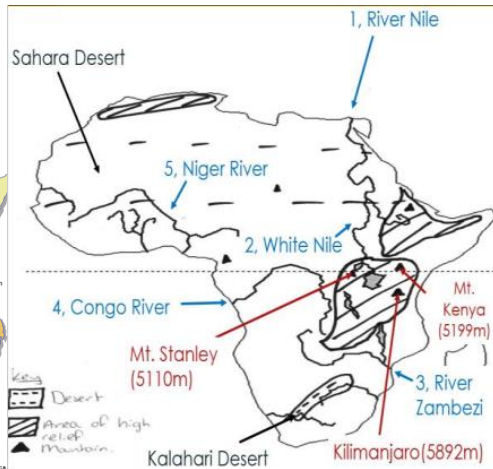
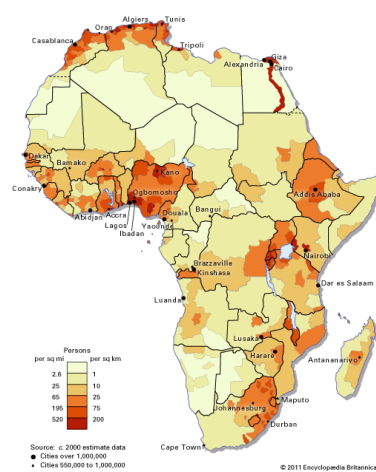


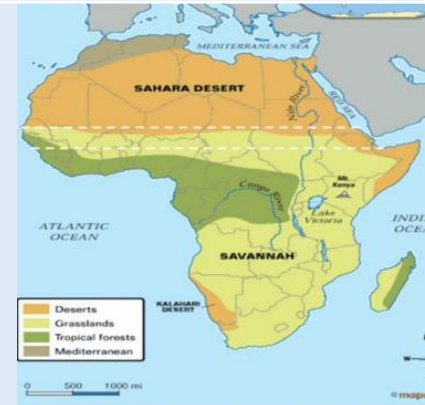
Year 7 - Africa



Key Terms	Definitions
Physical Features	Physical features re the Earth's natural landforms such as rivers, lakes, deserts, mountains and valleys
Population distribution	The number of people living in a place , per square kilometre
Drought	A drought is a periods of time when an area or region experiences below-normal precipitation (Rain)
Stereotype	A stereotype is a category, or a group, that we put people into. What can be harmful is when we think that everyone in a group is the same. We usually view stereotypes as being negative because they make assumptions about all the people in one group

Africa has four distinctive climate regions/biomes:

1. Mediterranean/Temperate grasslands- very hot and dry with a mild winter around 10 degrees.
2. Rainforest – They ae located near the equator. They have high temperatures, lots of rain.
3. Savannah Grasslands – They have a long dry season (winter) and a very wet season (summer).
4. Hot desert – Extremely dry and hot during the day temperatures reach up to 50 degrees, but at night they reach 0.



Kenya is located in the continent of Africa. Kenya is surrounded by Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The capital and largest city in Kenya is Nairobi.

Animal Adaptations; Animals in Africa's four different biomes have adapted to their environment. To adapt means to become adjusted to new conditions, animals adapt to their habitats so that they can survive.



Slums – Kibera

Kibera is located on the outskirts of Nairobi in Kenya.

Problems in Kibera;

- No access to clean water.
- Sew age is not taken care of properly.
- Only about 20% of Kibera has electricity.
- **Solutions to the problems**
- Water and sanitation schemes to provide better clean water access
- Sew age systems being improved and monitored.
- Community toilets being installed for all to use.

Camel

- Fat is stored in hump(s), to survive long periods without food and water.
- It has two rows of long eyelashes, to protect against wind blown sand and the sunlight.
- Nostrils can be closed by contraction of the circular muscle during sandstorms
- A camel has a leathery mouth and tongue enabling it to eat thorny desert plants.
- The thick leathery patches on knees is to stop burns when it kneels on hot desert sand.
- The broad, padded toes are insulated to avoid the sand's heat. The strong, flexible web of the toes prevent them from sinking into the sand.
- They can live without taking in water for 3 or 4 days.
- Thick fur and underwool. The fur allows excess body temperature to radiate, to keep the camel warm during cold nights and cool during hot day.

Tackling Poverty

NGO – Non Governmental Organisation
Development Gap = refers to the widening gap between the richest (most developed) and poorest (least developed) countries of the world.

