



1. Work at Home Booklet

- Complete tasks in the 'Work at Home' Booklet. Write in the booklet. Stick to timing guidelines.

2. Quizzes on Yacapaca.com

Visit <https://yacapaca.com> and complete quizzes.

The 'Mercia Exceptional Circumstances' quiz is huge, and can be completed once per day, or until you achieve 100%. Other shorter quizzes will also be available, usually with a limit of 6 attempts.

Please note: These are designed to help you recall information. Stick to your school timetable and do not spend too long on quizzes. Revisit booklets to support your chances of improved scores in later attempts (See Instruction 3).

Sign up by following the instructions below:

- Visit <https://yacapaca.com> and click, **I'm a student**
- For your first visit, ignore the username and password. Instead, enter the access key as appropriate:

Year 7: NNGRDG

Year 8: WQBUNN

- Enter your name details and decide a username and password. We recommend using school username and password details to keep things simple!
- Complete quizzes!

*Use the same username and password each time you login. This will keep your scores together and earn you more 'points'!

3. Previous booklets

- Find all of your previous booklets and put them in chronological order.
- ***Focus re-working through units where your quiz answers are relatively weak!
You can then re-attempt the quiz questions on Yacapaca.**
- This can include re-reading texts, completing knowledge questions and quizzes. Can you remember the theory and examples?



4. **Using BBC Bitesize Resources**

Visit the Geography BBC Bitesize KS3 pages and make notes in your exercise books. Focus on the topics we have studied to secure your knowledge

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zrw76sg>

Names of relevant BBC Bitesize Topics	
Year 7	Year 8
Urban Environments	Natural Hazards
Weather and Climate	Development
Globalisation, Trade and Interdependence	Rivers and Water
<i>Glacial landscapes (Summer Term)</i>	Population and Migration
<i>Ecosystems (Summer Term)</i>	<i>Coastal Landscapes (Summer Term)</i>

* The BBC's Bitesize daily lessons are also an excellent source of learning. These include well structured video clips, information in texts as well as many tasks to complete to consolidate knowledge.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

5. **Using National Oak Academy Resources**

* The government advised tasks on National Oak Academy are a good source of lesson materials. Teachers talk you through important knowledge and use lots of quizzes to consolidate your knowledge.

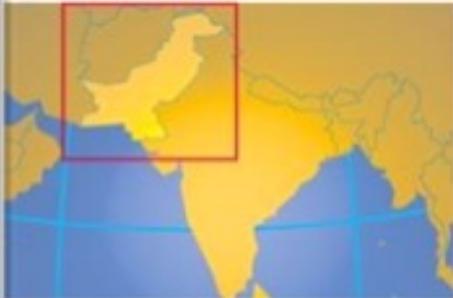
<https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/year-7#schedule>

Begin with the Year 7 lessons at the bottom of the page above. Start at the start because these lessons are sequenced, meaning you must start with lesson 1! For example, lesson 1 is called 'mapmaking'

6. 'Place Profiling' great places

- Create some detailed fact files about specific places we regularly study. An example for Pakistan is shown below. Examples for you to create include:
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo, including its capital city Kinshasa
 - India, including the 'Silicon Valley' city of Bengaluru
 - Brazil, including its Amazon River and Amazon Rainforest
 - China, including its large sea port city of Shanghai
 - UK, including the alpha global city of London as well as our home, Sheffield

Pakistan



Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Capital Islamabad

Population 193 million

Area 796,095 sq km (307,374 sq miles), excluding Kashmir

Major languages English, Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi

Major religion Islam

Life expectancy 65 years (men), 67 years (women)

Currency Pakistani Rupee

UN, World Bank

Pakistan is in South Asia. Its southern coastline is on the Arabian Sea, which is part of the Indian Ocean. Pakistan is bordered by Afghanistan, China, India and Iran. The largest cities are Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.

Pakistan became an Independent Country in 1947. Before this, it was part of the British Empire.

The Indus River flows through Pakistan. When the river floods, it deposits sediment on the Indus plain. This helps the flat land in the east be fertile. This means it is good for growing crops.

The north and west of Pakistan are mountainous. The Karakoram Mountains include a mountain called K2, which is 8,611 metres high. K2 is the second highest mountain in the world. The Himalayas mountain range also begins in Pakistan, including the 8,126m Nanga Parbat (pictured left). This mountain range then continues east and, when it reaches the country of Nepal, includes 8,848m Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.



7. OS Map Zone

- Use the website OS Map Zone to read the map skills section and complete the Map quizzes section.

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/map-skills>

8. Useful activities using all booklets:

- Create revision notes and flashcards on all units – these will help with your end of year assessments
- Place knowledge is important – add locations onto UK Maps and World Maps. The templates below are useful base layers.



Additional Geography Work
Mercia School
March 2020





THE FIRST 'Extra Work Booklet' March 2020: Answers:

Y7

P52 – 53 How does the chocolate bar connect the sectors of the economy?

1. Maya Indians and Aztecs

2. a and b. Cocoa grows in warm tropical climates. The temperature must always be above 15°C and rainfall must be high, (between 100 – 250cm per year). Cocoa is prone to disease so cocoa trees should be spaced out in shaded areas.

3. a. Countries producing cocoa are closer to the Equator, such as Ghana, Indonesia and Brazil. Conversely, countries consuming the chocolate are mostly richer European countries.

3. b.

Top Cocoa Producers, and tonnes produced in 2013/14 (A selection from, for example...)

- Ivory Coast >400
- Ghana >400
- Indonesia >400
- Nigeria >100
- Brazil >100
- Cameroon >100
- Mexico >100
- DRC >100
- India >100
- Malaysia >100
- Vietnam >100
- Madagascar >100
- Peru >100
- Bolivia >100
- Columbia >100
- Cuba >100
- Papua New Guinea...

Chocolate Consumers, and kg consumed per person on average

- Switzerland (9)
- Germany (7.9)
- Austria (7.8)
- Ireland (7.5)
- United Kingdom (7.5)



3.d. Wrong climate

3.e. Interdependence is the way everything is connected to everything else!

4. a. b. c. d

- cocoa pods are harvested, the (primary)
- then the dried, cured cocoa beans are then packed into sacks for transport
- the cocoa beans are transported in trucks by road to the Ghanaian port (tertiary)
- container ships transport the cocoa beans by sea (tertiary)
- chocolate is manufactured in the consuming country (secondary)
- orders are assembled at the distribution centre (secondary / tertiary)
- chocolate is sold in supermarkets (tertiary)
- chocolate is eaten by consumers 😊

Y7

P54 – 55 How does the UK Trade with other countries?

1. Trade = buying and selling
Import = goods and services brought in from another country
Export = goods and services sold out to other countries
Balance of Trade = the differences between the amount of money earned from exports and the money it pays for imports
2. Countries trade with each other to obtain the goods and services they do not already have...

3. a.

Products imported to the UK:

- Machinery and transport
- Other manufactures
- Oil and other fuels
- Miscellaneous goods
- Clothing and textiles

Products exported from the UK

- Machinery and Transport
- Miscellaneous goods
- Oil and other fuels
- Other manufactures
- Medicines and pharmaceuticals



3. b. Balance of Trade = Exports – Imports

$$282.2\text{bn} - 368\text{bn} = -85.8\text{bn}$$

The UK lost 85.8bn in trade in 2013!

3. c. Locate the following countries (shown on container ship drawings on p54):
USA Germany Netherlands France Ireland Belgium/Luxembourg
China Spain Italy UAE



(The webpage <https://mapchart.net/detworld.html> is excellent for this kind of task)

(3. d. is only possible if you've tiny handwriting! But if you can do this, use the figures on source A!)

3. e. *Justify your opinion by using evidence and writing 'because...' and 'so this means...'*
For example, a start could be: 'Germany is the UK's most important trading partner because we export £30bn of products to Germany each year as well as importing £56.3bn...'

4. A port is a location of the coast providing facilities for ships to load and unload cargo.



5. a.

UK's 10 largest ports:

Grimsby and Immingham

London

Southampton

Milford Haven

Liverpool

Forth

Dover

Felixstowe

Tees and Hartlepool

Belfast

5. b. Ports are connected to major cities on the coast

(6. Skip – map not available)

7. Loading and unloading cargo is part of the tertiary sector.

p.56-57 What is globalisation?

1. TNCs / MNCs do business in several countries

2. Limitless possibilities!

My pen says 'Made in Mexico'; My shoes say 'Made in India'; my jumper says 'Made in Portugal'...

3.	Shell: UK / Netherlands	Nike: USA
	McDonalds: USA	Ford: USA
	Apple: USA	Nissan: Japan
	Coca Cola: USA	Samsung: South Korea
	IBM: USA	Volkswagen: Germany

4. Companies locate where labour costs and capability are favourable and the customer market is strong. Infrastructure must also be good.

5. China has a large population with a keen, relatively well educated and low cost workforce, so benefits economically by having many factories due to globalisation.

6. a. Apple design products, use raw materials, manufacture products and sell products in many different places on Earth, so they are symbol of globalisation.



6. b. Reasons for Apple to manufacture in China:

- Huge Foxconn factories with upto 350,000 workers
- Low labour costs (wages \$1.90 an hour) so profit margins are higher
- Components (parts) of Apple products are manufactured and / or extracted in or near China
- Apple products can be transported around the world from China

6. c. What? Electronics factory

Where? China (Shenzhen)

Who? 350,000 workers in a single factory

Why? Low labour costs

How? Transport links are good making products accessible...

6. d. Positive factors enable MNCs like Apple to make profit; as well as establishing some disposable income for the workers.

Negatives are that wages could be higher, which would enable workers to have a better standard of living and better quality of life.

7. a. In diagram C, four elements of globalisation are Social; Economic; Political and Cultural.

7. b. All elements of globalisation have an impact on my life. For example, political decisions means that...

(8. Not always applicable, but an idea example could be... Email/Messaging/Social Media Platforms mean that I can communicate with people all over Earth...)



Y8

P. 134-135 How can gender equality increase development?

1. a. *For example:* Gender inequality could be when women are paid less than men. But gender equality could be when women and men are paid equally.

1. b. Gender inequality is unfairness between the sexes.

1. c. *For example:* Inequality in education is the most significant problem with gender inequality. This is because when females are denied a good education there is a negative multiplier effect. This means they will have poor qualifications, so this means...

2. a. Once married, Sadia felt she was responsible for a whole new family.

2. b. Sadia will have felt nervous and unprepared when married, especially not knowing her new husband.

2. c. Sadia has many more years of being of childbearing age and with a partner, than if she married later, so she is likely to have many more children. She also did not complete formal education qualifications so is less likely to pursue an economic career.

3. Traditional beliefs and a lack of empowerment for women in some countries lead to gender inequality.

4. a. Poster C outlines ways that women can benefit a society and economy in a place, thus improving 'development'

4. b. The source of Poster C is an NGO called 'Women Deliver'. Their aim is to improve empowerment for women, including their health, rights and well-being.

4. c. The poster is designed to educate those in power, and those in local communities, who are not allowing women to fully participate, so that people better understand the benefits of gender equality.

4. d. e. *For example:* The most important benefit of investing in women is to improve health. When women's health is good, their life expectancy is improved, and they are better able to care for others and work to bring disposable income to the family. This links to the second most important benefit, which is to strengthen the economy. This is important because...

(5. Similar to above)

Stretch and Challenge Task: Students should write about the positive multiplier effect of girls staying in education and the opportunities this will bring.

p. 136-137 How do countries and organisations support development?

1. a. International Aid is the voluntary donation of money from one country to another.

1. b. Bilateral aid is when one country's government gives aid to another country's government;

Non-governmental aid is when NGO charities raise money from the public to support their development projects.

2. a

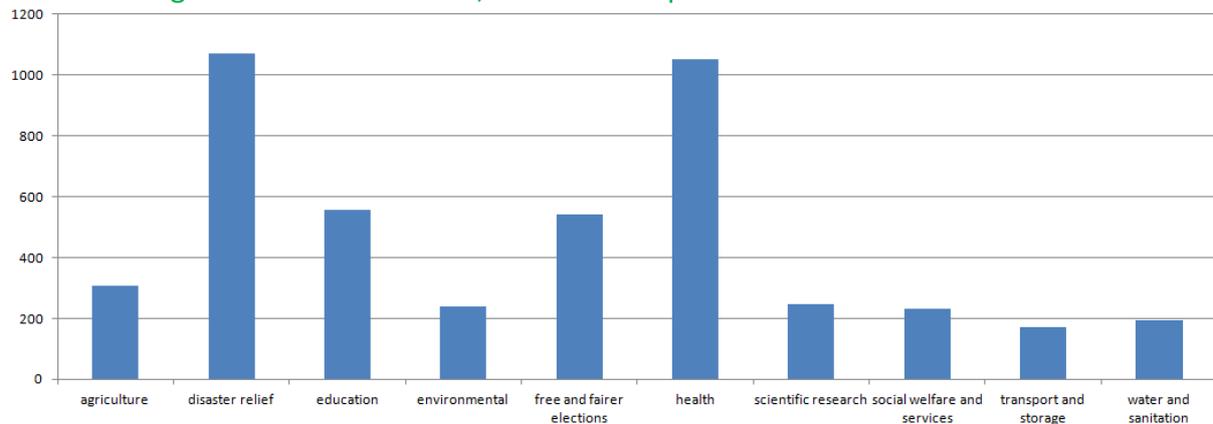


(The webpage <https://mapchart.net/detworld.html> is excellent for this kind of task)

(2. b. c. d. P124 is not in the pack... Nevertheless, GNI in these countries is significantly lower than in the UK...)



3. a. Aid Budget for the DfID in 2017, in millions of pounds

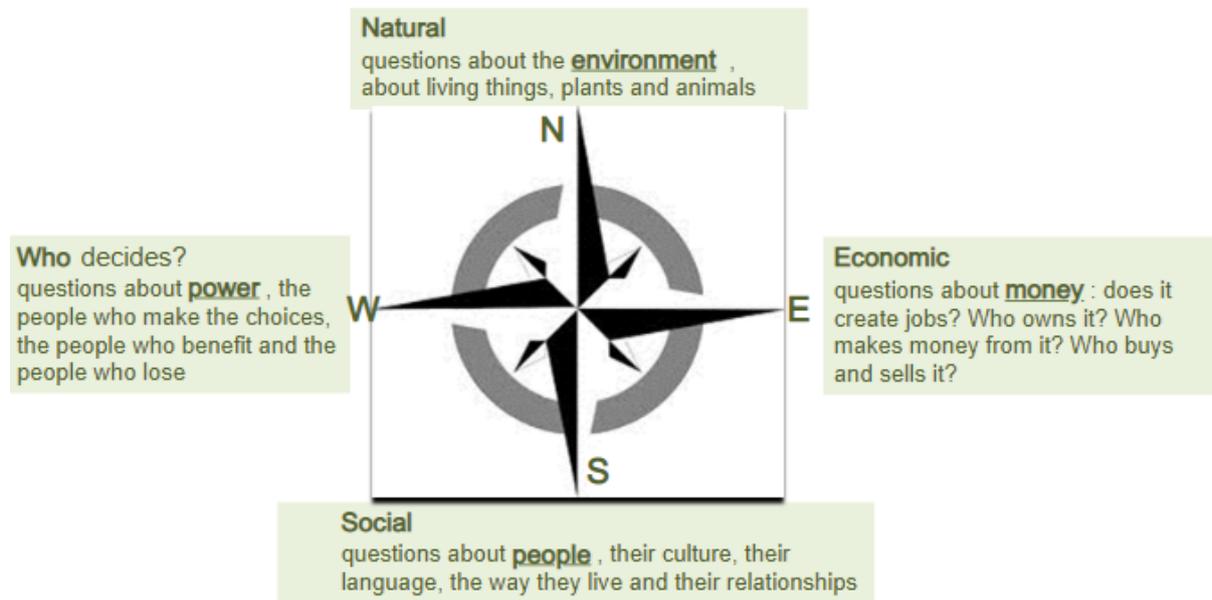


3. b. *For example:* £193.6 million is spent on water and sanitation. This will help pay for boreholes and wells, as well as toilet blocks and hand washing facilities.

3. c. Disaster relief is short term emergency aid. This is not as effective in the long term as aid projects focused on development...

4. a. Source C, produced from the DfID Report on Pakistan 2016, notes an economic problem of poverty in Pakistan with 36% living on less than 30p per day; as well as social health problems including 14,000 women dying in child birth each year and a high child mortality rate with 1 in 11 dying before the age of 5.

(4. b. Not applicable as the Development Compass Rose not shown in the text... Nevertheless, an example is shown below)



4. c. *For Example:* Supporting girls in their education is the most vital improvement that can be made in Pakistan. DfID say 3 million girls have benefitted from UK support and can now go to school. This means that these girls will get good qualifications and skills, meaning they have a better chance of successful employment, which will mean they have more disposable income, which then means...

(5. a. Not applicable as P.123 is not in the text. Nevertheless, one of Amartya Sen's famous quotes on development (studied in Unit 2 of Year 8, 'Global Inequality') is, 'Development is a process of expanding equally for all people – male and female')

5. b. Human Rights Based approaches to aid prioritise issues of Human Rights, including bettering women's empowerment, especially in politics, as well and trying to prevent violence against women.

5. c. *For example:* Action Aid's mission statement talks about eradicating injustice. In Nigeria, many families only pay for boys' schooling. So, Action Aid's work with girls clubs in Nigeria is beginning to make access to schooling more equal for both sexes.

5. d. *For example:* When girls are given better education opportunities, this means that these girls will get good qualifications and skills, meaning they have a better chance of successful employment, which will mean they have more disposable income, which then means...

5. e. *For example:* Some communities maybe reluctant to change traditional values, or patriarchal beliefs, and respond to Action Aid negatively.



6. Action Aid's work links to specific projects in various local communities in various countries, whereas UK government bilateral aid is tied to agreements between governments.

P138-139 What are Sustainable Development Goals?

1. Sustainability means the need to meet the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. As such, former UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon described a sustainable world as 'one where people can escape poverty and enjoy decent work without harming the Earth's essential ecosystems and resources...'

2. a. SDGs are Sustainable Development Goals, a set of 17 goals to make the Earth a better place to live in the future. They are designed to be met by 2030, but are not legally binding.

2. b. The Sustainable Development Goals include many important environmental targets, so people can continue to thrive in the future.

2. c. All countries need to work together to support each other is the completion of these goals. Goal 17 explicitly notes, 'Partnerships for the Goals'.

3. a. Poverty is the first goal, because when in poverty people can only concentrate on survival. Only when people are out of poverty can they concentrate on the other goals.

3. b. UN aims to stop poverty by ensuring health care and employment opportunities are available. They also want everyone to have access to basic services including the internet and transport.

4. a. Most explicitly, 'Gender Equality' was the focus of P134-135.

(4. b. c. d. Not Applicable as the sources are unavailable... nevertheless, students need an understanding that interdependence is vital in the study of Geography, as everything is connected to everything else!)

4. e. *For example.* Clean water and sanitation is the most important goal. This is because without clean water and sanitation, life expectancy will be low and infant mortality will be high. This means people cannot focus on the other aspects of improving their quality of life...



(5. Not applicable, since the source is unavailable... Nevertheless, students can write about priorities for governments and the historical and physical geographical reasons for poverty and inequality)