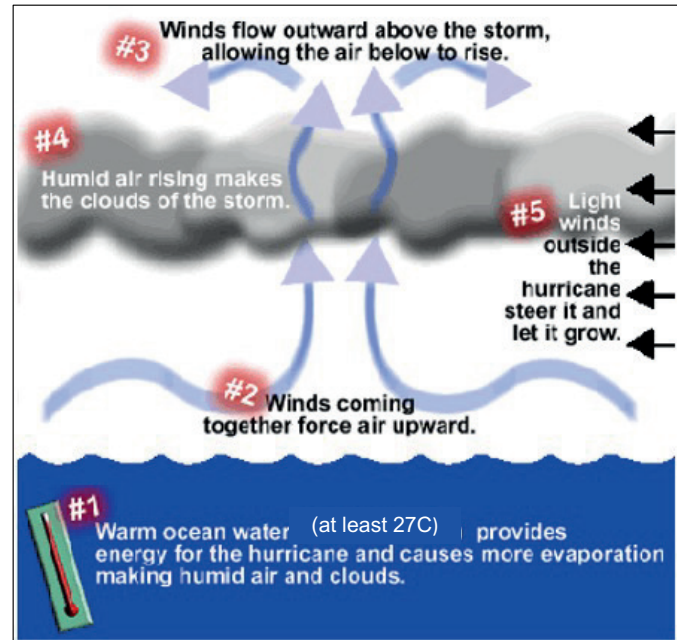# Y7 Extreme Weather Essential Knowledge Sheet

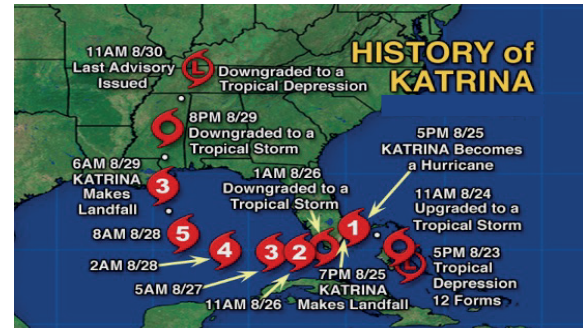| Key words	Definition
Weather	The day to day conditions of the atmosphere, with regards to heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
Human effect	This is something impacting humans e.g. a house being destroyed or people dying
Physical / environmental effect	This is something that impacts the natural environment e.g. rivers being polluted or 10m high waves.
Tropical storm	Also known as hurricanes, typhoons etc are large, swirling storms with wind speeds of 74 mph or higher.
Distribution	Distribution refers to the way something is spread out or arranged over a geographic area
Immediate response	A response in the days and weeks immediately after a disaster has happened.
Long term response	Responses that go on for months and years after a disaster. It involves rebuilding destroyed houses, schools, hospitals, etc.
Equator	An imaginary line at 0° dividing the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres
Evaporation	The process of turning a liquid into gas e.g. water vapour
Saffir-Simpson scale	A scale of 1 to 5 based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. (5 being the highest)
Storm surge	The rising of the sea as a result of wind and atmospheric pressure changes associated with a storm or hurricane.

How do tropical storms (hurricanes) form?

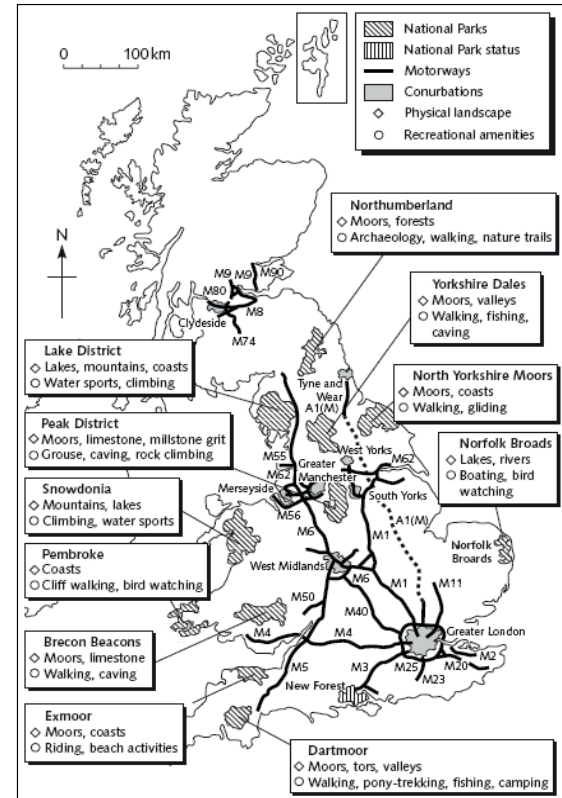## Y7 Extreme Weather: Hurricane Katrina case study: Essential Knowledge Sheet

Human effects	Environmental / physical effects
1800 dead	85% of New Orleans flooded
Dead bodies left to rot in the streets	11m high storm surge
$108 billion worth of damage	145mph winds
Louis Armstrong International Airport closed	Rivers and lakes were contaminated with sewage.
800,000 houses were destroyed	Flooding reached 6m high in places
Insurance companies have either raised the cost or stopped insuring homeowners in the area because of the high pay out costs	The lands that were lost were breeding grounds for marine mammals, brown pelicans, turtles and fish
Racial tensions were exposed as many of the victims were black African Americans.	Hurricane Katrina was a category 4 storm.
Thousands of jobs disappeared due to the area being destroyed	The storm caused oil spills which resulted in over 26 million litres of oil being leaked

Local responses	Regional / National responses
33,500 people were rescued by the Coast Guard	Spent $20 billion on the levees to protect against a category 5
People searched for their loved ones amongst the flood waters and damaged buildings.	60,000 people moved over 1,200km away and were still there one month after the storm
½ million people ordered to evacuate	FEMA paid for temporary hotel costs of 12,000 individuals
20,000 people were evacuated to the Superdome.	58,000 of the national guard were activated to deal with aftermaths ofthe storm

Y7 Tourism & China, India and the Middle East: Essential Knowledge Sheet

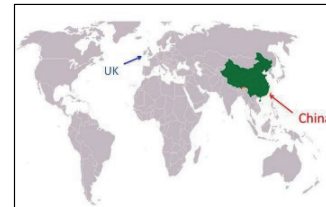| Key words / Key concepts / Processes	Definition
Tourism in the UK? Why stay in the UK?	Easy travel, more affordable, may have a fear of flying.
Different types of holiday	Beach, skiing, horse riding, safari, cruise, city break etc
National Parks	Are areas protected by the government, people live and work in National parks
The Country Code	The concept used to protect our countryside e.g. keep dogs on a lead, shut gates behind you
Tourism advantages	Creates jobs, improves opportunities in the local area, supports economic development
Disadvantages of Tourism	Can create litter, loss of culture in the area, creates environmental impacts
Sustainable tourism	Meeting the need of the present without reducing the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. It is good for the environment, good for local people and is long lasting.
Motorways	A road designed for fast traffic, with relatively few places for joining or leaving
Recreation	An activity done for enjoyment e.g. walking, horse riding.
HIC, NEE and LIC	High Income Country (HIC), Newly Emerging Country (NEE) and Low Income Country (LIC)
Range	Difference between the highest and lowest value
Mean	The average – add up all the data set and divide by the number of data.
Mode	The most common piece of data – the one that occurs the most
Median	The middle value – Put the data sets in order and identify the middle value

Y7 Tourism & China, India and the Middle East: Essential Knowledge Sheet

China Country Study	
Feature	Essential Knowledge
Physical geography	The study of the natural environment, like the atmosphere, oceans and different ecosystems including processes and patterns in these environments
Capital City	Beijing
Population	1.4 billion people (1,400,000,000)
Area	9,596,961 square miles
Number of countries it borders	14
Continent	Asia
Number of time zones	5
Financial Capital	Shanghai
3 Major Rivers	Pearl River, Yangtze and Yellow River
Major Deserts	Gobi Desert and Talkimakan Desert
Major Mountain ranges	Himalayan, Tianshan, Kunlunshan and Tanginika mountains
Life Expectancy	The average age that a person is expected to live
Population Density	The number of people per unit of area
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The value of all goods and services a country produces

India Country Study	
Feature	Essential Knowledge
Capital City	New Delhi
Financial Capital	Mumbai
Population	1.3 billion (1,300,000,000)
Official Languages	Hindi and English
Area	1,269,345 square Km
Major Mountain range	Himalayas
Major Rivers	The River Ganges, The Indus River and Brahmaputra River
Major Deserts	The Thar Desert
Number of bordering countries	7
Monsoon	The monsoon is a shift in winds that often causes a very rainy season or a very dry season.
Positive impacts of tourism in India	The tourist industry has generated over 600,000 jobs in Mumbai.
Negative Impacts of Tourism in India	Religious rituals, festivals and traditions are being created and changed to match tourist expectations and promote tourism in Mumbai.

Y7 Tourism & China, India and the Middle East: Essential Knowledge Sheet

Middle East Study	
Feature	Essential Knowledge
Middle East	Is made up of 18 countires
The Arabian Peninsula	Sometime also known as 'Arabia', is a piece of land in southwestern Asia. It is the original homeland of the Arab people. It is also the birthplace of the religion of Islam.
Climate	The average weather conditions taken over a number of years.
Deserts	Areas thar receive less than 250mm of rainfall per year. There are hot e.g. Sahara Desert or cold deserts e.g. Antarctica
Mediterranean climate	Characterised by warm, wet winters and calm, hot, dry summers,
Semi-Arid climate	Semi-arid climates represent the second driest climates in the world after deserts
Arid climate	This means the climate is desert like (<250mm of rainfall per year).
Sustainable	Something that is long lasting, good for the environment and good for local people.
Economic	Relating to wealth / income / money
Social	Relating to people
Environmental	Relating to the natural world

Location of China

Location of India

Map of the Middle East