

KEY STAGE 3 - YEAR 7 - GEOGRAPHY KEY CONSTRUCTS - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Each numbered key construct set out in the table below links with numbered headings on the topic knowledge organisers

7.1. ECOSYSTEMS		7.2. POPULATION		7.3. RIVERS		7.4. WEATHER AND CLIMATE		7.5. INDIA		7.6. TOURISM	
1. Ecosystems contain (biotic) plants and animals that have adapted to live in their non-living (abiotic) environment		1. Human population has grown massively in the last 200 years		1. Rivers flow downhill (under gravity) from highland to the sea, ocean or lake		1. Weather is short-term change to atmospheric conditions		1. Population distribution is very uneven across India		1. The tourism industry has become increasingly important from a local to global scale	
2. The relationship between the living and non-living components within an ecosystem is called interdependence		2. Changing birth and death rates create natural change		2. The gradient of the long profile becomes less steep downstream		2. Climate is the average long-term atmospheric conditions		2. The monsoon season is an annual weather pattern in tropical latitudes		2. Global tourism has increased for a combination of social, economic and technological reasons	
3. Global biomes are large-scale ecosystems that cover the surface of Earth		3. Countries go through changes to their population structure over time		3. Rivers erode the land as they flow		3. Different airmasses bring weather conditions from their source region		3. The monsoon season brings vital rainfall but often floods too		3. Tourists (visitors) are attracted to destinations with any of the '6xSs' (sun, sea, sand, snow, scenery, social)	
4. Food chains/webs follow the flow of energy from producers to consumers and onto decomposers that recycle nutrients		4. Less developed countries have youthful populations with lots of young dependents		4. Erosion forms landforms such as V-shape valleys and waterfalls		4. Anticyclones (high air pressure) brings calm and clear conditions		4. Rural to urban migration is increasing the size of India's cities		4. The UK's National Parks preserve landscapes and provide access for public enjoyment	
5. The UK's native ecosystem is temperate deciduous woodland		5. Developed countries have elderly populations with lots of elderly dependents		5. Rivers carry (transport) material and deposit downstream		5. Depressions (low air pressure) brings unsettled, wet and windy weather		5. Slums are common in cities in poorer parts of the world		5. Tourism in National Parks brings both positive and negative impacts	
6. Hot tropical deserts are located in broken belts around the Tropics		6. Population Density is a measure of how concentrated people are per km ²		6. Rivers form meanders by eroding and depositing material		6. Rainfall can be created in three ways: relief, convectional and frontal		6. Cities in developing countries are full of inequality		AO4 SKILLS	Understand the geographical enquiry process
7. Tropical rainforests are located in broken belts around the Equator		7. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another		7. River flooding on floodplains is a natural process		7. Latitude - The climate of a location generally becomes progressively colder from the Equator to the Poles		AO4 SKILLS	Relief maps use a graded colour key to show the shape and height of the land	AO4 SKILLS	Methodology and data collection
AO4 SKILLS	Climate graph interpretation	AO4 SKILLS	Continuous data (line graph) presentation and interpretation	8. River flooding can be managed by hard and soft engineering		8. Altitude - The climate of a location becomes progressively colder with an increase in height from sea level		AO4 SKILLS	Locate places using absolute and relative location	AO4 SKILLS	Graphicacy skills and data handling
AO4 SKILLS	Statistical analysis - data interpretation	AO4 SKILLS	Choropleth map analysis	AO4 SKILLS	Interpretation of OS maps	9. The climate of Earth changes over time		AO4 SKILLS	Climate graph and population structure graph interpretation	AO4 SKILLS	Data Interpretation, Concluding and Evaluation
AO4 SKILLS	Core map conventions plus latitude and longitude	AO4 SKILLS	Population pyramid (age/sex) presentation and interpretation	AO4 SKILLS	Cross-section and sequence diagrams of landforms	AO4 SKILLS	Climate graph interpretation	AO4 SKILLS	Interpretation skills from text, prose or data		
				AO4 SKILLS	Field sketching, labelling and annotations	AO4 SKILLS	Satellite, aerial and false-colour image analysis	AO4 SKILLS	Dot-density map interpretation		
				AO4 SKILLS	Cross-sectional diagrams show internal features and processes						