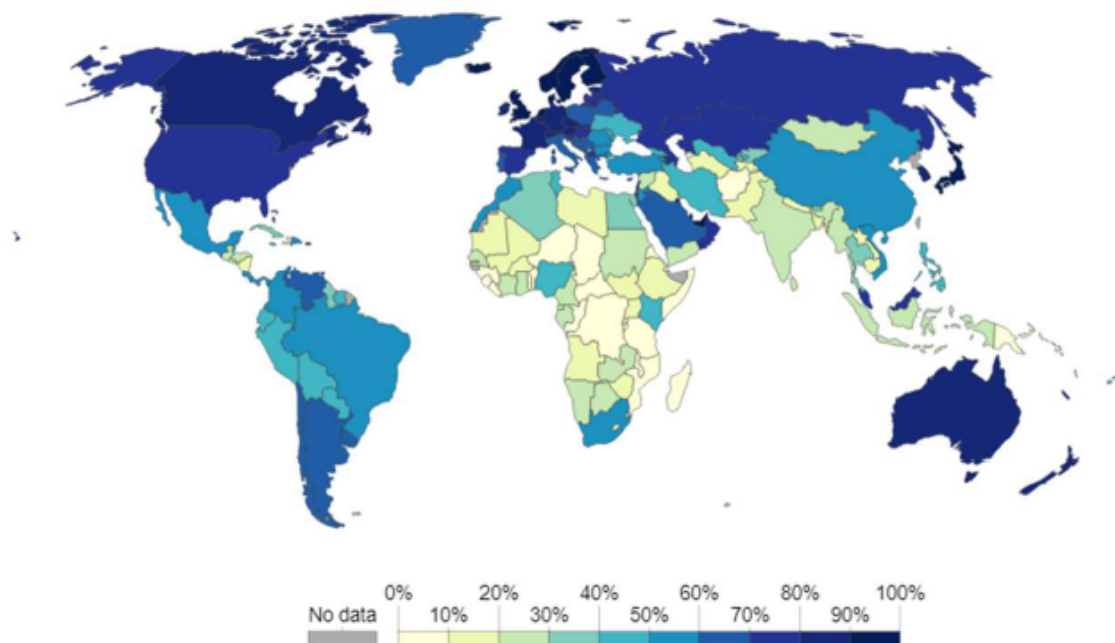


Share of individuals using the internet, 2015

Share of individuals using the internet, measured as the percentage of the population. Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



Source: World Bank – WDI

OurWorldInData.org/technology-adoption/ • CC BY-SA

Globalisation

Keywords

Globalisation	Globalisation is the increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges, and helped by technology and transport.
Imports	Bringing goods or services into a country from another country.
Exports	Taking goods or services out of a country to another country.
Trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
International trade	Buying or selling goods or services from a different country.
Politics	The activities associated with the governance of a country or area.
Culture	The ideas, customs and traditions of a people group.
Cultural	Relating to culture.
Technology	Machinery and devices developed from scientific knowledge.
Economy	The financial system of a country.
Economic	Relating to the economy.
Unsustainable	Not able to continue in the same way.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product: the total value of goods and services provided in a country during one year. Richer countries have a higher GDP than poorer countries.
Revenue	Money that is made or money that is coming in to the country or company.
TNC	Transnational corporation: a company that operates in two or more countries.

The World's 10 Most Important Food Industry TNCs



Globalisation has been facilitated by:

- Cheaper and faster transport
- Cheaper and faster communication
- The internet
- Increasing levels of wealth (money) around the world
- Trade

"Fast fashion"

Cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled quickly after being used only a few times.

Most clothing nowadays is produced in factories in poorer countries.

Most clothing factory workers are women and salaries are usually low.

Globalisation has also led to:

- Cheaper and faster transport
- Cheaper and faster communication
- The expansion of the internet
- Increasing levels of wealth (money) around the world
- Increased trade

The Six Major Biomes

1 Tropical Rainforest

- Very steady temperature between 20°C and 25°C.
- Rains all year long.
- The trees are very tall and varied.
- Most of the plants are evergreen, not deciduous.



2 Temperate Deciduous Forest

- Temperature ranges from -30°C to 30°C.
- Goes through all four seasons.
- Range of trees, most lose their leaves in the autumn.
- Even rainfall throughout most of the year.



3 Coniferous forest (Taiga)

- Temperature ranges from -54°C to 30°C.
- Low average temperature.
- Most of the trees are evergreen.
- Largest land biome.



4 Tundra

- Temperature ranges from -34°C to 6°C.
- Coldest of all the biomes.
- Little rain, lots of frost.
- No trees grow, and only a few small plants.



5 Grasslands (Savanna)

- Dry season and a rainy season.
- Temperature ranges from -40°C to 40°C+.
- Mostly grass grows, occasional individual trees.



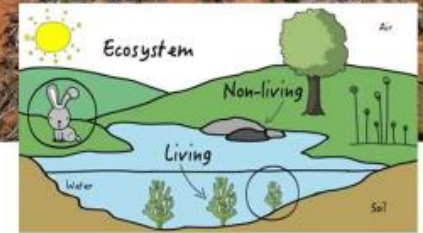
6 Desert

- Temperatures over 50°C in the day, below freezing at night.
- Very few clouds and very little rain.
- Very few plants or animals.

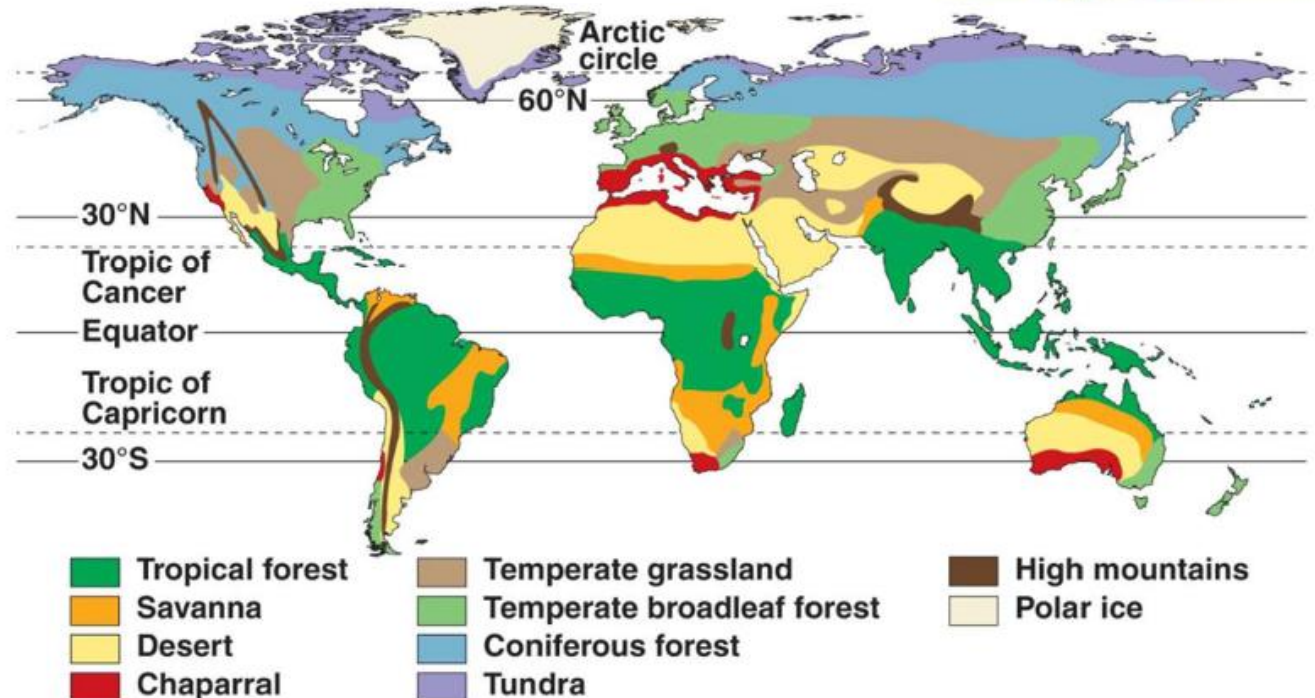


Vocabulary

biome	A large area of land with a particular climate, type of plants and animals.
Ecosystem	A community of living and non-living things that work together.
climate	The general weather conditions and patterns in an area.
deciduous	A tree that sheds its leaves in the autumn.
dormant	When a plant or animal is in a deep, long sleep.
equator	The imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth
fauna	The animals that normally live in a particular biome.
flora	The plants that normally grow in a particular biome.
latitude	Imaginary lines goes around the earth horizontally.
temperate	Mild weather, further away from the equator.
tropics	Any place on earth near the equator.
Deforestation	Cutting down trees.



World Biomes Map



Keywords	
Fieldwork	The gathering of information in a real environment, outside the classroom.
Primary data	Data that you personally collect when doing fieldwork.
Secondary data	Data that someone else has collected e.g. data another school has collected or a newspaper article.
Quantitative data	Data with a numerical value.
Qualitative data	Data that is words or images, usually containing views, opinions or feelings.
Analysis	Detailed examination of something usually data.
Conclusion	Drawing together results to reach an answer. In fieldwork drawing results from data to answer the enquiry question.
Evaluation	Weighing up the positives and negatives of something. In fieldwork it refers to considering how reliable and accurate the results are.
Accuracy	How limited errors have been, therefore making data more likely to give true results.
Reliability	How trustworthy data is based on it being a good representation of possible data to be collected.
Bias	When something is not done fairly as there is a preference given. For example only asking one age group their opinion about something.
Correlation	When there is a link or relationship between two pieces of data. For example, as one increases, the other increases.

Why fieldwork?

Discover new ideas and create new knowledge.

Understand more about what you learn in the classroom or in books.

Enquiry Question

All fieldwork starts with an enquiry question. The enquiry question then guides the fieldwork so that the data collected is relevant.



Fieldwork Tools	
Maps	There are many different types of maps. Maps display information and data that geographers may find useful when studying a particular place.
OS maps	OS maps show relief (height and shape of the land) and we can use four figure and six figure grid references to locate places.
Four figure and six figure grid references	Remember: along the corridor (x axis →), then up the stairs (y axis ↑). _____ or _____
Field sketch	A simple drawing of the area you are studying, including labels.
Survey	A way of reviewing a particular feature of the physical or human environment. For example: a traffic survey, counting number and type of vehicles.
Questionnaire	A list of questions (usually with options for answers) that the researcher will ask individuals.

Bar Graph	Pie Chart	Line Graph
To show discrete data, which is data that is counting something, often in different categories.	To show proportions	To show correlation (relationship) between data sets. For example: change over time.

