

Year 8 Revision Guide:

End of Year Test

- Use this resource as a guide to help you revise. It should support your other revision activities, such as making mindmaps or flashcards.
- You may find it helpful to use BBC Bitesize to check topics you are unsure of

Hazards

Ejafjallajökull, Iceland

Primary effects: Day turned to night due to the ash blocking out the sun., rescuers wore face masks to prevent them choking on the clouds of ash. Homes and roads damaged and services disrupted, crops damaged by ash, roads washed away. 100,000 flights cancelled over 8 days. Total losses of £80million.

Secondary effects: Sporting events were cancelled or affected due to cancelled flights. Fresh food imports stopped and industries were affected by a lack of imported raw materials. Local water supplies were contaminated with fluoride. Flooding was caused as the glacier melted and torrents of water flowed out from beneath the ice.

International Impacts: The eruption of **Ejafjallajökull** became an international event in mid April 2010 as the cloud of ash spread eastwards towards Europe. Large sections of European airspace closed down. The knock on effects were felt globally. Business people and tourists were stranded, industrial production was affected as raw materials could not be flown in.

Positive impacts: **Ejafjallajökull** has become a new Icelandic tourist attraction with its own visitors centre. The eruption gave the country a tourism boost (we travelled there in July 2013 and we are returning in February 2015). For those who went on the trip we did stop at a view point of **Ejafjallajökull** but it was unfortunately too cloudy to see the top of the volcano.

Primary Impacts- occur as a direct result of the event.

Secondary Impacts- occur because of a change to the environment as a result of the event.

How severe were the impacts of this eruption?

Which effect do you think is the biggest/worst and why?

Nyiragongo, The Congo

Impacts:

- At least 80% of Goma destroyed
- Water and power supplies down
- Three health centres and one hospital destroyed.
- 147 people died, many from poisonous gases, contaminated water or collapsing buildings.
- Thousands more required medical attention from the effects of the fumes and contaminated water
- 350,000 people fled the area to surrounding areas and bordering countries
- There was a vast amount of looting



Who is more at risk of an eruption?

Resources and finance
Iceland is a high income country (HIC) and the Congo is a low income country (LIC). The more money a country has, the quicker it can recover and rebuild, and doesn't have to rely on others

Medical facilities and emergency services
Homes and roads were damaged in Iceland and water and electricity supplies disrupted due to flooding. People were evacuated before. In the Congo, lava flows destroyed the town, three health centres, one hospital, homes, schools, clinics, and government buildings.

Transport Infrastructure
In Iceland a number of roads, homes and flood defences were damaged or destroyed. Airspace across Europe was closed due to ash. In the Congo ash destroyed part of the runway at the airport and roads were blocked.

Type of eruption
Iceland lies on a constructive plate margin. Ejafjallajokull had been erupting lava then began more explosive eruptions and ash. Nyiragongo lies in the African Rift Valley, and the eruption was unexpected

Risk Factors

Local area
In Iceland few people lived close to the volcano. In the Congo large numbers of people live and farm the fertile agricultural land.

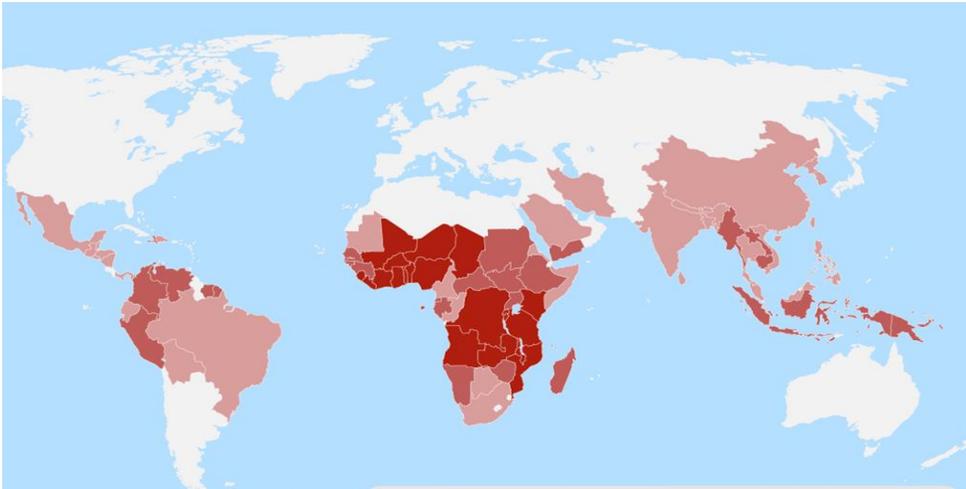
Education and training
In the Congo, children on average received 3 years of school. Only 61% of adults can read and write. In Iceland the literacy rate is 99% and about a third of the population have a university degree

Monitoring and Prediction
In Iceland, further research will be carried out into the effects of ash on aircraft. In the Congo, a special observatory unit was opened to monitor risk levels, new equipment has been installed and education campaigns have been carried out in primary and secondary schools, and an information centre has been opened.

How could these factors make people more or less at risk of an eruption depending on the level of development of the country?

What's Going to Kill Us?

Disease



Confirmed malaria cases per 1,000 population
 ■ >50 ■ 1-50 ■ 0-1 ■ no malaria

Where does malaria happen?

Famine

In February 2017, famine was declared in Unity State in South Sudan, the first to be announced in any part of the world in six years. The UN is describing this as a man-made catastrophe caused by a combination of civil war, economic collapse and drought.



200,000 children at risk of starvation, others have been forced to become soldiers	Thousands of people have died and 3.5 million have fled their homes since 2013	100,000 facing starvation, a million more on the brink of famine
Food prices are high	Crop production has dropped dramatically as farmers have fled	Rains have failed for the last two years
Repeated times of civil war (2011, 2013 and 2016) since South Sudan declared independence in 2011	Economic disruption because of continued conflict, uncertainty, lack of crops and people fleeing	Different ethnic groups across South Sudan in a power struggle over power and resources.



Highlight the causes and impacts of famine in South Sudan?

Crime and Conflict

Crime: An unlawful activity punishable by law

Conflict: A state of open, often prolonged fighting: a battle or war. A state of disharmony or clash between persons, ideas or interests

How have farmers benefitted from growing opium?

Afghanistan is a poor country and many people are employed as farmers. Opium production provides 400,000 jobs , more than the Afghan National Security Forces.	A farmer can earn ten times as much money growing opium poppies for the drug trade than growing traditional crops e.g. wheat, corn, barley for food supplies	The country is politically unstable since US and UK forces invaded in 2001, and the Taliban operates in the area. Law enforcement of the drugs trade is difficult to carry out.
The drug is manufactured into heroin before being transported out of the country by camel or 4-wheel drive vehicles . This provides more jobs and money for local people.	Afghanistan's economy has struggled through war and oppressive governments for decades. There is little infrastructure - less than 10% have access to electricity and running water	Only 12% of land in Afghanistan can be used for agriculture. The opium trade is more cost-effective for farmers as requires less money to transport than livestock and other crops.
The profit gained could go back to Afghanistan to help finance rebellions and terrorist organisations such as the Taliban	The terrain of Afghanistan is rugged and hard to access. Areas are hard to police and monitor . This encourages local autonomy (local leaders) who want money from opium.	War and drought has left about half the rural population in poverty . The drought has affected traditional crops e.g. corn, rice, barley, wheat, fruit and nuts. Poppies are drought-resistant .

Blood Diamonds

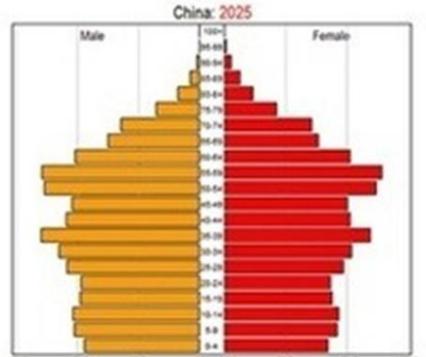
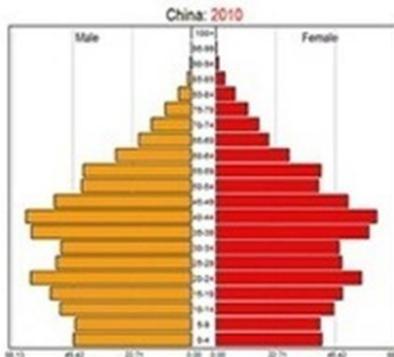
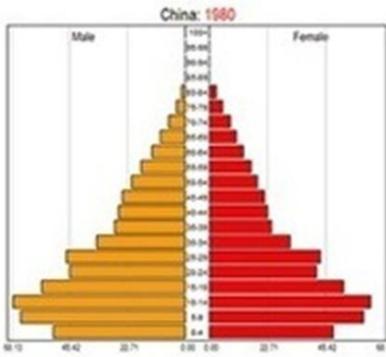


A conflict diamond comes from an area controlled by forces rather than from legitimate and recognised governments.

Explain how an abundance of resources has led to conflict in Sierra Leone?

The rebel troops have over 35,000 members spread over Sierra Leone	The money from conflict diamonds funds guns for child soldiers.
The U N blames conflict diamonds for "destabilising the country for the best part of three decades."	Almost all diamonds from Sierra Leone in 2002 were collected by rebel troops
The civil war was between the government and the Revolutionary United Front	The money from conflict diamonds has been used to pay for civil wars in several African countries.
The money from diamonds funded the civil war from 1991-2002	The money has provided arms to fight UN forces

China



Breathing the smog in for an hour reduces life expectancy by 20 minutes	Smog blocks out the Sun and darkens the sky	Breathing in the smog is similar to heavy smoking, it hurts the throat and causes ill health
Most urban dwellers typically have several (304) air purifiers in their homes	Living in the smog causes a million premature deaths every year	People tape their windows shut and remain indoors as much as possible
Most people wear face masks when they go outside to try and prevent them from breathing in too much smog	New filters for air purifiers are expensive – £100/\$120 or more – and they need changing every 6 months	Anyone who speaks out against the smog or tries to protest against it are quickly stopped and detained

How has smog had an impact on China?