

Year 9 Geography Spring Term



What makes Great Britain Great?

Population

Population **distribution** – the way people are spread out

Sparsely populated – few people in an area

Densely populated – many people in an area

The UK has a population density of approximately 260 people per sq km.

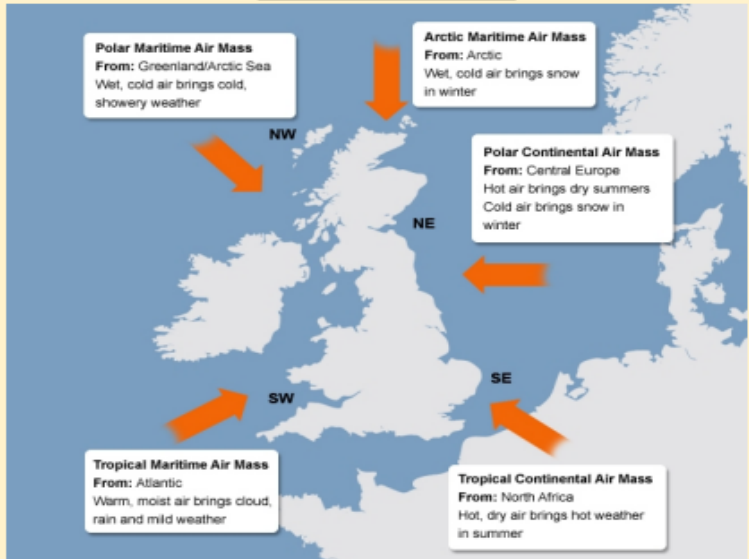
Latitude	The equator is the hottest place as the sun shines directly on it, so the sunshine is most concentrated. The temperatures become cooler as you travel further away from the equator as they receive less concentrated sunlight. The south of the UK is warmer than the north as it is nearer to the equator.
Altitude	Temperatures decrease with altitude There is a 1°C drop in temperature for every increase of 100 m in height This is because the air is less dense in higher altitudes.
Distance from the sea	The sea takes longer to heat up and cool down than land. Therefore in the winter the sea keeps coastal areas warm. In summer the sea cools coastal areas down.



Relief rainfall

- Prevailing winds from the west bring moist air
- The mountains force the air upwards. The air rises and cools, forming rain clouds.
- By the time the air has passed over the mountains, much of its moisture has been lost.
- A rain shadow is created, bringing drier weather to the east,

The effect of air masses



Push factors	Pull factors
Lack of services	Better services
Low employment	Higher employment
Lack of safety	Safe society
High crime	Less crime
Crop failure	Fertile land
Drought	Lower risk of natural hazards
Flooding	Good climate
Poverty	More wealth
War	Political stability