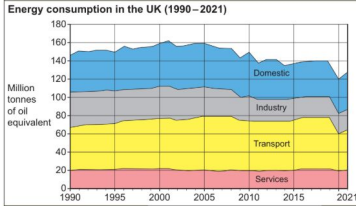
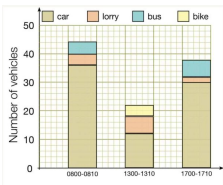
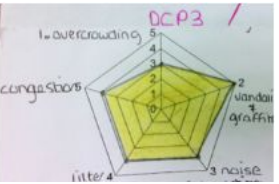
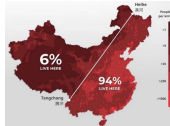


1. Expert Vocab Tourism Overtourism Exploitation Economic, Social and Environmental Sustainability Dark tourism Danger tourism Informal settlements Extreme environments	2. Tourism The differences between day trips, short and long-haul flights. Over tourism - Butler Model Yorkshire Dales - traffic congestion, airbnb, footpath erosion Malham, Pompeii - over crowded, structural damage, theft. Galápagos Islands - environmental impacts Debate on tourism - linking the different sustainable issues together with examples.	3. Tourism and development - Kenya utilise tourism to support with the Can tourism be sustainable? Investigate the impacts on social (people), economic (money) and environment from tourism. Tour example: Slum tourism of India
4. The legacy of tourism London 2012 aimed for lasting legacy, creating 40,000 jobs by 2025 at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. However, economic benefits often struggle to reach local communities. Sochi 2014 - \$50+ billion cost and Rio 2016's overruns exemplify significant economic leakage, resulting in environmental damage, social displacement, and known as the "white elephant". 	5. Dark tourism Chernobyl Exclusion Zone (Ukraine): Visitors explore abandoned landscape, witnessing a unique ecological recovery. In 2019, nearly 200,000 tourists visited the site. While guided tours are deemed safe, growing popularity raises ethical questions about respectful engagement with a site of immense human tragedy and ongoing post-war efforts. Other examples included 9/11 Ground Zero, Battlefields and Auschwitz-Birkenau	6. Thrill seeking Tourism Antarctica cruises - even though lots of tourists visit Antarctica on cruises, there are very strict rules in place to protect its amazing environment and unique wildlife like penguins and seals. In 2023-24 almost 80,000 visitors made land-based activities.

1. Expert Vocab Sustainable Resources Industrial revolution Renewable vs non-renewable Fossil fuel Energy mix Energy security Energy consumption Tidal Barrage Enhanced greenhouse effect Sustainable cities	2. What do we mean by resources? Resources: anything that humans use from the Earth. Natural Resources: Things found in nature, like water for drinking and farming, air to breathe, sunlight for energy, trees for wood, and even metals and fuels (like oil and coal) hidden underground. Distribution: The UK had a strong coal history. The big players are now Australia and Indonesia. The UK still has a north sea oil and gas, however the biggest player is the Middle East.	3. Energy mix and consumption Energy mix is where we get our energy from - its important to have a wide range of sources to avoid issues such as price rises. Consumption - transport is the biggest user and domestic is the second. 
4. Renewable energy - Proposed tidal power project for Morecambe Bay and the Duddon Estuary Cost £10 billion and 132 water turbines. These turbines would spin as the water rushes in and out, making enough clean electricity for around two million homes for approx 100 years. New roads right on top of these barrages. This would make it much quicker to travel around that area in the Lake District. Impact - 4 wetlands at risk including rare birds could be displaced.	5. Climate change vs Global Warming vs Enhanced Greenhouse effect Enhanced Greenhouse Effect is the human-caused increase in greenhouse gases (like CO₂) in the atmosphere, trapping too much heat. This leads to Global Warming, which is the long-term rise in Earth's average temperature. Climate Change is a broader term encompassing global warming, but also includes all the other long-term shifts in weather patterns, sea levels, and extreme events resulting from that warming.	6. Somalia  It is one of the poorest countries and many work in small-scale farming. Somalia has emitted roughly as much carbon dioxide since the 1950s as the USA in 3 day. As mid-2025, millions of Somalis, including a high number of children, are facing acute hunger and severe malnutrition, with projections indicating conditions could worsen. Climate change is creating a high likelihood of drier-than-normal conditions, particularly in central and southern regions.

1. Expert Vocab Sustainable Hypothesis Primary vs Secondary data Challenges Strategies Pedestrian Bias Data Presentation Conclusion Evaluation	2. Sustainable cities - Curitiba, Brazil Strategies: Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) colour coded fast buses, reducing traffic and pollution. Green spaces double as natural flood control and recreational areas. Recycling programs, like "Green Exchange," engage citizens and minimize waste. Housing: city growth to connect homes and transport, preventing sprawl. They also help everyone, including those in informal settlements slums, by providing housing and services. Curitiba proves cities can be sustainable and fair.	3. Introduction - York York - York is a historic English city known for its stunning Minster, ancient city walls, Viking heritage, and charming medieval streets like The Shambles. Challenges that York faces York faces sustainability challenges including reducing carbon emissions (especially from its built environment and transport), improving air quality, and addressing flood risk made worse by climate change. Retrofitting old buildings for energy efficiency and managing waste are also key issues.
4. Methodology Primary data: Sites: Train station, York Minster, Cliffords Tower Traffic Count: 10 minutes both left at right at 3 different sites - Categories the different methods Environmental Quality Survey - Rank the environment at each site based on a set of criterias Noise Survey - Use a an app on the school phone to look at the noise at each site Secondary data: Waste management research - would York benefit from Veolia Incinerator like Leeds? It cost £140 million, creates energy for 20, 000 homes. It has reduced Leeds's carbon footprint. Overall saves the council £7 million/ year	5. Data Presentation Traffic: Stacked bar graph This displays the total vehicles passing and a point and divided into the different categories.  Environmental Quality Survey - Kite graph This displays the score of the different categories at each site. The higher the score the better the environment.  Noise survey - proportional symbol map uses symbols of varying sizes to represent the magnitude of noise readings at different locations.	6. Conclusion and Evaluation Conclusion - you need to decide whether the hypothesis is PROVE (TRUE) / REJECTED (FALSE) and give evidence to support it. Evaluation - you decide how to improve the investigation. For example: - For the environmental quality survey - was there an element of bias? How could that have been reduced? - Is every chart, graph and other data presentation technique valid? - Are all your conclusions supported by the evidence?

Year 9	Topic: Asia - fascinating and dangerous place Half Term: 3	
1. Expert Vocab Continental Himalayas Biomes Megacity Urban Destructive Focus Tourism	2. Physical Features of Asia Yangtze River: The longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world, flowing through China. Thar Desert: Straddling the border of India and Pakistan. Himalayas: The highest mountain range globally, stretching across parts of China, Nepal, India, Bhutan, and Pakistan. It includes Mount Everest.	3. Human features of Asia Asia is the most populous continent with over 4.7 billion people, showcasing immense demographic diversity, including densely populated urban centers and varying rates of population growth and aging across regions. approximately 60% of the world's population. Asia has the most megacities over 20.
4. Life in the Himalayas Life in the Himalayas means living high up in the mountains, where people farm and look after animals. Tourism over 15 million tourists every year, past Sherpa villages, Rishikesh, India: Known as the "Yoga Capital of the World," Climate change is melting glaciers, which affects their water and makes disasters more likely. New buildings and tourism also bring changes.	5. Nepal Earthquake - 2015 In 2015, Nepal, a landlocked magnitude 7.9 earthquake due to a destructive plate boundary. Impacts - 9,000 people died, hundreds of thousands were made homeless, and entire villages were flattened. Long-term effects included a decline in vital tourism income, and landslides that blocked roads, and significantly lost harvests that season. Response - The international community reacted swiftly, with India and China providing over \$1 billion in aid. The GIS tool "Crisis mapping" coordinating the immediate response. For long-term recovery, the UK donated £73 million (with £23 million from the government and £50 million from the public), along with 30 tonnes of humanitarian aid.	6. Tropical Storms - Typhoon Haiyan - 2013 5-meter storm surge and 400 mm of rain causing widespread inland flooding. This resulted in 90% destruction of the city and 6000 fatalities. Beyond immediate devastation, the typhoon led to an 800,000-litre oil spill from a grounded tanker, contaminating fishing waters, and by 2014, rice prices had surged by nearly 12%. Immediate relief efforts included establishing over 1,200 evacuation centers and securing \$1.5 billion in foreign aid. Long-term recovery, under the 2014 "Build Back Better" initiative, focused on upgrading damaged buildings, creating a coastal no-build zone in Eastern Visayas.

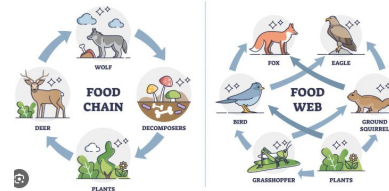
1. Expert Vocab Trade Resource Population pyramid Conflict Globalisation Containerships TNCs Industrialisation Population policy	2. China - Human and Physical features Physical: mountains (like the Himalayas), vast deserts (like the Gobi), fertile plains, and major rivers - Yangtze and Yellow . Human: Silk Road is linked to the large population growth, linked to the Pearl Delta region. Megacities growth - with rapid growth for employment, higher wages compared to rural areas. Shanghai - 25 million and Beijing - 20 million 	3. China's one child policy China introduced a strict policy to prevent famine and to support economic development. The policy was very strict however it reduced the total population by an estimated 400 million births. The government had to make changes to allow second and now third children as the population has shrunk so far it was unsustainable for the economy. <table><tr><th colspan="2">China's population</th><th colspan="2">Median age</th><th colspan="2">Fertility rate</th></tr><tr><td>1979</td><td>2015</td><td>1975</td><td>2015</td><td>1975-80</td><td>2010-15</td></tr><tr><td>964m</td><td>1.4bn</td><td>20.1</td><td>37</td><td>3.01</td><td>1.55</td></tr></table>	China's population		Median age		Fertility rate		1979	2015	1975	2015	1975-80	2010-15	964m	1.4bn	20.1	37	3.01	1.55
China's population		Median age		Fertility rate																
1979	2015	1975	2015	1975-80	2010-15															
964m	1.4bn	20.1	37	3.01	1.55															
4. Globalisation Contrainership has standardised shipping container meant that goods could be packed once at the factory and then seamlessly ships, trains, and trucks without being opened or repacked, making it faster and cheaper. China opened up and became the "world's factory," making goods like clothes and electronics for everyone. This made China much richer, lifting many people out of poverty. Now, things "Made in China" are everywhere!	5. Pearl Delta Region The Pearl River Delta in China is a huge area with many factories and people. While it's great for making products for the world, it causes big problems. Factories pollute with smog. They also dump dirty water into the rivers, harming fish and making it unsafe for people. There's also too much waste and a risk of flooding as the area is very built up. Scientists and the government are working hard to clean it up and make it more sustainable. Case Study: Foxconn Iphone factory 	6. South China Sea conflict International sea are important for trading route. The South China sea is very valuable. China claims a huge area, marked on maps by something called the "nine-dash line," which looks a bit like a big U-shape. However, other countries and international rules don't agree with China's big claim. China has even been building new islands out of sand and rock, then putting military bases on them, which makes other countries very worried. 																		

1. Expert Vocab

Food web / food chain
Biomes
Ecosystem
Climate
Adaptation
Tropical Rainforest
Nutrient cycle
Decomposers
Biodiversity
Agriculture
Commercial logging
Selective logging
Sustainable

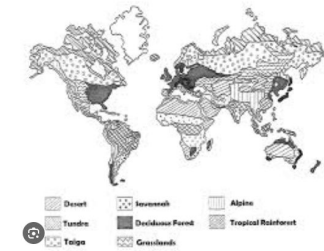
2. Energy transfer in ecosystems

A food chain shows one path of energy, while a food web shows many interconnected paths within an ecosystem.



Nutrient cycle Nature's recycling: elements move between living and non-living things

3. Location of Biomes



The distribution of biomes are dependent on a number of factors:

Altitude - Ocean currents - Mountain ranges -

4. Tropical Rainforests

Climate: temperature is high and stable all year around 22-28°C, they have a wet season but have rainfall all year around.

Structure:

Emergent - top layer, oldest trees most sunshine

Canopy - main layer, most plants and animals live here. Very dense

Under canopy - young trees waiting for a gap in the canopy. Less sunlight

Shrub layer / floor layer

Nutrient cycle

Transfer of nutrients

5. Tropical Rainforest - Adaptation

Buttress Roots - on the surface to support the big tall trees as the soil is shallow.

Dip-tip leaves, large and waxy leaves - helps move the high rainfall from the leaves.

Sloths - only leaving canopy once a week, algae growing on fur to help camouflage. Move very slowly in the canopy.

Poison dart frog - bright color to scare off predators, Uses suction pads to climb the wet and waxy surfaces.

6. Deforestation - Amazon - biggest Rainforest in the world

Causes of deforestation -

Logging, subsistence and commercial farming, road building, mineral extraction, energy development

Settlement, population growth - movement of people from cities.



Year 9	Topic: Challenges Facing Global Biomes	Half Term: 6
1. Expert Vocab International agreements Arctic Accessibility Ecotourism Soil erosion Permafrost Mineral extraction	2. Cold Environments The Arctic ecosystem is the fragile web of life in Earth's freezing northern regions, including tundra and sea ice. In the Arctic, the sun behaves very strangely! In winter, it stays dark for months - like one very long night (this is called polar night). But in summer, the sun never fully sets for months, so it's always bright, even at midnight (this is called midnight sun).	3. Case Study: Alaska Alaska state: the southern half experiences relatively mild conditions, whereas a tundra environment overlaying permafrost is found to the north. Population: less 1 m, $\frac{1}{2}$ of all residents live in the city of Anchorage. 
4. Arctic Ecosystem Plant adaptation: Lichen does not require soil to grow. It is able to survive beneath the snow. It is slow growing, which reduces the amount of energy it requires. Arctic Poppy - sun to maximise the sunlight it receives, grows short. Animal adaptation: Arctic foxes and Arctic hares: have thick white fur on their bodies for keeping heat in and camouflage and feet to keep them warm in winter.	5. Alaska - Cold Environment Challenge: It's very remote, needing planes or ships to get there, and winter roads on ice are dangerous. Temperatures drop below -30°C, making it hard to work outside. Permafrost (frozen ground) makes building roads and houses tricky, as heat can melt it and cause damage.	6. Alaska - Cold Environment Opportunities: Alaska's economy thrives on its resources. Tourism, especially cruise ships and whale watching, creates 1 in 13 jobs and adds \$4 billion. Mineral extraction, like gold and zinc, is also vital, providing significant wealth. Oil is huge, contributing a third of state income and employing over 100,000. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline is specially built to avoid disturbing wildlife and melting permafrost.