

YEAR 7 HOME LEARNING GEOGRAPHY WEEK BEGINNING 4th MAY

FEEDBACK SHEET This sheet is to be used by parents to help students reflect on their answers to the questions and activities completed during the GEOGRAPHY home learning for Week beginning 4th May This sheet is not to be used by students whilst completing their work.

LESSON FOUR: NIGERIA'S ECONOMY

Do Now Task

GNI (gross national product) this is all of the money from goods and services in a country.

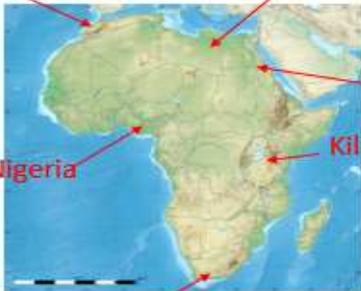
It is a monetary measurement of all of the goods and services in a country divided by the number of people living in the country. The higher the number the richer that country is.

The richest country in Africa is the Seychelles

Task One – Knowledge Quiz

1. Annotate the relief map of Africa with the following: Atlas mountains, Kilimanjaro, River Nile, oil in Nigeria, gold in South Africa, diamonds in Libya.

Atlas mountains diamonds in Libya



oil in Nigeria Kilimanjaro

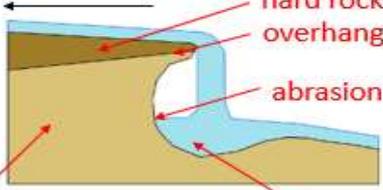
gold in South Africa

2. Which of the following is a type of river erosion?

- Hydraulic action
- Scraping
- Bulldozer action

3. Label the diagram with the following: overhang, plunge pool, hard rock, soft rock, abrasion, waterfall retreats

waterfall retreats



hard rock overhang

abrasion

soft rock

plunge pool

4. Give an example of a waterfall in the UK.

High Force Waterfalls, River Tees, North East of England.

5. Which modern day country did the human race start in?

- United Kingdom
- Kenya
- Ethiopia
- Egypt
- Brazil



Activity Two – Activate

Please support pupils with the reading as they may come across some difficult concepts, they will need to apply this information later on in the lesson.

Activity Three – Recall

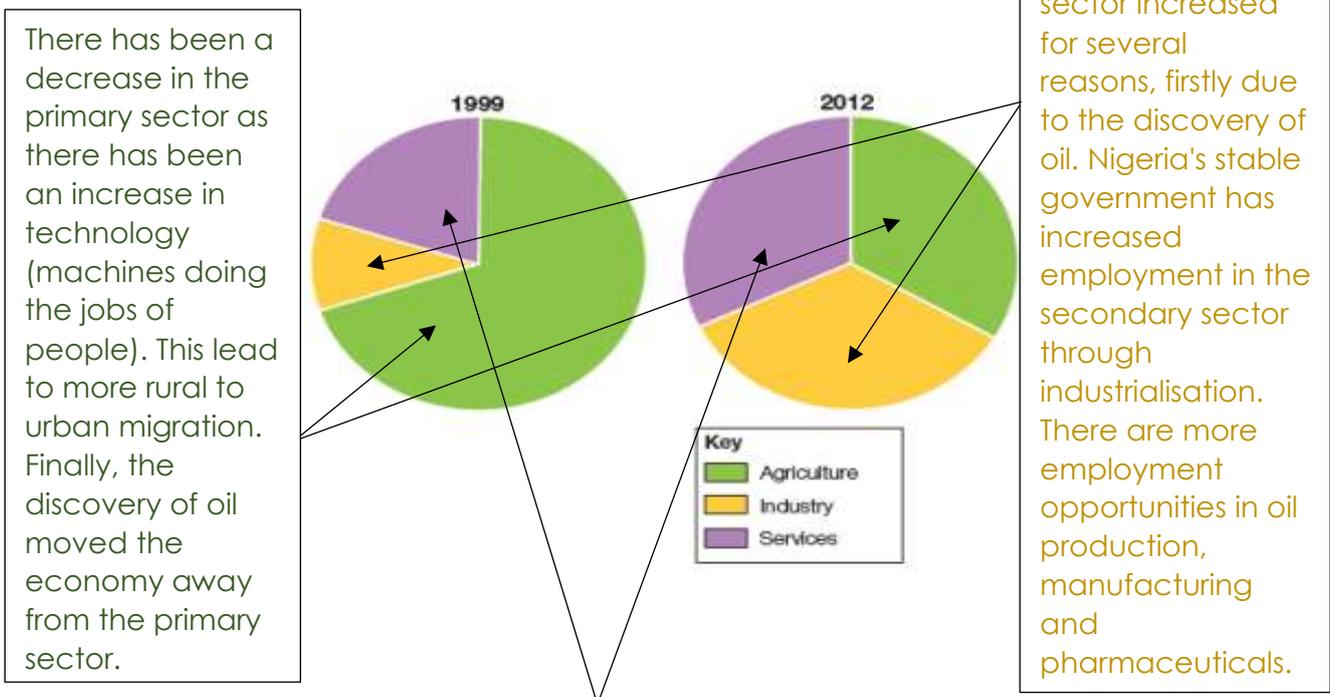
Example of a model answer:

Glaciers begin to form when snow remains in the same area year-round, where enough snow accumulates to transform into ice. Each year, new layers of snow bury and compress the previous layers. Overtime the weight of the ice causes the glacier to advance down the side of the mountain (this happens in the winter when the weather is colder), in the summer months when the weather is warmer the glaciers melts and retreats back up the mountains valley.

Activity Four – Retrieve

1. Nigeria gained independence from the British Empire in 1960.
2. Primary products (or products that come from the land) such as cocoa, cotton, palm oil and timber were Nigeria's main source of income.
3. In the 1950s, oil was discovered in the Niger Delta
4. The oil industry in Nigeria now accounts for 14% of the country's GNI (gross national income) and 98% of its income from exports (selling product to other countries).
5. The primary sector involves working the land (agriculture, mining, fishing) whereas the tertiary sector which involves providing services (teachers, doctors, nurses, retail and hospitality workers).
6. The use of technology (tractors, combine harvesters etc) in farming has caused a decrease in employment in the primary sector.
7. Nigeria's stable government has increased employment in the secondary sector through industrialisation.
8. The information technology, retail and telecommunications (tertiary sector) is driving the driving the economy forward. This is creating more highly skilled jobs and is bringing more money into the country.

Activity Five – Demonstrate



The information technology, retail and telecommunications (tertiary sector) is driving the driving the economy forward. Transnational corporations (TNC) are companies that own or control production facilities in more than one country through direct foreign investment. TNCs are attracted to Nigeria because raw materials are cheaper, the workforce is cheaper, good transport links (air and sea transport) and some countries offer incentives for TNCs operating in their country (such as tax reductions).

Activity Six - Demonstrate

Nigeria's economy in 1999 was mainly based on exports of primary products (or products that come from the land) such as cocoa, cotton, palm oil and timber were Nigeria's main source of income. Primary industry does not create much money, as it is low skilled and products can be bought and sold cheaply. At this time there was very little secondary and tertiary sector based economy in Nigeria.

Since 2012 there has been many changes to the country for example the country has moved away from a primary economy and is based around a secondary and tertiary economy. There has been a decline in primary sector due to technology and rural to urban migration.

Nigeria's stable government has increased employment in the secondary sector through industrialisation. There are more employment opportunities in oil production, manufacturing and pharmaceuticals. This is due to a higher demand for goods from the home market (Nigeria) from the rising middle class and the international market.

Today, information technology, retail and telecommunications (tertiary sector) is driving the driving the economy forward. Transnational corporations (TNC) are companies that own or control production facilities in more than one country through direct foreign investment. TNCs are attracted to Nigeria because raw materials are cheaper, the workforce is cheaper, good transport links (air and sea transport) and some countries offer incentives for TNCs operating in their country (such as tax reductions).

Activity Seven – Consolidate

Define the following key terms:

Primary sector - This involves extracting raw materials, rearing animals and growing crops.

Secondary sector - A type of industry where raw materials are made into something. Often called 'manufacturing'.

Tertiary sector - Providing services and includes retail, tourism, education, health and banking.

Give an example of each type of industry.

Primary – Farming and Fishing

Secondary – Factory based tasks, eg making clothes

Tertiary – retail, tourism and health care

LESSON FIVE: URBANISATION IN AFRICA

Do Now Activity:

This can be anything based around previous learning.

For example

Africa is a continent with 46 countries

There is an image of poverty but there are some very developed countries in the country.

Ethiopia was the country where it is believed the first humans came from

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz

1. When did European countries 'scramble for Africa' and colonise many countries?

1883
 1884
 1885

2. Why do some African countries struggle to develop? Give two reasons.

- Climate
- Colonialism
- Landlocked
- Conflict

3. When did the human species start migrating from Africa?

50,000 – 60,000 years ago.
 60,000 -70,000 years ago.
 70,000 – 80,000 years ago.

4. When did African countries begin to gain independence?

From the 1950s.
 From the 1960s.



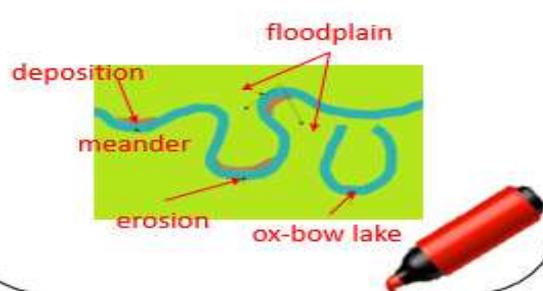
5. Where was Otzi body found?

In Italy in the Alps mountain range

6. What was found buried in Otzi back?

A bronze axe head, it is believed that this is what killed him

8. Label the diagram with the following: deposition, erosion, ox-bow lake, floodplain, meander



Activity Two – Activate

Please support pupils with the reading as they may come across some difficult concepts, they will need to apply this information later on in the lesson.

Activity Three – Recall

The policies of colonialism forced the demise of African industry and created a reliance on imported goods from Europe. Had native industry been encouraged and cultivated by the colonizing powers, Africa would probably be in a much better economic and technological position today. This would have led to an overall better quality of life for people living in certain Africa countries.

Activity Four – Retrieval

Less than 50% of Africa is urban.

Many other countries, which are more developed, have already urbanised as generally African countries are less developed it is taking longer for them to become urbanised.

Urbanisation is crucial for development, having producers of goods (businesses/factories) so close to people (residential areas) provides businesses with labour (employees) and a market (consumers). This makes people and businesses

more productive which contributes to the economy through tax (money paid to the government to improve the country)

There are also other opportunities that arise from urbanisation such as transformation and poverty reduction as more people have access to services such as healthcare and education as well as resources such as food, clean water and reliable energy.

Slums can be defined as: illegally built settlements on the outskirts of towns and cities. Slums experience a shortage of clean water, electricity and food as well as having limited access to education and healthcare.

5% of the population officially live in urban areas with another 75% of the population living in urban areas which count as slums.

Countries like Ethiopia are:

- Building thousands of new homes in the capital every year
- Investing in infrastructure such as the Light Rail Transit in 2015.
- Offering incentives of cheap labour to TNCs if they open a factory in Ethiopia's capital.

Activity Five – Demonstrate

Urbanisation is crucial for development because having producers of goods such as businesses/factories so close to people and residential areas provides businesses with employees and consumers. This makes people and businesses more productive which contributes to the economy through tax. This tax can be used for development.

Activity Six - Demonstrate

Advantages of urbanisation	Disadvantages of urbanisation
<p>Better job opportunities Access to food, water, electricity, Economic growth Access to education Access to healthcare</p>	<p>Traffic congestion Increase in poverty Increase in squatter settlements (slums) Shortage of clean water, electricity and food Limited access to education and employment Crime Waste disposal</p> 

Activity Seven – Demonstrate

At current, 80% of Ethiopia's population live in rural areas. However, Ethiopia aims to develop its economy by focussing on urbanisation. Urbanisation means having producers of goods (businesses/factories) so close to people (residential areas) provides businesses with labour (employees) and a market (consumers). This makes people and businesses more productive which contributes to the economy through tax (money paid to the government to improve the country). There are also other opportunities that arise from urbanisation such as transformation and poverty reduction as more people have access to services such as healthcare and education as well as resources such as food, clean water and reliable energy.

To do this, Ethiopia are trying to develop slum areas to make them better places to live the local government has been doing this by:

- Building thousands of new homes in the capital every year
- Investing in infrastructure such as the Light Rail Transit in 2015.
- Offering incentives of cheap labour to TNCs if they open a factory in Ethiopia's capital.

Activity Eight – Consolidate

Examples of some of the pictures that they can draw:

A picture of a person holding a number one and this could represent the first humans who came from the continent of Africa.

A picture to show the difference between rich and poor countries in Africa

A picture of towns and the countryside to show the increase in rural to urban migration.