increased violence in the country. Famine has affected 15 million.

Nearly 400,000 children suffer from severe malnutrition.

China's 'one child' policy

What was it?

A government policy in China that limited many families to only one child.

Why was it introduced?

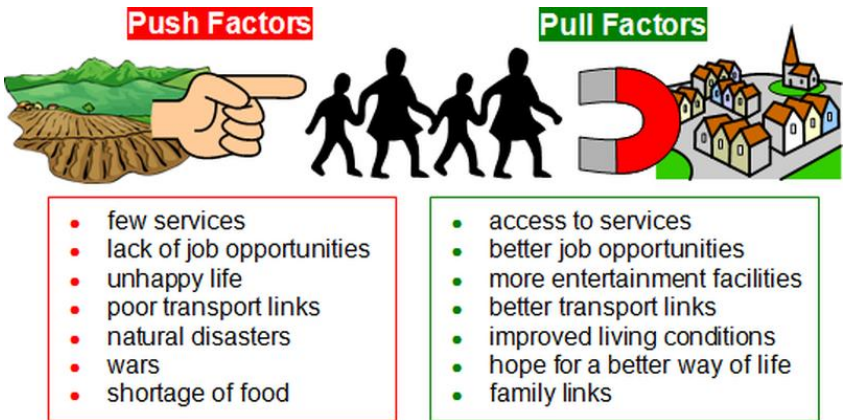
As China's population approached one billion in the late 1970s, the government became concerned about overpopulation, too many people and not enough resources. 400m births have been prevented by this policy. This means there are more resources to go around.

How was it enforced?

The government generally enforced it by providing financial and employment **incentives** to those who complied, making contraceptives widely available and **fining** those who broke the rules. Forced abortions and mass sterilisations were also used at times.

Why has the policy been abandoned?

The one-child policy is being abandoned. Experts warn that China will be the first economy to grow old before it gets rich largely due to the one-child policy. By 2050, more than a quarter of the population will be over 65.



Knowledge organiser: Year 8 Tropical rainforests

[Tropical rainforests guide for KS3 geography students - BBC Bitesize](#)

Tropical rainforests are located either side of the equator.

Layers of the Rainforest

Source: BBC

Emergent Layer

Consists of the tallest trees, some birds, and insects. No animals live here

Canopy Layer

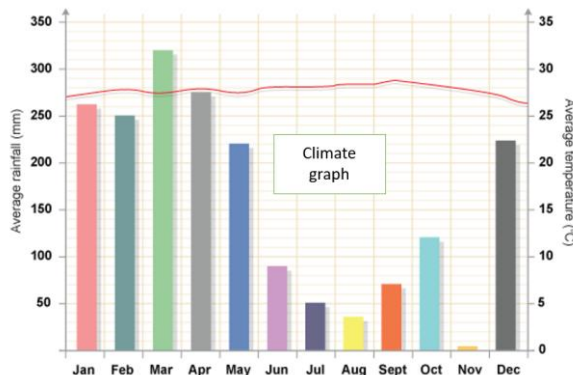
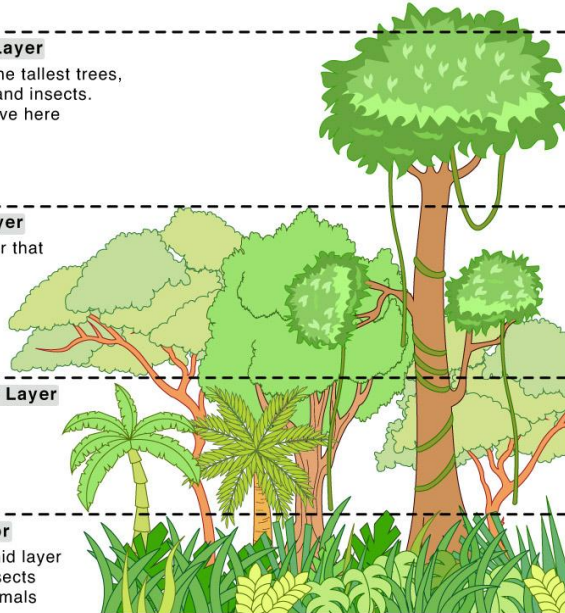
Thickest layer that hosts most flora and fauna

Understory Layer

Consists of young herbs, shrubs, and bushes

Forest Floor

Darkest, humid layer that hosts insects and giant animals

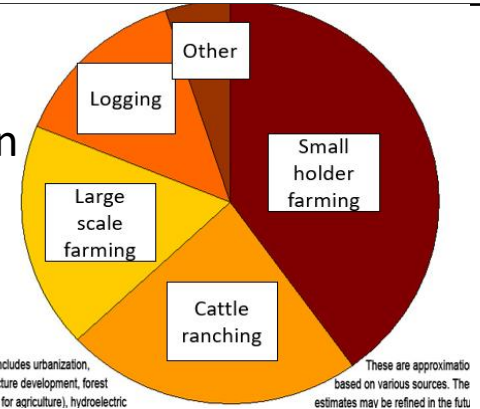


Study the climate graph.

Precipitation is shown by the bars. Temperature is shown by the line. The precipitation is 50mm in July. The temperature is 28C in July.

Climate	The temperature is warm all year with a lot of rainfall (2000mm a year).
Deforestation	Large areas of forest are cut down.
Drip tips	Leaves have drip tips so the water runs off, stopping the rot.
Buttress roots	Tall trees are supported with very large roots.
Lianas	a woody climbing plant that hangs from trees.

Causes of deforestation



Effects of deforestation

Palm oil is sold to make money.	More carbon dioxide is released into the air. This traps heat and makes the world warmer.
Soils become poorer because there are no leaves to rot and add nutrients.	Species of plants and animals start to die, this reduces the biodiversity and has an impact on the food chain.
Tribes lose their home and have to change their way of life.	Cattle are reared to sell as meat because people want hamburgers.