

Knowledge Check 1
Content

KS3 Knowledge Organiser - China

Key Terms

Densely populated	An area with a high population concentration e.g. towns and cities
Desert	An area with very low annual precipitation.
Hemisphere	Half of the Earth either north or south of the Equator
Human Feature	Something that is man-made
Physical Feature	Something that is naturally occurring
Population Distribution	a measurement of how many people are in an area.
Rural	An area of countryside
Sparsely populated	An area with a low population concentration e.g. the countryside
Urban	An area of town or city

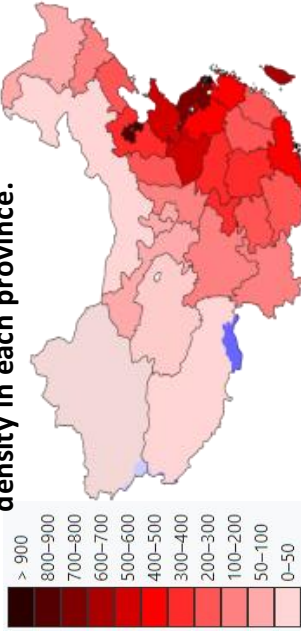
Where is China?

China is located in:

- The northern hemisphere,
- Eastern Asia
- To the north east of India
- To the south of Russia
- It has a coastline on the Pacific Ocean



Choropleth map showing China's population density in each province.



How is China's population distributed?

The east of China is densely populated. The west and north are sparsely populated.

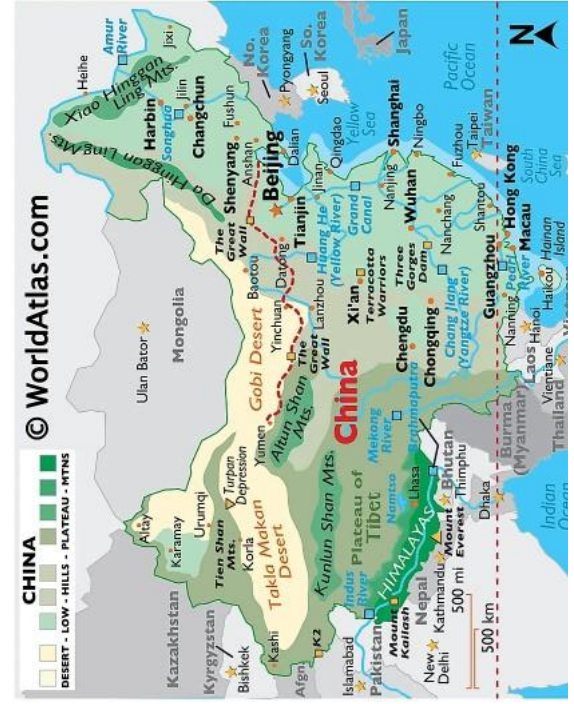
Why is China's population unevenly distributed?

Cold deserts such as the Gobi and Takla Makan are harsh environments and too cold/dry to grow many crops.



The east/south east has a tropical climate with hot summers and warm wet winters. Perfect for growing lots of crops. Relative flat land is good for building. Trading occurs along the coast.

The Himalayas in the south west are very high. High altitude areas suffer extreme weather, cold temperatures all year round, have poor soils and are difficult to build on.



What are the key human and physical features of China?

Human features	Physical features
Shanghai	Himalayas
Beijing	Yellow River
Chongqing	Gobi Desert
Great Wall	Takla Makan Desert
Three Gorges Dam	Yangtze River

Knowledge Check 2
Content

Key Terms

Abortion	When a pregnancy is terminated.
Adult Literacy	The percentage of adults who can read and write in a country
Birth Rate	The number of babies born per 1000 of the population per year
Death Rate	The number of people who die per 1000 of the population per year,
GNI per Capita	Gross National Income, total value of a country's economy divided by the population.
HDI	A development indicator that combines adult literacy, life expectancy and GNI per capita.
Life Expectancy	The average age people live to when born in a country.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another
Propaganda	Art created by a government with the aim of influencing people's behaviour.
Pull Factor	A positive reason that draws people into an area
Push factor	A negative reason that causes people to move away from an area.
Sterilisation	Removing a person's ability to have children.

Knowledge Check 3
Content

How developed is China?

Indicator	China
Life Expectancy	79
Birth Rate	7
Death Rate	7
GNI per Capita	\$12,850
HDI	0.788
Literacy Rate	99%

- China is **JUST** a HIC (High Income Country)
- It has a very high literacy rate.
- The life expectancy is only 2 years less than that of the UK.
- The birth rate of China is now very low.

What is rural to urban migration?

Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to the city. In China around 50 million people make this move each year.

Why does rural to urban migration occur?



Push: People leave rural areas to escape

- Unemployment
- Shortages of food (dry climate so poor yields)
- Risk of disease (few clinics available)
- Lack services

Pull: Many migrate to the city to find:

- Wide range of jobs (business attracted to cities)
- Higher wages
- Good health care
- Improved education

KS3 Knowledge Organiser - China

Impacts of rural to urban migration

Social	Economic	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough housing • Cramped living conditions • Women migrants often turn to prostitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs are poorly paid and back breaking e.g. Bang-Bang men • There aren't enough jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge amounts of untreated sewage are released into the Yangtze • Smog is very common.

Why did China introduce the OCP?

The OCP was introduced in 1979 to try and slow population growth and avoid the worst effects of overpopulation.

How was it enforced/encouraged?

Follow the rules and:

1. First child receives a free higher education.
2. Adult are encouraged to be sterilised after first pregnancy.
3. Access to priority housing, pension, family benefits.
4. Increased likelihood of promotion for both parents in the workplace.
5. Free access to contraception appointments and birth control.

Break the rules and:

1. Granny police reports.
2. Second child will not receive state funded health care or education.
3. Second children born will be unregistered.
4. No tax breaks
5. Heavy fines.
6. Destruction of property.
7. Confiscated belongings.
8. Forced abortions.

What were the impacts of the OCP?

- 400 million excess births were avoided
- Gender imbalance – 40 million more men than women
- Huge pressure on individuals to look after their parents and grandparents.
- Children have been spoilt

Knowledge Check 1
Content

- Key terms:**
- Coltan** Mineral mined in the DRC that creates Tantalum
- DRC** Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Employment Sector** Job types categorised into either the primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary sector.
- Exploitation** Using someone unfairly to benefit from their work
- E-waste** Electronic equipment that has been discarded
- Export** Goods produced in a country that are sold and sent to other countries.
- Foxconn** Taiwanese electronics company that produces Apple products
- Import** Goods that are brought in from other countries
- Interdependence** To rely on others
- Militia** An armed fighting group made of non-professional soldiers
- Primary Sector** Jobs involving taking raw materials from the earth e.g. farming, mining etc.
- Quaternary Sector** Jobs involving high tech research and development e.g. robotics engineer etc.
- Secondary Sector** Jobs involving manufacturing/making products e.g. factory worker etc.
- Tertiary Sector** Jobs involving selling products or services e.g. doctor, teacher etc.
- TNC** Transnational Corporation, a large company that operates in many different countries

Knowledge Check 2
Content

What is globalisation?
Globalisation is the process of the world becoming more interconnected.

What are the different types of globalisation?

Social: Growth of online networks such as Facebook and communication	Cultural: The spread of news, tourism, music and films.
Globalisation	
Economic: TNCs manufacturing and transporting goods globally.	Political: Groups of countries working together e.g. the UN

What are the different job sectors?

Extracting raw materials Manufacturing and industry Service sector Research and development

Primary sector **Secondary sector** **Tertiary sector** **Quaternary sector**

Can you tell a country's development level based on job sectors?

Large proportion of primary sector workers = LIC

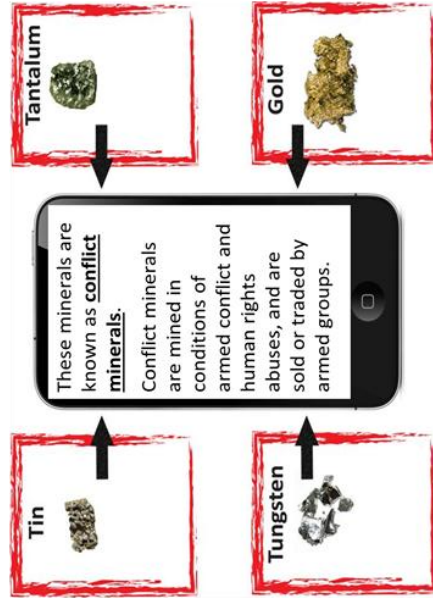
Large proportion of tertiary sector workers = HIC

KS3 Knowledge Organiser - Globalisation

What are the advantages to producing goods in LIC's?

- Cheap labour** **Incentives** **Transportation** **Large markets**
- Cheap labour means products can be created for less money allowing for bigger profits.
- Some LICs offer TNCs tax breaks or in return for operating in their countries.
- The global transportation network is very robust and it is cheap to transport goods from LICs to HICs
- LICs with large populations re potential new markets for TNCs.

What minerals are used in our mobile phones?



- Tin is used to solder components
- Gold coats wires for efficient conductivity
- Tungsten makes the phone vibrate#.
- Tantalum holds charge.

Knowledge Check 2
Content



Where is the DRC?

- Located on the Equator in central Africa
- Has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean
- Borders Angola to the south and Rwanda to the east.

Why is the DRC important?

There is a large amount of coltan and the mining is funding a civil war within the country

What is the life of a miner like in the DRC?

- Miners pay a fee to work in the mines
- The work is dangerous due to armed groups, disease and mine collapses.
- They don't make enough money to leave the mines.
- Many miners die prematurely

The mines also **pollute rivers** and cause **deforestation**.

Knowledge Check 3
Content

What is Foxconn's role in the phone industry?

- Foxconn is a Taiwanese company with a factory in Shenzhen China, they manufacture Apple's products
- It employs over 450,000 people in the one factory

What is it like working in Foxconn?

Negatives

- Workers at Foxconn are expected to work 12 hour shifts
- The work is boring and repetitive
- There's a high turn over of staff so its hard to make friends
- Managers verbally abuse employees
- Dormitories are small and are shared by 8 people.
- 17 workers have taken their own lives, in response to this suicide nets have been installed
- Workers are banned from speaking on the production line

Positives:

- Workers can make up to \$450 a month, this is good pay compared to other electrical goods manufacturers and compared to their lives working on farms before.
- They have Sundays off so there is opportunity to socialise and leave the campus
- Foxconn has offered a staff counselling service



What is the quaternary industry?

High-tech research and development of things like biotechnology, robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), battery technology etc.

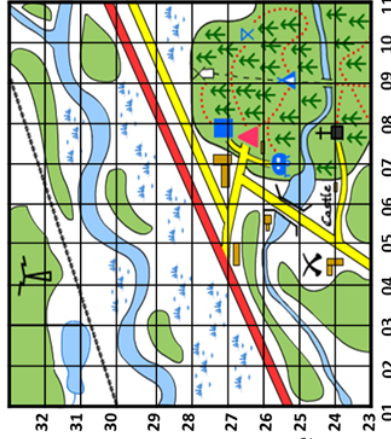
What are Science Parks?

An area devoted to scientific research or the development of science-based or technological industries. These require:

- Good transport links
- Cutting edge facilities
- Well-educated workforce

4 Figure Grid References

The **first** two digits are called the **easting**, this is the number along the top or bottom of the map. This is the **LEFT** hand side of the square we are looking for



The **second** two digit number is called the **northing**. This is the number at the side of the map. This is the line at the **BOTTOM** of the square we are looking for

What happens to our e-waste?

Legally, all our broken electricals should be destroyed and recycled in the UK, but some makes it's way to west Africa to be recycled by burning the cables to reveal the copper.

Knowledge Check 1
Content

Key terms:

- Abrasion** Where loose rocks transported by the glacier scrape along the ground like sandpaper
- Arête** A thin jagged ridge formed between two or more corries
- Contour Line** A line on a map which shows height of the land
- Corrie** Chair-shaped hollows in a hillside
- Erosion** The wearing away of the land by a moving force
- Freeze-thaw Weathering** Where water freezes in the cracks opening them up and eventually breaking them
- Glaciation** The process of glaciers moving across a landscape, altering the shape of the ground
- Glacier** A large mass of ice that flows very slowly under the force of gravity
- National Park** A protected area of outstanding natural beauty
- Plucking** Where rocks are pulled from the hills as water freezes to them
- Ribbon Lake** A lake that has formed in a depression within a u-shaped valley
- Tarn** A small lake in a corrie
- Tourism** Tourism is the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business purposes
- U-shaped Valley** A steep-sided but flat bottomed valley

Knowledge Check 2
Content

Why has tourism grown over time?

- Technology improvements
- Higher wages
- Labour saving devices
- Paid holiday leave
- Improvements to transport



Where is the Lake District?

In the north west of England, in the county of Cumbria. It lies 50km north of Blackpool and 90km north west of Manchester

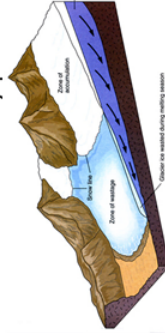
Why do people visit the Lake District?

Hills, lakes, villages, water sports, hiking, lake cruises, adventurous activities, camping, history etc.

How do Glaciers form and move?

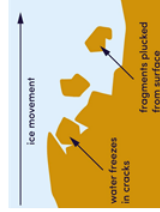
Snow falls and gets compacted into ice. Gravity pulls the ice downhill

- snowfall > melt = advance
- melt > snowfall = retreat



What glacial processes occur here?

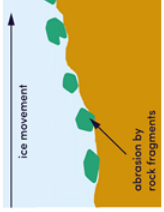
Plucking - Where rocks are pulled from the hills as water freezes to them



1 **2** **3** **Freeze-thaw Weathering** - Where water freezes in the cracks opening them up and eventually breaking them



Abrasion - Where loose rocks transported by the glacier scrape along the ground like sandpaper



KS3 Knowledge Organiser - Tourism

What landforms form in the Lake District?

- U-shaped valleys (e.g. Great Langdale)
- Corries/Tarns (e.g. Red Tarn)
- Ribbon lakes (e.g. Thirlmere)
- Arêtes (e.g. Striding Edge)

What are the characteristics of a u-shaped valley?

- Steep sided valley
- Flat valley floor



How is it formed?

Snow fills the valley > compacts into ice > as the glacier moves down the valley, plucking and abrasion erode the valley > depressions fill to form ribbon lakes

What are the characteristics of a corrie?

- 3 steep sides (chair shaped)
- Open at the front
- Possibly a tarn in the hollow



How is it formed?

Snow fills a hollow > compacts into ice > as the glacier moves rotationally freeze-thaw weathering, plucking and abrasion erode the hollow

What are the characteristics of an arête?

- Narrow, jagged ridge
- Steep-sided



How is it formed?

Two corries being eroded back to back > leaves a ridge

What are the impacts of tourism here?

Positive

- Brings jobs
- Tourism taxes improve facilities
- Increase demand for locally produced goods

Negative

- Increased footpath erosion
- Increased traffic congestion
- Overcrowding
- House prices rise
- Noise can scare wildlife

Key terms: Knowledge Check 3 Content

- Antarctic Treaty** An agreement that makes it as a peaceful zone for scientific research and prohibits military activities
- Biodiversity** The amount of different living things in an area
- Carbon Sink** Something that absorbs more CO₂ than it emits
- Convictional Rainfall** Rainfall caused by the sun heating the Earth's surface
- Deforestation** The cutting down of trees to clear an area of forest
- Ecotourism** Responsible travel to natural areas protecting the local economy and environment
- Extreme Tourism** Tourism that involves dangerous activities in remote locations
- IAATO** An organisation that regulates and promotes safe, environmentally responsible travel
- Mahogany** A type of tropical hardwood
- Sustainability** To be able to continue with something indefinitely
- Tropical Rainforest** A hot, wet, dense forest with lots of rainfall and plant and animal diversity

Where do you find rainforests?

- Between 15°N/S of the Equator

Where is the Amazon rainforest?

In northern parts of South America, covering Brazil, Peru, Colombia etc.



What is the climate like in the Amazon?

- Hot all year round (approx. 28°C)
- High levels of rainfall (over 2000mm)

Why is the climate like this?

- It is hot as the sun's rays are more concentrated near the Equator
- It is wet due to convectional rainfall as the air is rising, causing condensation > clouds > rain

What are rainforests like?

- High biodiversity
- Different layers of plant life
- Incredibly tall trees (>50m)
- Dark in the lower layers

Why is deforestation taking place?



Why are rainforests important?

- >50% of world's biodiversity
- House local tribes
- Give us oxygen
- Provide medicinal ingredients
- Act as a global carbon sink

How is Refugio Amazonas, Peru sustainable?

Social	Economic	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money improves living standards in the area • Local children have education and training • Health centres are set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locals are employed • Provides a market for locally produced goods • Profits are shared with local tribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste is minimised • The forest is conserved • Uses renewable energy • Uses local materials to build

KS3 Knowledge Organiser - Tourism

What groups of people try in extreme tourism?

- Around 30 years old
- Unmarried
- Without children
- Look for challenge/risk

What is Antarctica's climate like?

- Very cold – nearly always below 0°C
- Very dry – very little precipitation



Why is the climate like this?

- Cold** - The sun's rays less concentrated at the poles
- Altitude is high due to thickness of the ice
- Dry** - Air sinks at the poles, so no condensation > no clouds

What has happened to the number of Antarctic tourists in the last 70 years?

- Increased rapidly since the 1990s
- Mostly people from HICs (wealthiest people)

What activities do they do on Antarctica?



What are the impacts of tourism here?

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased appreciation of nature • Money can aid conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on nesting patterns • Contamination of soil • Oil spills from boats

What rules are in place to reduce impacts?

- The IAATO used the Antarctic Treaty to regulate tourism
- No removal of any items e.g. fossils, rocks etc.
- Do not feed the wildlife
- Do not walk on any vegetation