

SUBJECT: Geography

UNIT: Year 8 - Icy World



What is Glaciation?

A glacier is a large river of ice that is formed on land and moves slowly due to gravity. The Zone of Accumulation is the area where more ice forms than melts in a glacier. Corries are often the starting point of a glacier. Erosion and weathering by abrasion, plucking and freeze-thaw action will gradually make the hollow bigger. Gravity encourages the ice to move.

How has glaciation affected the UK?

Inter-glacial period - an interval of warmer global temperatures lasting thousands of years.

Corries - bowl shaped hollows with a steep back wall and hollow, forming an armchair shape.

Arêtes and Pyramidal peaks - where 2 corries occur back to back. As these corries erode backwards they steepen the back walls in both corries, which eventually leaves a steep knife edged ridge called an Arête. Where 3 or more corries erode backwards towards one another, this can create a Pyramidal peak

Drumlins - smooth mounds of deposited material that are formed parallel to the direction of the movement of the glacier.

20,000 years ago ice covered a lot of the UK. Temperatures remained below 0°C which allowed the ice to remain on the land all year. In the coldest periods, the ice would have been hundreds of metres thick, and reached as far south as London. Glaciers and ice sheets scoured the landscape, wearing away the rocks to form glacial landscapes.

How do glaciers shape the landscape?

Striations are a series of ridges, furrows or linear marks carved out by angular debris embedded in the base of the glacier. Plucking - rocks become frozen into the bottom and sides of the glacier. As the glacier moves downhill it 'plucks' the rocks frozen into the glacier from the ground. Glacial abrasion is the surface wear achieved by individual clasts, or rocks of various sizes, contained within ice or by subglacial sediment as the glacier slides over bedrock.

What are Corries and how are they formed?

A corrie is an armchair-shaped hollow found on the side of a mountain. This is where a glacier forms. Snow collects in a sheltered hollow on the side of a mountain. The snow doesn't melt in the summer because it is high up, sheltered and cold. Every winter, more snow collects in the hollow. This becomes compacted and the air is squeezed out leaving ice.

How did glaciation shape the landscape of the UK?

A ribbon lake is a large, narrow lake occupying a U-shaped valley. Hanging valleys are created where smaller valleys meet the main glaciated valley. As glaciers move downhill they change V-shaped valleys into U-shaped valleys.

Can transportation and deposition create glacial landforms?

Around 10,000 years ago as the ice age advance began to melt, glacial deposits or drift were left behind. These glacial deposits were of two kinds: Till and Fluvioglacial. Drumlins are oval hills of unsorted till which form in groups called swarms. Moraines are mounds of poorly sorted till where rock debris has been dumped by melting ice or pushed by moving ice to transport it across the land before being dropped by the glacier. Terminal moraines are ridges of unsorted material at the snout of the glacier. They mark the furthest point reached by the ice sheet or glacier.

How has glaciation impacted the Lake District?

The amount a country sells and makes is called economic activity. Tourism is the main source of income for Lake District economy. Forestry, tourism, hill sheep farming and dams and reservoirs are all part of economic activity within the Lake District.

SUBJECT: Geography

UNIT: Year 8 – World Development



What is Development?

Development is an improvement in living standards through the better use of resources.

Economic – This is the progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.

Social – This is the improvement in people's standard of living. **Environmental** – advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Measuring Development

Development indicators are used to compare and understand a country's level of development. **LIC's** – low income country.

NEE's – Newly Emerging Economic. **HIC's** – High Income Country.

Indicator examples include:

Employment type - % of population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors

Gross Domestic Product per capita – total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.

Gross National Income per capita – average gross national income per person, per year in \$

Infant mortality – number of children who die before reaching 1 years old per 1000 babies born.

Literacy rate - % of people over the age of 15 who can read and write.

Life expectancy – The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

HDI – Human development Index – a number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person to score a country's development – more reliable as more variables used.

Causes of uneven development

Development is globally uneven with most HIC's located in Europe, North America and Oceania.

Most NEE's are located in Asia and South America, whilst most LIC's are in Africa.

Development can also vary within countries too.

Physical factors affecting uneven development:

- ✓ **Natural resources** – fuel sources such as oil, access to safe water.
- ✓ **Natural Hazards** – risk of tectonic hazards – frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.
- ✓ **Climate** – Reliability on rain to farm, extreme climates affects health, can attract tourists.

Human factors affecting uneven development:

- ✓ **Aid** – help key projects such as education, healthcare and infrastructure – countries can rely on it.
- ✓ **Trade** – countries that export more than importing improve their economy. Trading goods and services makes more money than trading raw materials.
- ✓ **Education** – better education created a more skilled workforce, people then earn more money – paying more taxes to help a country develop.
- ✓ **Health** – lack of clean water and healthcare means more people suffering diseases and ill health = these people cannot work and contribute less to the economy.
- ✓ **Politics** – corruption in governments affects investment and stability of the country.
- ✓ **History** – Colonialism helped Europe develop but slowed down other countries. Those countries that industrialised first are now even more developed.

Consequences of uneven development

Wealth – People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed.

Health – Better healthcare means people live longer in more developed countries.

Migration – Working aged people will move to developed countries to seek a better quality of life – leaving a lack of working people paying tax in less developed countries.

Fairtrade

Four important benefits: (1) *stable prices* that cover the costs of sustainable production. (2) *Market access* that enables buyers to trade with producers who would otherwise be excluded from market. (3) Producers are involved in decisions that affect their future. (4) Assistance for producer organisations to understand more about market conditions and trends and to develop knowledge, skills and resources to exert more control and influence over their lives.

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