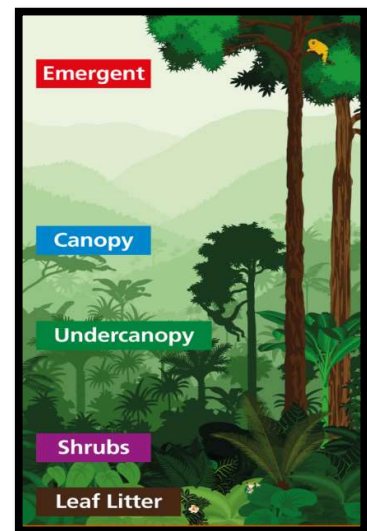


Year 8 Assessment 2 Geography Revision

Key words- Learn the word and the definition.

- **Development** = A process of change in a country in terms of its economic growth, use of technology and quality of life.
- **Development Indicator** = These measure how developed a country may be. They can either be social or economic.
- **Literacy Rate** = The percentage of people in a population who can read and write.
- **Gross National Income** = The total income earned by a country in a year.
- **Birth Rate** = The number of births per 1,000 people each year.
- **Deforestation** = The removal of trees from rainforests and wooded areas.
- **Desert** = A desert is a barren area of landscape where little rainfall occurs and, consequently, living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life.
- **Sustainable** = The ability to maintain a process over time whilst doing little or no harm to the environment.

Layers of a Tropical Rainforest



Continents



Deforestation in the Tropical Rainforest (Exploitation)

There are many reasons why the rainforests are being destroyed.



Overpopulation

As population grows, trees are cleared to make room for settlements.



Farming & Agriculture

Trees are cleared to create space for crops and grazing livestock.



Logging

Trees are felled to harvest timber for profit. Roads must also be built to access logging sites, requiring further deforestation.



Energy Development

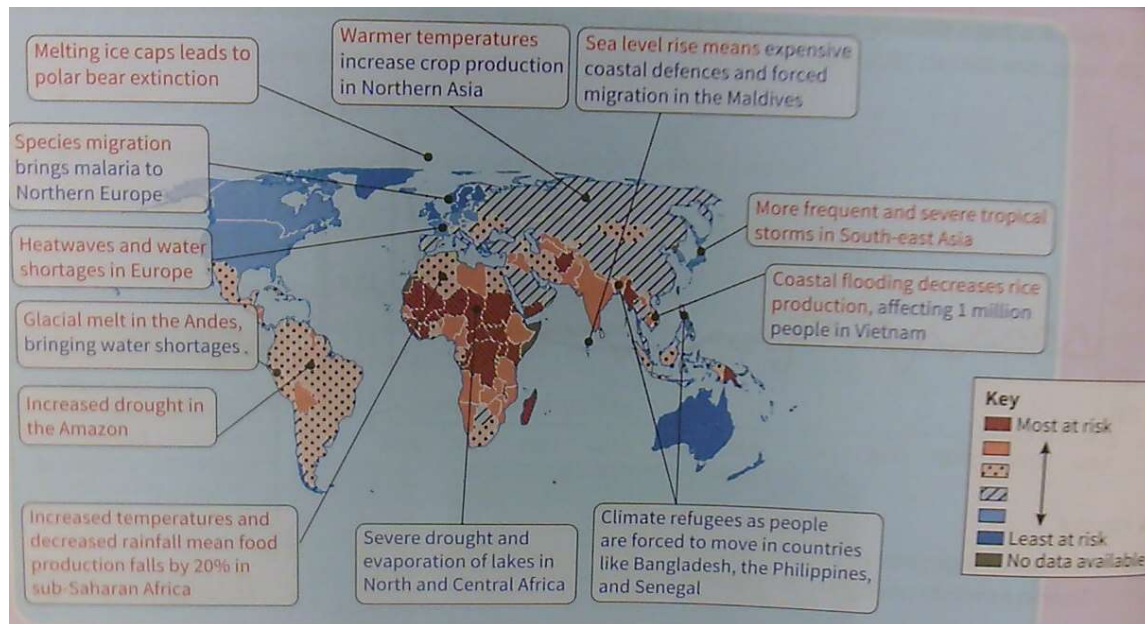
Forests are flooded to build dams for hydroelectric power (HEP), and areas are razed to make way for biofuel crops.



Mining

Trees are cleared to dig for valuable minerals, such as coal and gold.

Energy- The impacts of using fossil fuels on people and the environment



Distribution of Hot Deserts- where are they?

Hot Deserts are found between 20° north and 30° south of the Equator, where hot, dry air sinks and causes cloud-free conditions.

The characteristics of Hot Deserts- what are they like?



Rainfall levels are low and unpredictable- it may not rain for years at a time.
Averages are less than 250mm per year.



It is extremely hot in the day but cold at night, as there are no clouds to stop heat loss. Daily temperatures can range between 35-40°C in summer.

Desert Adaptations

**Hint- Remember to link adaptations to the climate of the desert. How does having a certain adaptation help the plant or animal survive the low levels of rainfall, the extremely high daytime temperatures and cold overnight temperatures?*

Plant Adaptations

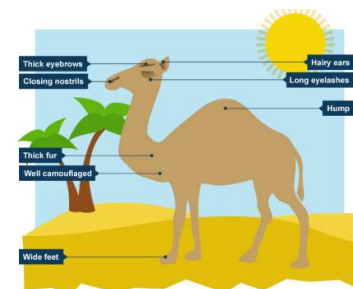
Desert plants have had to adapt to the intense heat and dry soil.



Succulents, such as cacti and aloe, can store water in their fleshy leaves or stems. Their small, waxy leaves help to minimise water loss through transpiration. Some succulents may have toxins and sharp spines to deter thirsty animals. Plant roots are either long and deep to reach underground water supplies or short and shallow to collect surface water when it rains.

Animal Adaptations

Desert animals have adapted to intense heat, a lack of water, sandy surfaces and cold nights.



- Store fat in their humps to sustain them when food and water are scarce.
- Their long eyelashes protect against sandstorms.
- Fur to protect against sunburn in the intense heat and to help stay warm when temperatures decrease at night.
- Thin hair on stomach to help heat escape from their body and to keep it cool.
- Dry dung to help maximise the amount of water in their body when rainfall levels are low.

