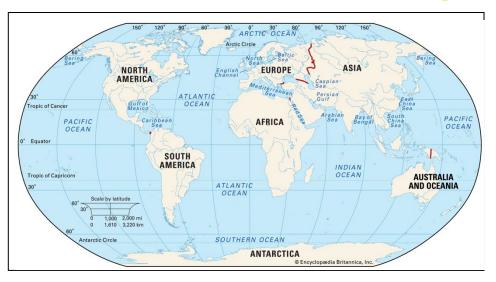
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Section A Knowledge Retrieval		
1	What type of geography involves the study of the natural environment?	Physical
2	What does the acronym HIC stand for?	High Income Country
3	What does the acronym HDI stand for?	Human Development Index
4	How are Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan collectively known?	Asian Tigers
5	What type of diagram is used to show the population structure of a country?	Population pyramid
6	Which country introduced a 'One child policy' in 1979 to limit population growth?	China
7	What is the thin outer layer of the Earth known as?	The crust
8	What theory about tectonic plates did Alfred Wegener prove?	Continental drift
9	What type of natural disaster is caused by an undersea earthquake?	Tsunami
10	In which continent is the Sahara Desert found?	Africa





Section B: Knowledge of place

Key places – Year 8 Geography

Kolkata – a city in India, in the continent of Asia

Volcan de Fuego – a volcano in Guatemala, in the continent of South America

Kampala – the capital city of Uganda, in the continent of Africa

Beijing— the capital city of China, in the continent of Asia

Tohoku – a region in Japan, in the continent of Asia

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Section C OS Map Skills

You will have an **OS map** extract of Edale Moor in the Peak District, Derbyshire, England. You will need to interpret the OS map. Can you calculate the 4-figure and 6-figure grid references of specific locations? Can you identify the direction travelled between two locations? Can you identify contour lines on the map? Can you identify transport links based on the OS map symbol?

Section D Geographical data

You will have two population pyramids showing the **population structure of Uganda in 2019 and the predicted population structure in 2050.** How is the population structure predicted to change? Can you provide evidence to prove this link? Can you explain why this change will happen?

Knowledge to help you! Uganda currently has a youthful population as a large proportion of the county is under the age of 30. This is due to:

- Limited access to contraception
- Large families to ensure that there are enough workers to earn money for the family
- Poor quality healthcare in rural areas of Uganda, leading to a low life expectancy

You will also have a **choropleth map showing the percentage population increase in the UK's regions between 2001 and 2011.** Can you interpret the choropleth map? Can you identify the various regions of the UK?

Finally, in this section you will have **two figures showing the effects of volcanic eruptions**. You will need to use these figures and a case study to explain the effects of volcanic eruptions. **Can you categorise the effects as positive or negative and social, economic or environmental?**

Section E	"The greatest cause of a development gap is war." To what extent do you agree? You have to explain why some people might agree with this		
Extended	opinion and why other people might disagree with this opinion. Then you explain what your opinion is?		
Writing	Arguments in favour	Arguments against	
	War leads a to a high death rate, meaning that there are fewer workers earning	Physical factors also cause the development gap, for example if	
	money to improve the GDP	a country has a dry climate this can affect economic activity	
	War leads to the destruction of property, meaning that business and economic	Political corruption can cause the development gap	
	activity are disrupted and money is spent on repairing these damaged properties	Being landlocked can cause the development gap by making	
	War leads to difficulty trading with other countries	trade more difficult	