



Westacre Middle School Knowledge Web for Year 7 Spring - Geography

LOCATION



Worcester— a city that is 6miles away from Droitwich and is prone to flooding (including in Feb '20 when river levels rose by 5.7m).

San Andreas— A town in California, USA, that is home to a constructive plate boundary.

White Island— A volcanic island situated 48km (30 miles) from New Zealand.

Tohoku— a region on the island of Honshu in Japan hit by an earthquake in 2011.

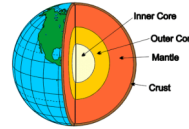
The Mariana Trench- the deepest oceanic trench on Earth, located in the western Pacific Ocean. It is crescent-shaped and measures about 2,550 km in length and 69 km in width.

Pacific Ocean & Pacific Plate - located in the Southern Hemisphere around Australia, South America and Asia.

PHYSICAL

The earth is structured like an egg with several layers.

The surface of the earth is made of huge plates- where they meet, earthquakes and volcanoes can occur.



There are two main types of volcano: composite and shield. They are formed at constructive plate boundaries, destructive plate boundaries and hot spots.

Global warming is created by dangerous gases such as carbon dioxide and methane being released into the atmosphere. Flooding increases due to global warming.

The **Ring of Fire** is a tectonic ring of volcanoes and earthquakes and surrounds most of the **Pacific Ocean**.

The Ring of Fire is the most active volcanic and seismic area in the world.

HUMAN



People choose to live in close proximity to volcanoes for a variety of reasons:

- Farming—soil is well fertilised by volcanic ash and debris
- Attachments— if people have historically lived there, it would be difficult to move their lives and families
- Tourism— volcanoes attract tourists to an area, giving them an income
- Resources—the land around volcanoes can be rich in different ores and minerals, allowing them to be mined
- Energy—towns and cities can make use of the heat generated by volcanoes; water being heated below the earth's crust creates geothermal energy

Homes are made volcano “proof” by using materials that allow for movement. Materials must be able to withstand high temperatures too.

Homes are earthquakes resistant by using different foundation structures.

INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE



Greta Thunberg: A Swedish climate activist, who became famous aged 16 when she challenged the Swedish Parliament to make changes. Since then, she has spoken with the U.N and shared her message across the globe.



David Attenborough: He is an English broadcaster, biologist, nature historian and author. His work on nature documentaries has helped the world understand the planet better, and he has become more vocal about environmental issues.



Dominique Palmer: A British climate justice activist who has spoken at the United Nations Climate Change Conference. She studied at the University of Birmingham.

DIVERSITY

Though in many parts of the world people may view natural disasters and volcanoes as destructive and dangerous, many places thrive from them. In Bangladesh, monsoon season helps crops to grow whilst the volcanic islands of Hawaii have made lots of money out of tourism.

Worcester has a large population of students due to the expanding university— students make up roughly 10% of Worcester's population.



KEY VOCABULARY

Humanity* - human beings collectively

Nature* - the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape

Tectonic - relating to the structure of the Earth's crust and the large scale processes which take place within it

Population - all the people that live in a particular place

Urbanisation - increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities

Global Warming - an increase in the overall temperatures of the Earth's atmospheres due to additional damaging gases in the atmosphere

Climate - the weather conditions in an area in general or over a long period