

YEAR 7 HOME LEARNING GEOGRAPHY

WEEK BEGINNING 4TH MAY AND WEEK BEGINNING 11TH MAY

What are the learning objectives for this fortnight?

Lesson 4: Nigeria's Economy to understand how Nigeria has developed a successful economy.

Lesson 5: Urbanisation in Africa to understand why more people are moving from rural to urban areas.

How long should I spend on work in GEOGRAPHY this fortnight?

Aim to spend at least 1 hour on GEOGRAPHY work each week, each lesson should take 1 hour so you have completed 2 hours a fortnight. You can split your time up into 20 minute slots.

What should I do if I complete the work early? There are some EXTENSION activities at the end of each lesson which you could complete if you finish activities early.

Where can I find the resources for these lessons?

Brine Leas Website; Portal; Click on either the Microsoft Logo or the Apple Mac one; Type in Username and Password; Click on remote desktop(look for the link at the bottom of screen and press connect – you will need to re-enter password at this point) Click on This PC; Go to (x) students; **Read only** folder; **Home Learning** folder; **Year 7** folder; **Geography** folder; **Week beginning 4th May** folder.

LESSON FOUR: NIGERIA'S ECONOMY – Complete week beg 4th May

Do Now Task

What is GNI?

What does GNI measure?

Which is the richest country in Africa?

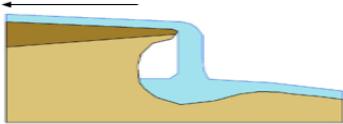
Activity One – Knowledge Quiz

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.



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



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

5. Which modern day country did the human race start in?
 United Kingdom
 Kenya
 Ethiopia
 Egypt
 Brazil

Activity Two – Activate

Read the information below on Nigeria, a country in Africa

Nigeria gained

independence from the British Empire in 1960.

Nigeria is a business hub for Africa and an important trading nation. Historically, 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.

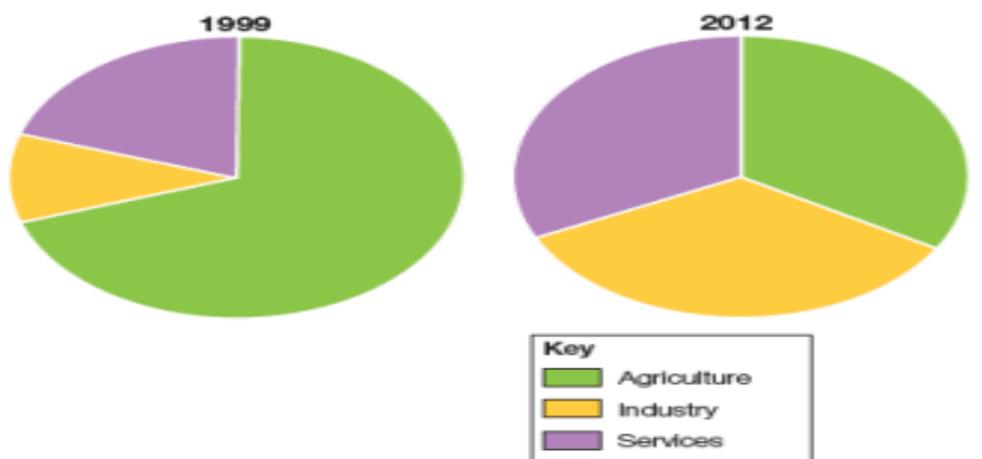
In the 1950s, oil was discovered in the Niger Delta, which caused a huge change in Nigeria's economy. The oil industry in Nigeria now accounts for 14% of the country's GNI (gross national income) and 98% of its income from exports (selling product to other countries). Oil from Nigeria is more suitable for refining into gasoline (fuel), which makes it more valuable than oil from other places such as the Middle East. Nigeria's reliance on the oil industry has reduced the need for agriculture.

Sectors of an economy



A country's economy is divided into three sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector involves working the land (agriculture, mining, fishing) whereas the secondary sector involves manufacturing (industry and distribution). The third sector is the tertiary sector which involves providing services (teachers, doctors, nurses, retail and hospitality workers).

Nigeria's changing economy



What changes in the economy can we see between 1999 and 2012:

The use of technology (tractors, combine harvesters etc) in farming has caused a decrease in employment in the primary sector. In addition, jobs in the secondary sector tertiary sector promise better pay and working conditions.

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 Three – Recall

Describe the formation of a glacier [4 marks]

Include the following key terms in your response:

Accumulate

Compact /Compress

Advance

Retreat

Activity Four – Retrieve

Write out the questions and answer them in full

1. When did Nigeria gain independence from Britain?
2. Before Nigeria discovered oil, what was the country's economy based on?
3. When was oil discovered in Nigeria?
4. What percentage of Nigeria's GDP comes from the production and trade of oil?
5. What is the difference between the primary and tertiary sector?
6. Why did employment in agriculture decrease?
7. Why did employment in the secondary sector increase?
8. Why is the tertiary sector important for Nigeria?

Activity Five – Demonstrate

Task: Annotate (label) the sectors on the pie chart to explain why Nigeria's economy has changed.

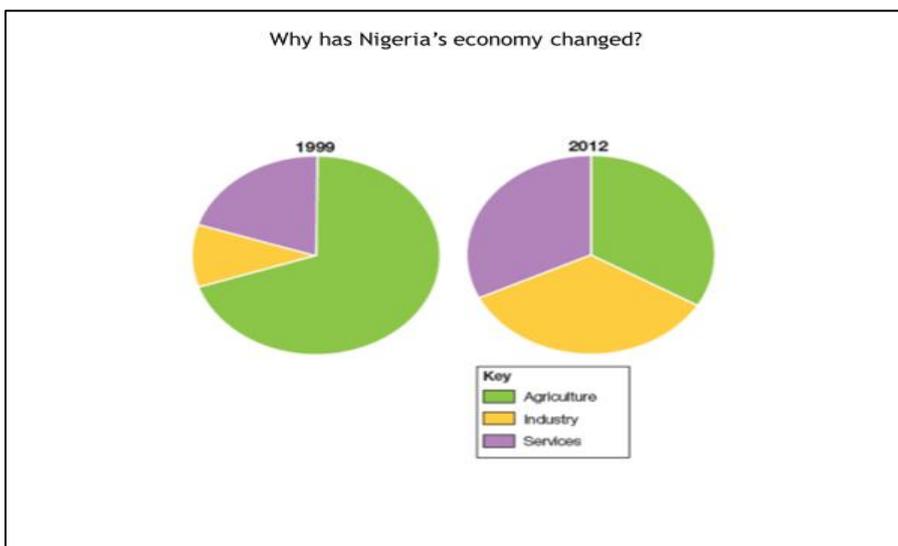
Think:

Why did the primary sector decrease?

Why did the secondary sector increase?

Why did the tertiary sector increase?

Diagram to annotate:



Activity Six - Demonstrate

Question: How has Nigeria's economy changed?

Use the pie chart (which you have annotated) to answer the question above.

Think:

Which sectors have decreased and which sectors have increased?

Why have those changes happened?

Starter Sentence:

Nigeria's economy in 1999 was mainly based on...

Keywords:

agriculture, manufacturing, services, primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector, increased, decreased, 2012, oil, cash crops, information technology, retail

Activity Seven – Consolidate

Define the following key terms:

Primary sector

Secondary sector

Tertiary sector

Give an example of each type of industry.

LESSON FIVE: URBANISATION IN AFRICA – Complete week beg 11th May

Do Now Activity:

Write down five things that you have learnt so far about the continent of Africa

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.
•
•

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?
.....

6. What was found buried in Otzi back?
.....



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

Activity Two – Activate

Read the information below about urbanisation in Africa

Definition – Urbanisation means an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas. An urban area is a built-up area such as a town or city. A rural area is an area of countryside.

At current, Africa has the world's highest rate of urbanisation. Less than 50% of Africa is urban. Many other countries such as those in North America and Europe have already created urban areas where the environment has allowed for it. In 1990, Africa had 24 cities with a population over 1 million. Africa now has 48 cities with a population over 1 million. This demonstrates the high rate of urbanisation in Africa as more people live in towns and cities.

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.

However, there is a down side to urbanisation. Urbanisation can lead to an increase in traffic congestion, which slows down the economy from wait times and contributes to climate change. Further to this, urbanisation can cause an increase in poverty as people migrate from rural areas in search of a better life but instead find themselves living in slums; 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.

Ethiopia; a country often associated with conflict and famine, is the second largest country by population in Africa, with over 100 million inhabitants. Although 80% of these inhabitants live in rural areas, and 75% of urban areas count as slums, the government are exploring strategies to develop Ethiopia's capital city Addis Ababa; which is growing by natural increase and migration. It's not easy to develop a landlocked (no part of the country has a board onto the sea) country like Ethiopia but authorities 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 Three – Recall

How has colonialism affected the development of many of Africa's countries?



Activity Four – Retrieval

Write out the questions and answer them in full

1. How much of Africa is urban?

2. Why is the rate of urbanisation in Africa different to the rate of urbanisation in other continents?
3. Why is urbanisation crucial for development?
4. How can urbanisation reduce poverty?
5. What are the disadvantages of urbanisation?
6. What is a slum?
7. What percentage of Ethiopia is urban?
8. What are the two causes of urbanisation?
9. What is Ethiopia doing to increase the development of the country?

Activity Five – Demonstrate

Answer the question below:

Why is urbanisation crucial for development?

Starter sentences

Urbanisation is crucial for development because...

Keywords

businesses/factories, people, provides, employees, close, consumers, productive, economy, contributes, tax, producers, development

Activity Six - Demonstrate

What are the advantages and disadvantages of urbanisation in Africa?

Advantages of urbanisation	Disadvantages of urbanisation

Activity Seven - Demonstrate

How is Ethiopia using urbanisation to stimulate economic growth?

Write a paragraph to answer the question.

At current, 80% of Ethiopia's population live in rural areas. However, Ethiopia aims to develop its economy by focussing on urbanisation. Urbanisation means...

To do this, Ethiopia are...

Complete the rest of your answer using the keywords below.

Keywords: homes, capital city, Addis Ababa, investment, infrastructure, incentives, TNCs, cheap, labour

Think:

Why is urbanisation crucial for development?

What are the advantages of urbanisation?

Include your thoughts on these questions in your answer.

Activity Eight – Consolidate

Draw an image in the box below to show what you have found most surprising whilst learning about the continent of Africa.

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



Extension Tasks

Find out information on different types of jobs and create job profiles, for example for the primary industry you could do the profile of a fisherman and include information such as how many hours they work, the equipment they need for their job, the amount of money that they earn and the type of things that they catch.

OR

Find data on the UK economy and the breakdown of people employed in the primary, Secondary and service sector and compare it to the data on Nigeria.

OR

Create a quiz on the cold environments; try to include at least ten questions and do an answer sheet for them.