

## Year Seven Summer Term Exam: Guidance Material

### Where do people live and why?

There are seven major continents, only six are permanently inhabited. Antarctica has no 'full time' residents, only scientists living there for 3-4 months of the year. The climate isn't very welcoming for starters!!!

Warning: Always check any information you get from the internet with a second source to be sure. I found this lovely map, but it has been wrongly labelled! There is NOT a continent called Australia. The continent is called Oceania or Australasia.



Coastal areas are popular places to live. Here are some reasons why....

- a) The land is usually flat, so is easier to live, build and farm on
- b) There are often industries, factories and businesses close by, so the chance of employment (getting a job) is greater
- c) Transport and travel overseas is easier and quicker
- d) In hotter areas, there are usually cool, refreshing sea breezes to make life more comfortable
- e) The sea provides a food source (fish) for humans and a water source (cooling) for factories and power stations
- f) The sea can be used to create electricity

## Densely vs Sparsely populated.

Some small areas are very popular and contain lots of people, these are described as being **densely populated** or crowded.

Bigger areas with fewer people are described as being **sparsely populated**

## Population Change

Over time, the World's population has increased. To show this change, Geographers would ***always use a line graph***. 'Time' is plotted on the 'x axis' (along the bottom) and 'change' on the 'y axis' (up the side).

Population change (growth) happens when the Death Rate drops (lower than the Birth rate). This might be due to better living conditions or diet (people have enough to eat so stay fitter and healthier); the discovery of cures or technology (people can survive diseases). Improved access to clean water and health centres also helps as does health and safety rules in the work place.

## Country Differences in population change

MEDCs (also called Advanced Countries) tend to have slow or no growth populations. This is because their birth rates are lower. Birth rates are lower as women marry later as they want to go to university and have a career, before settling down. They often use contraception. Whilst this helps to stop over-crowding, it does mean that their populations are slowly ageing and there might not be enough economically active people (workers) to do all of the jobs and pay taxes to the government.

LEDCs (sometimes called LIDCs) have positive growth rates as although their death rates drop, their birth rates are still higher. This is because children are needed to help support the family as they get older. If population growth gets too much too fast then there could be some problems eg shortage of water, energy and food; more pressure on the health and education systems. It could even mean that there aren't enough jobs or houses to go round.

## **Migration**

This is the movement of people from one place to another. Some people are 'pushed' into moving as their place is no longer a good place to be. Some people are 'pulled' to other areas by the prospects of better jobs and wages.

For example, the Lithuanian people who moved to the UK, did so because wages were higher there and so there was a better quality of life (in Lithuania, the average salary is only £700 a month (approx. £1800 in the UK).

Unemployment in UK is less than the 13% it is in Lithuania. Finally, the fact they can speak English helps make them fit in to life and jobs better.

## **Africa – what and where?**

A continent located south of Europe, divided up into 54 countries, although only 53 are recognised as belonging to the African Union. Some famous natural features include.... The Sahara desert, Mount Kilimanjaro, the Great Rift Valley and the river Nile.

## **Africa's climate**

Climate is best drawn as a climate graph. The bars represent the amount of rainfall and the line tells us what the temperature is like. Generally, the climate is a lot warmer than ours due to its location either side of the Equator. Rainfall is a bit more complicated – some places get it all year round, some have a rainy (wet) season and a dry season. The amount of rain depends on whether or not there is any cloud. No clouds = no rain.

Temperature and rainfall changes can affect how hot/cold it is and how dry/wet it is, which then affects what types of crops can be grown and when. These are called physical factors because they are linked to the environment. The availability of resources, like gas, coal and oil also affect whether an area has enough resources to support its people.

Some factors are human and these also affect where people live and why. For example, cost of the land – if it is expensive, then maybe fewer people can afford to live in a place, perhaps the place is difficult to get to .....

## Global futures – how might where we live change in the future?

Climate change will play a big part in deciding this. Both Africa and Svalbard will be affected, but to varying degrees and for different reasons.

Africa will be affected because some countries will become even hotter and drier and won't be able to support people as crops will be affected by drought, leaving them hungry and at risk of starvation.

Svalbard's landscape will become smaller as ice caps melt. Polar bears will have their habitats affected due to the ice melt and could become endangered if they use more energy trying to capture their prey (seals & fish). If temperatures warm up at Svalbard, some farming might become possible.

### Why will this happen?

Climate change caused by the burning of fossil fuels is the big problem. It releases CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere, which accelerates the greenhouse effect; trapping more of the sun's rays, resulting in increased temperatures

Svalbard: The polar bears are not designed for long distance swimming so need time on ice to rest, this will be less possible if ice caps melt. Warmer temps make photosynthesis more possible enabling food crops to be grown.

### The Solution?

(These are just a handful of possible solutions – you need to be able to talk about solutions at all three scales in your exam)

**Individuals:** be more energy efficient; walk or use public transport instead of the car; avoid use of fossil fuels; avoid wasting energy

**Nationally:** The Government could invest in renewable energy sources like wind and solar then convince us to switch to them

**Globally:** countries agree targets for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction and sign a contract so that they stick to it