Y8: Africa

Year 9 Term 1A: Asia Maximise Sheet



Year 9 Geog Maximise 1

Core Knowledge

MAXIMISE YOUR POTENTIAL

Speak like a geographer:

REGIONS

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What makes Asia important to the rest of the world?

Asia is a continent mainly in the Northern Hemisphere. It stretches from the Arctic Circle to just south of the Equator. Asia is the world's largest continent in both area and population. It has 49 countries and has great variety in terms of physical landscapes and cultures and religions.

Asia has a population of 4.3 billion, over half of which are in China and India.

Asia is growing economically and has important trading links with the UK.

What are Asia's countries and regions?

Northern and Central Asia dominated by Russia and several large, sparsely populated countries.
Southern and South Eastern Asia contains some of the most densely populated countries in the world.
Western Asia is mostly desert and Eastern Asia contains China and Japan.

Why is Everest so deadly?

Key reasons: thin air/freezing temperatures/frost-bite/snow-blindness/natural hazards. Commercialisation has led to greater numbers of climbers on Everest.

What is Asia like?

Northern and Central Asia – countries are not rich, but are starting to exploit their minerals. Southern and South Eastern Asia – poorest region and dependent on farming. Western Asia – large share of oil and gas reserves with some very wealthy countries. Eastern Asia – the main industrial region.

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How is Asia's population spread out?

The highest population densities are found in India and China, particularly along the coastline and major rivers. Low population densities are found in places with challenging living conditions (e.g. Siberia and Gobi Desert).

What is the physical landscape of Asia?

Examples of key physical features: world's highest mountain, Everest, found in the Himalayas; world's third longest river, the Yangtze; the Plateau of Tibet, mostly in China, is the source of seven important rivers; bordered by the Arctic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.

<u>Japan</u>

Japan is prone to natural hazards such as tsunamis and earthquakes. Japan has an ageing population causing a strain on healthcare, a lack of workers and not enough money for pensions.

Crevasse – a deep open crack, especially one in a glacier.

Diversity – many different types of people being included in something.

Expedition – journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration.

Peninsula – an area of land almost surrounded by water or projecting out into a body of water.

Physical feature – a feature on the Earth's surface that has been formed by nature.

Population Density – the average number of people living in a place, per km square.

Region – an area of land that has common features.

Stereotype – to have a set idea about what a particular type of person is like.

Tsunami – a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

BECOME AN EXPERT ON ASIA!

Year 9 Geog Maximise 1

BECOMING AN EXPERT ON ASIA

Key Topic	Deeper Learning					
The importance of Asia	READ about 5 Asian countries of your choice using the following article: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/country_profiles/ TASK: In bullet points, write down 3 key pieces of information about each country – include details about why they are economically important.					
The regions of Asia	READ the following article: https://www.countries-ofthe-world.com/capitals-of-asia.html TASK: Identify 2 countries from each of the 4 regions of Asia and locate them on a map – for each country identify the capital city, locate it on a map and then memorise the information.					
What is Asia like?	WATCH the following clip: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsOtOye-DJM TASK: Design an advert to show what a wonderful place Asia is – your advert should challenge stereotypes people have about the continent.	Н				
Asia's physical landscape	WATCH this YouTube clip about the largest desert in Asia – the Gobi: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zk971vqPgJA TASK: Key question – What is it like to live in a desert like the Gobi? Answer in no more than 100 words, giving real life examples from the documentary to support your findings.	ATCH				
SHOW WHAT	YOU KNOW! CREATE A REVISION MIND MAP OF THE FOUR KEY TOPIC COVERED SO FAR.	:S				
Why is Everest so deadly?	READ the following article and apply your understanding to answer the question below: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zyfxdmn/revision/1 TASK: Explain in your own words how Mount Everest was formed. Give other examples fold mountains and explain why these mountain ranges have no volcanoes.	of				
Population issues	READ the following article from The Guardian and respond to the task below: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/may/09/elon-musk-tweet-sparks-debate-in-japan-on-falling-birthrate TASK: What would you do to solve the population issues faced by Japan – write a report no more than 100 words.	_				

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW! CREATE FOUR REVISION FLASH CARDS WITH THE FOLLOWING TITLES: 1. ASIA'S IMPORTANCE 2. ASIA'S PHYSICAL FEATURES 3. ASIA'S POPULATION 4. MOUNT EVEREST

AM I READY TO MOVE ON? KEY QUESTIONS.

(Tip: You could use these questions to help with your mind map!)

- (1) Where are India, China, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia located on a map?
- (2) What do diverse, plateau, peninsula and relief mean?
- (3) What are the capital cities of Afghanistan, China, Nepal and South Korea?
- (4) How is population distributed across Asia?
- (5) How could the media be linked to an increase in hate crimes against minority groups in the UK?
- (6) What issues does the population structure of Japan create?
- (7) Why is Mount Everest so dangerous to climb?

EDUCAKE HOMEWORK

My Educake username is

My Educake due date is:

KEY QUOTE

"Geography isn't just reading maps — It is knowing how the world works" — F Steiner