

Relief – The shape of the land

Plateau – A hill or mountain with a flat top

Mt. Kilimanjaro – At 5895 metres above sea level, the tallest mountain in Africa

Source – The beginning of a river

Mouth – The end of a river

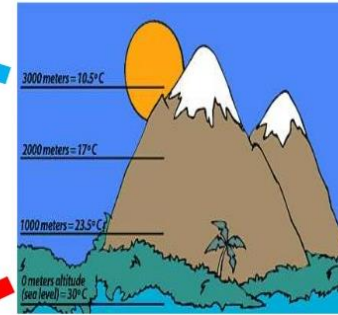
Biome – A large ecosystem containing unique plants and animals

Physical Attractions – Natural features that attract tourists

As **altitude** (height) increases, temperatures decrease due to air becoming thinner (less dense)

Air : Less Dense

- Less compact
- Less ability to absorb heat
- Lower temperature



Air : Dense

- More compact
- Higher ability to absorb heat
- Higher temperature

Population density – The number of people living per km²

GDP per capita – The total money a country makes divided by its population

Shanty Town – A squatter settlement made of improvised materials

Development – How advanced and rich a country is

Life expectancy – An average of how long a person will live

Literacy rate - % of the population who can read and write

Birth rate – number of babies born per 1000 population

Choropleth map – A map which uses colour to show values

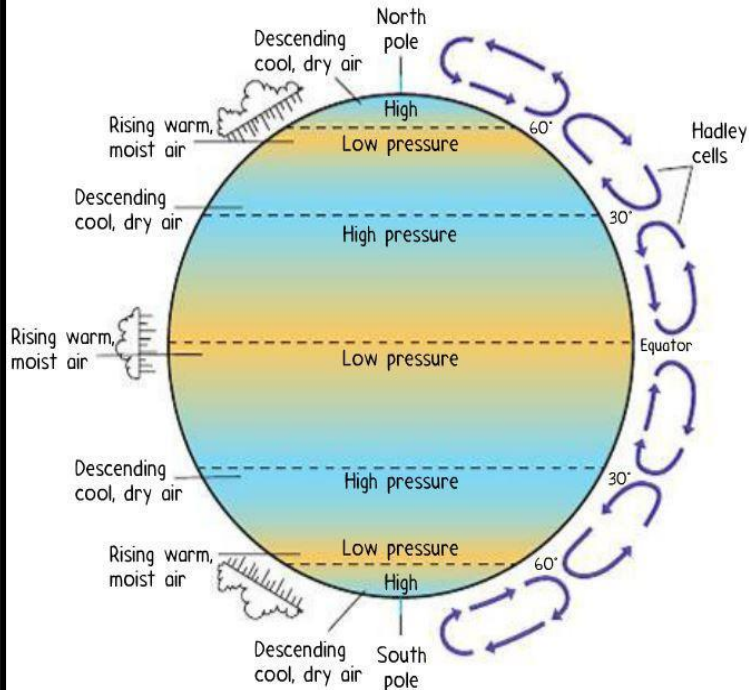
Long term aid – Aid that helps countries make better use of their own resources

Short term aid – Emergency aid to save lives immediately after a disaster

Human attractions – human features that attract tourists

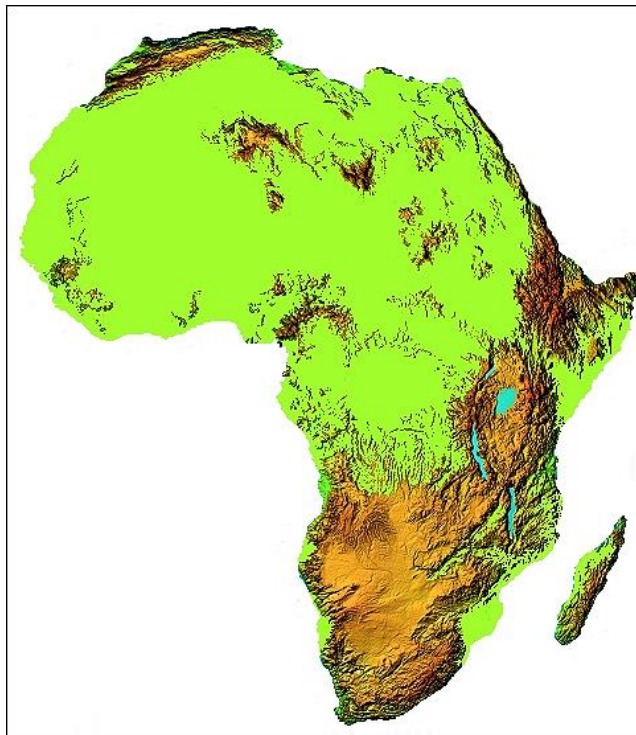
Coltan – A mineral used in the production of mobile phone batteries

Why is it wet at the equator but dry at the tropic of cancer and Capricorn?



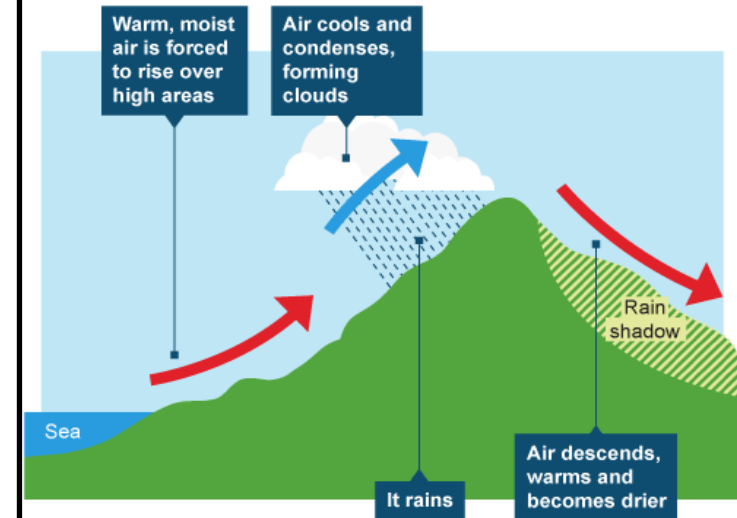
The Earth's atmosphere is made up of **CELLS** which move in a circular pattern. This means in some places the air is rising (so it cools, condenses and forms rain clouds) whilst in other areas it is falling so it is warming up and can hold more moisture so we don't get rain.

Year 8 Geography - AFRICA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER (HT3 and 4)

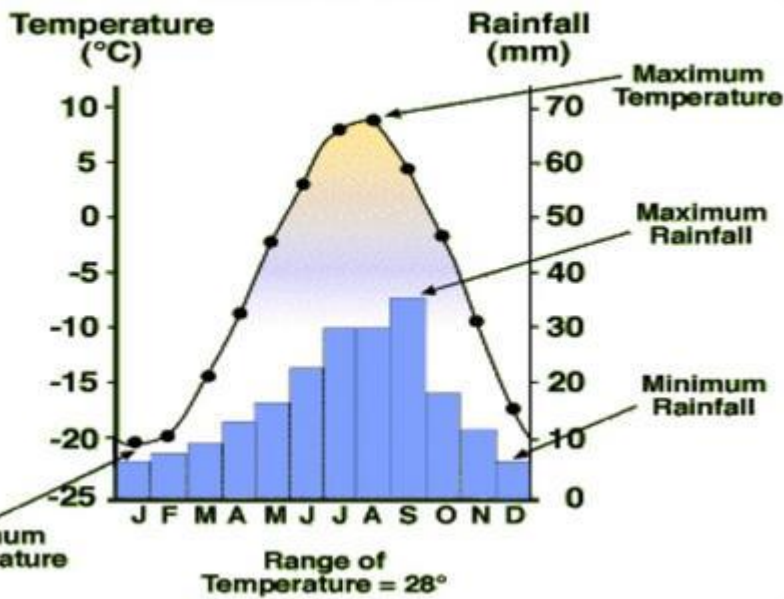


Mountains are wetter than other areas due to **RELIEF**

RAINFALL where warm, moist air is forced to rise over them. When this air descends back down, it warms up so it can hold more moisture and it doesn't rain. This is known as the rain shadow.

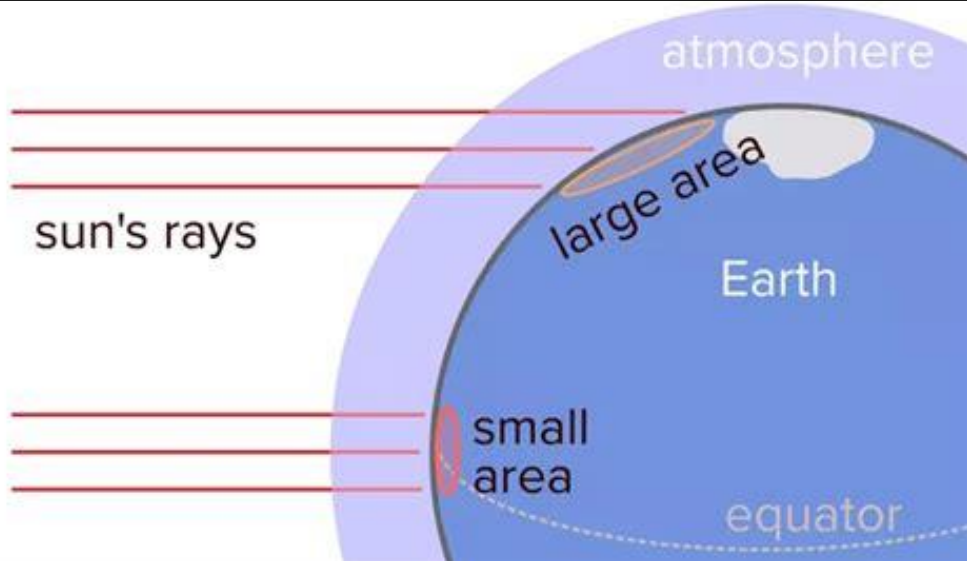
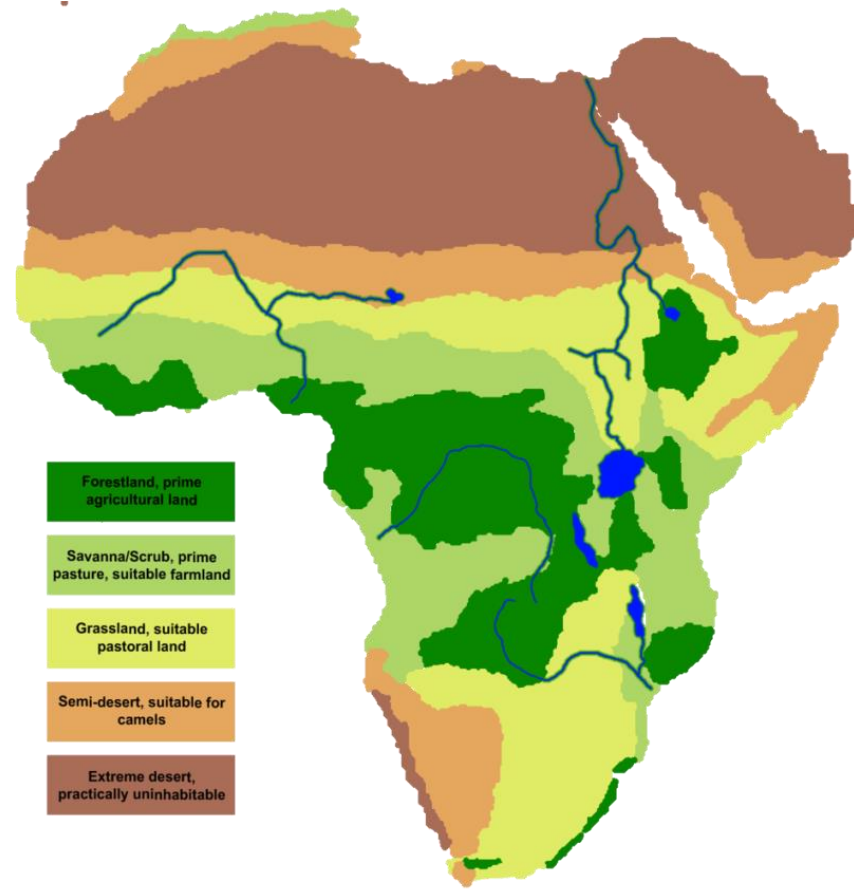


Climate Graphs



Climate graphs are two graphs in one. The line graph (usually red) shows the average temperature each month and the bar graph (usually blue) tells us the average rainfall each month. The range is the difference between the highest and lowest month. The main thing to watch out for when reading a climate graph is that you are looking at the right axis.

A **BIOME** is a large **ECOSYSTEM**. An ecosystem is an area of land (or sea) with a specific climate that leads to specific plants and animals living there. Africa has a number of different biomes that tend to form horizontal bands across the continent as rainfall steadily increases as you get closer to the equator so more plants can grow which in turn attracts more animals to live there.



Why is it hotter near the Equator?

Temperatures on the Earth increase as you move closer to the tropics and the equator. This is because the sun, due to the earth's axis being on a tilt, is higher in the sky. If the sun is directly overhead its energy is concentrated on a relatively small area so temperatures are high. Move further north or south towards the poles and the sun is much lower in the sky and this angle means its energy is spread out over a much wider area so temperatures are much lower.