





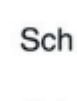









Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Year 7 - Unit 1 - What skills do I need to succeed in Geography?

Symbols:

- Maps use symbols instead of words to label real-life features.
- A key on the map tells you what the symbol means.

 Camp site/ caravan site	 Viewpoint	 Picnic site	 Information centre	 Telephone	 Parking	 School
 Motorway	 Trunk or main road	 Footpath	 Quarry	 Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	 Place of worship with tower	 Place of worship

Compass points

4 point compass

N – North
E – East
S – South
W – West

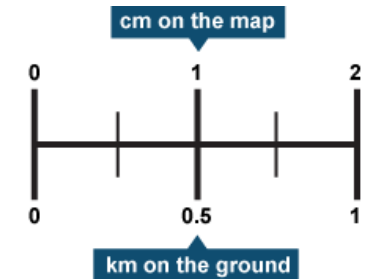
8 point compass

NE – North East
SE – South East
SW – South West
NW – North West

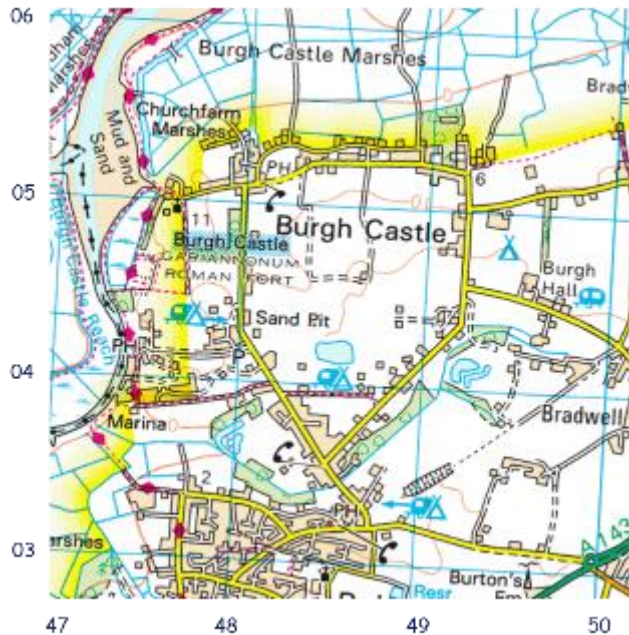


Scale Bars:

- Measure in centimetres
- Use the bottom line to convert into KM

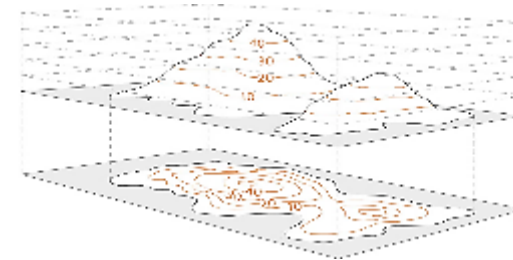


Retrieval:



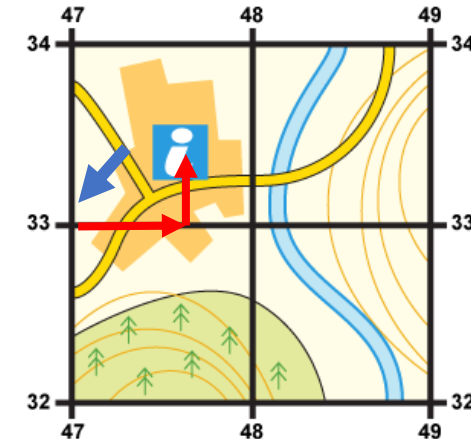
Contour lines:

- Contour lines show elevation
- Closer lines indicate a steep slope
- Shallow lines indicate a gentle slope



How to find 4 figure grid references

- Find your symbol and go to the bottom left of the box
- Find the Eastings (Vertical Lines) Look at the vertical grid lines numbered along the bottom or top of the map. This is your **first two numbers**. (47)
- Find the Northings (Horizontal Lines) Look at the horizontal grid lines numbered along the sides of the map. This is your **second two numbers**. (33)
- Combine the Numbers Put the Eastings first, then the Northings. **47 33**



Human and physical features on a map

Human

- Roads and Motorways
- Railways and Train Stations
- Buildings (e.g., schools, churches, houses)

Natural Causes

- Rivers and Streams
- Lakes and Reservoirs
- Hills and Mountains (contour lines show height)
- Forests and Woodlands

How to find 6 figure grid references

- first locate the grid square on the map using the 4-figure grid reference (e.g., 47,33).
- For a 6-figure grid reference, further divide the grid square into ten parts horizontally and vertically. Estimate or measure how many tenths the point lies along each axis and add these digits to the easting and northing, respectively (**476, 334**).

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Year 7 - Unit 2 - What makes Our Local Area a Great Place to Live?

Liverpool Waterfront

The Liverpool Waterfront is an important area by the River Mersey. It has old docks and famous buildings like the **Albert Dock** and the **Three Graces** (Royal Liver Building, Cunard Building, and Port of Liverpool Building). It helped Liverpool become a busy port for trading goods. Now, it is popular with tourists and has museums, shops, and restaurants.

- Located along the **River Mersey**
- Home to the **Albert Dock**, opened in 1846
- The **Three Graces** are famous landmarks
- Part of a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**
- Important for trade and shipping in the past
- Now a popular place for visitors and events

Retrieval:



Location of Bootle

Bootle is a **town just north of Liverpool city centre**, in the **Metropolitan Borough of Sefton, Merseyside**.

It lies near the **River Mersey docks** and is part of the **Liverpool urban area**

Location of Liverpool



Location of Liverpool

Liverpool is in **north-west England**, in the **United Kingdom**, on the continent of **Europe**. It is part of the **North West region** and lies on the **eastern side of the River Mersey**, near the **Irish Sea**. Nearby physical features include the **Wirral Peninsula** and the **Pennines** to the east..

Keywords & Definitions

Residential	Buildings used for people to live in. E.G. Houses, Flats, apartments
Industry	Buildings used for the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.
Commercial	Business that creates or provides services
Entertainment	Buildings used for people to enjoy themselves E.G. Cinema, Theme park
Public Building	Buildings used by local public services E.g., fire station, police station hospitals
Open Space	Land used for recreation
Transport	Train, bus, tram, taxi ranks
Services	Shops, businesses that provide goods or services. E.g., barbers, hairdressers etc

Liverpool One Key Facts:

- **Opened in 2008**, covering **42 acres** of Liverpool city centre, linking it to the waterfront.
- Cost of building Liverpool 1 was **£1 billion**
- Includes **170 shops**, restaurants, a cinema, offices, homes, hotels, parking, and a large park.
- Has generated **£4.1 billion** for the economy and created around **4,700 jobs per year**.
- Attracts around **22 million visitors annually**, making Liverpool a top 5 UK shopping destination.

- Supports local communities with **events, youth programmes, and charity projects**.
- Combines **modern design with historic architecture**, delivered in time for **Liverpool's 2008 Capital of Culture** status.
- Home to major brands, including the **world's largest JD Sports**.

Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Year 7 - Unit 3 - What River Features make up the UK's landscape?

Causes of Flooding:

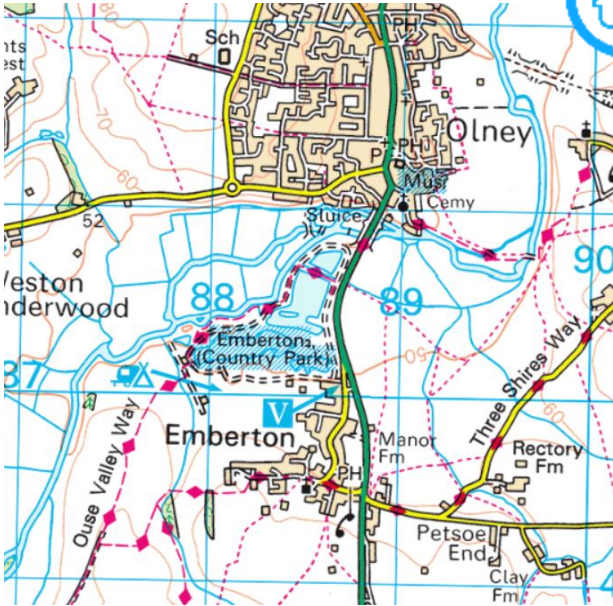
Human Causes

- Urbanization
- Deforestation
- Climate change

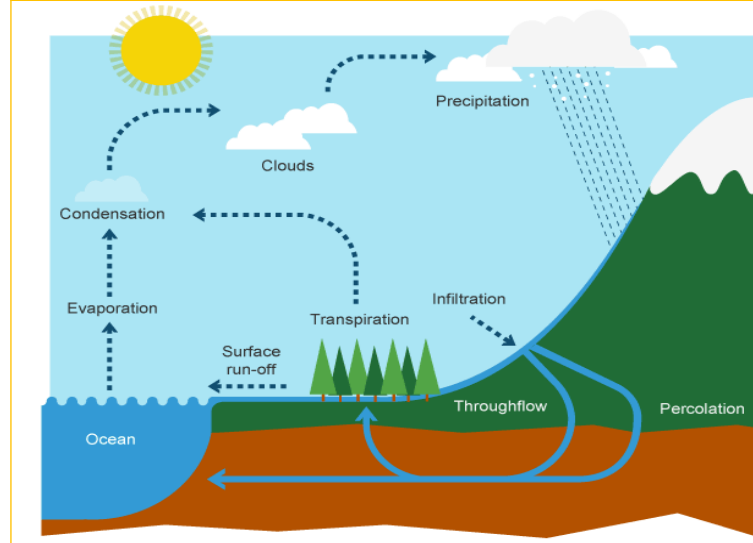
Natural Causes

- Heavy or prolonged rainfall
- Topography
- Geology (rock type)

Retrieval:



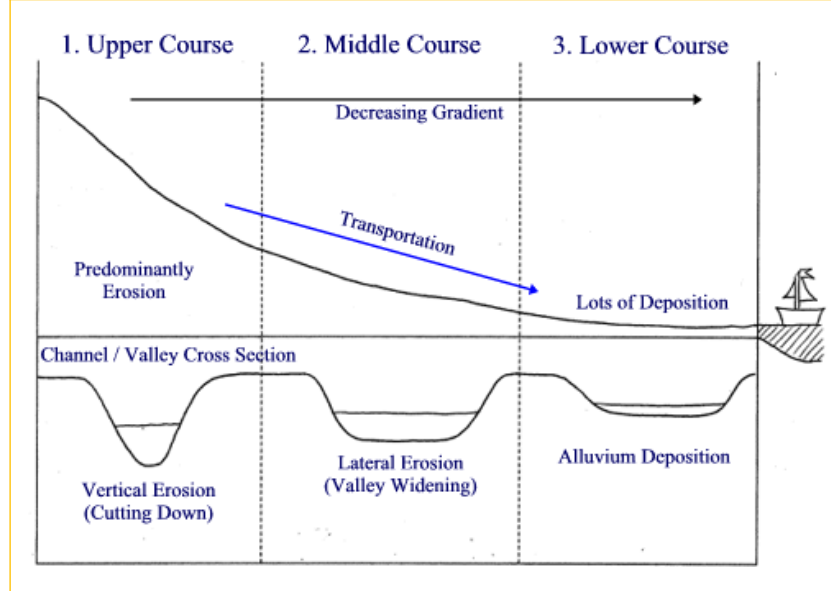
The water cycle:



How precipitation is formed:

- Energy from the sun heats the surface of the earth & Water is evaporated from oceans, lakes, rivers etc.
- Condensation occurs when the water vapour is turned back into water droplets as it cools down. Clouds are formed
- Precipitation occurs as water droplets get bigger and heavier they begin to fall as rain, snow and sleet etc

River Long and cross profiles:



River landforms:

Upper course:

Source
Waterfalls

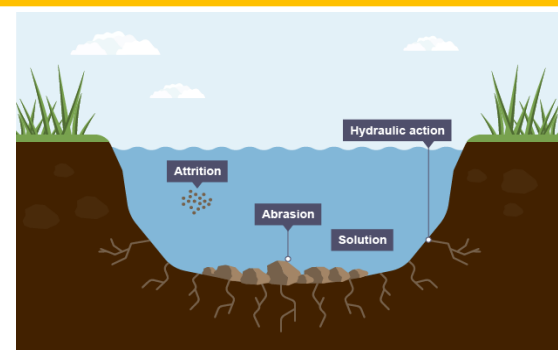
Middle Course:

Meanders and
Oxbow lakes

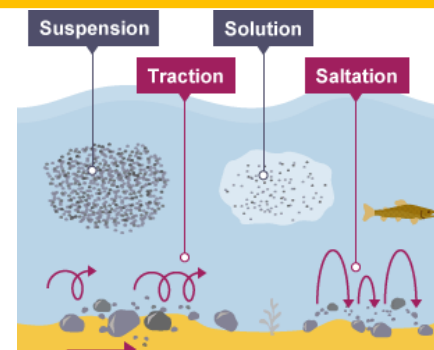
Lower course

Mouth
Estuaries

River Erosion:

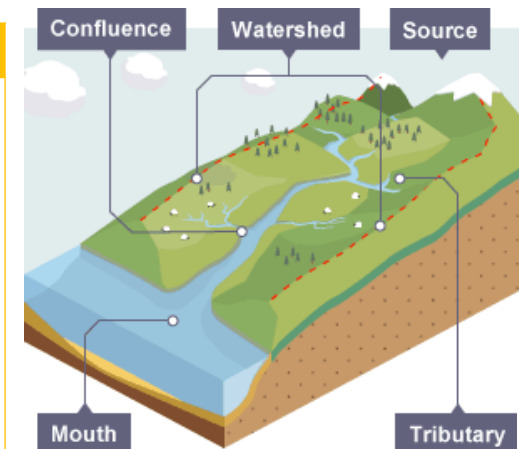


River transportation:



How water reaches the sea

- Some water is **intercepted by vegetation**, then either **evaporates**, is **absorbed by roots**, or returns to the air through **transpiration**, reducing the amount reaching rivers.
- **Surface runoff** occurs when the ground is **impermeable** or **saturated**, causing water to flow quickly to rivers.
- Some water **infiltrates the soil**, moving more slowly as **through flow**. A portion **percolates deeper**, returning gradually to rivers or the sea.



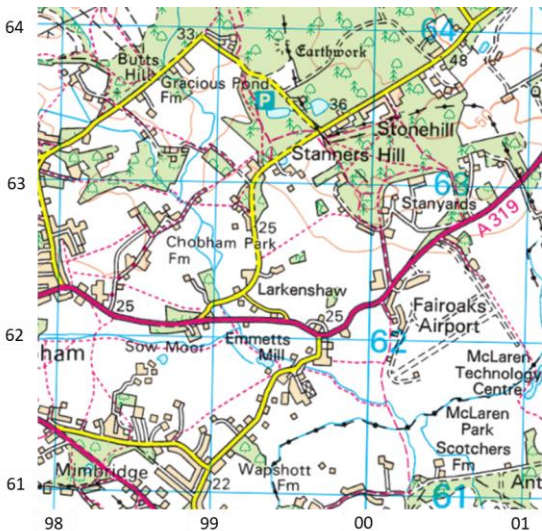
Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Year 7 - Unit 4 - What Microclimates make up Our Local Area?

How to display data

Bar Charts: Compare data between different locations or times.

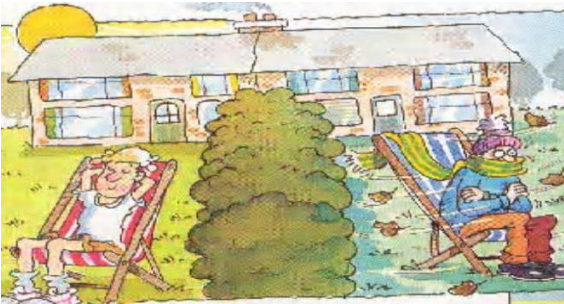
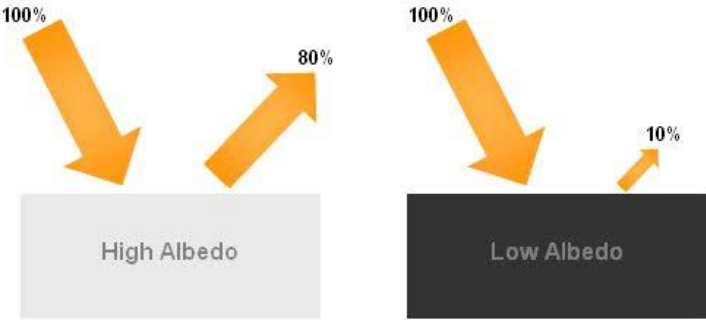
Annotated Maps: Show measurements at different locations with notes on local conditions.

Retrieval:



The Albedo effect:

Surfaces with a high albedo reflect more energy leading to a lower temperature

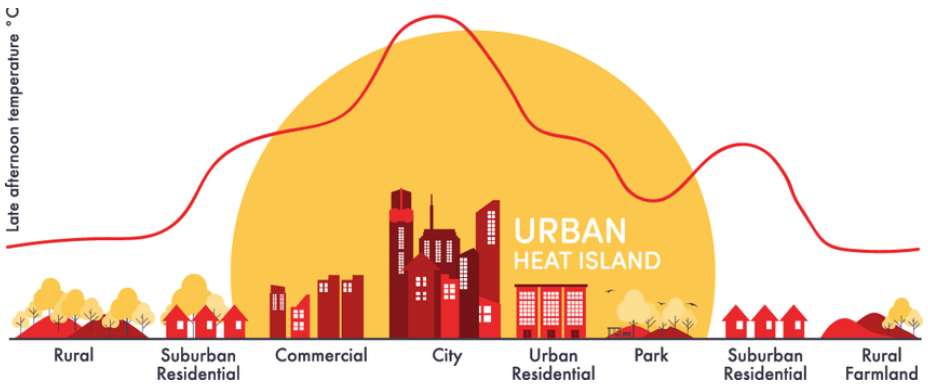


Factors affecting microclimates

Factor	Effect
Surface Type	Dark surfaces (tarmac) absorb heat → warmer; light surfaces reflect heat → cooler.
Vegetation	Trees/grass provide shade → cooler.
Shelter	Buildings/walls/fences block wind → warmer and calmer microclimates.
Aspect	South-facing slopes receive more sunlight in the UK → warmer.
Water Bodies	Lakes/ponds cool areas via evaporation and moderate temperatures.
Altitude	Higher areas are cooler due to lower air pressure and temperature.

How weather and climate is measured

Variable	Instrument	Units (UK)
Temperature	Thermometer	Degrees Celsius (°C)
Wind Speed	Anemometer	Metres per second (m/s) or kilometres per hour (km/h)
Wind Direction	Wind Vane	Compass points (N, NE, E, etc.)
Precipitation	Rain Gauge	Millimetres (mm)



Knowledge Organiser - Geography – Year 7 - Unit 5 - What are the Impacts of Tourism?

Key Factors in Choosing a Tourist Destination

Attractions: Natural or man-made features that draw tourists

Transport Links: Accessibility by road, air, rail, or sea.

Climate: Weather conditions that make certain destinations more appealing (e.g., warm beaches, winter resorts).

Accessibility: Ease of reaching the destination for different types of tourists (e.g., age, mobility).

Retrieval:



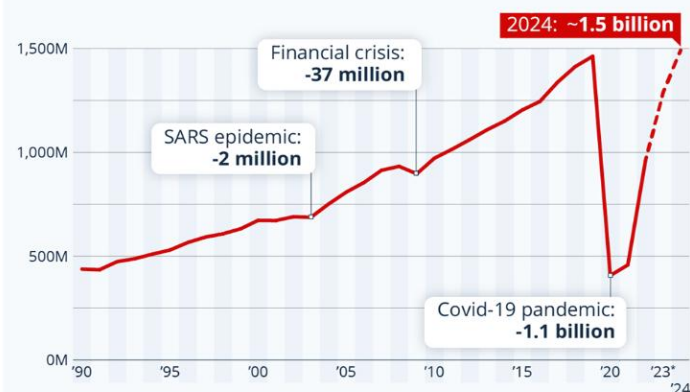
The Future of tourism:

Climate Change: Impacts tourism by altering the attractiveness of certain destinations (e.g., rising sea levels, changing weather patterns).

Tourism is expected to recover from Covid-19 however not all destinations have recovered as well as others as support varied

International Tourism to Surpass Pre-Pandemic Levels in 2024

International tourist arrivals worldwide since 1990



* 2023 figure is provisional, 2024 figure as forecast in Jan. 2024
Source: UNWTO

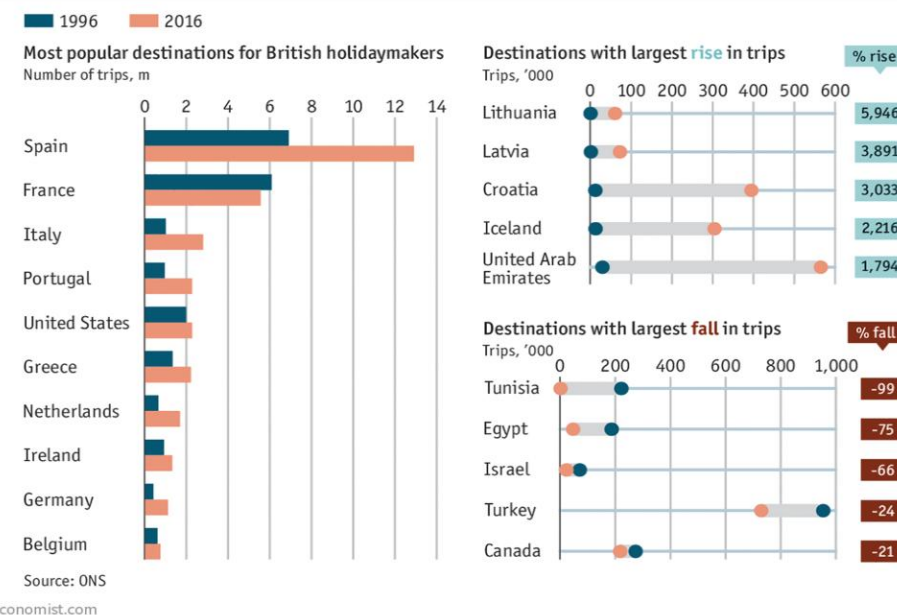
Ethical Issues in Tourism

Balancing Economic Benefits with the need for cultural preservation and environmental protection.

The challenge of ensuring that tourism benefits local communities while avoiding exploitation or cultural disrespect.

Encouraging responsible tourism where tourists make choices that support sustainability.

Popular tourism destinations for British tourists:



Positives of Music Festivals

Boosts Local Economy – Increases tourism, creates jobs, and supports local businesses..

Encourages Cultural Exchange – Brings people from different backgrounds together.

Promotes Music and Art – Showcases new artists and diverse genres.

Supports Local Communities – Festivals often raise money for charities or community projects.

Temporary Infrastructure Improvements – Roads, transport, and services may be upgraded.

Negatives of Music Festivals

Environmental Damage – Litter, pollution, and damage to local ecosystems.

Traffic Congestion – Roads can become overcrowded, causing disruption.

Noise Pollution – Loud music can disturb local residents and wildlife.

High Costs – Tickets, accommodation, and food can be expensive.

Risk of Crime – Theft, drug use, and anti-social behaviour can increase.

Strain on Local Services – Emergency services and medical facilities may struggle to cope.