

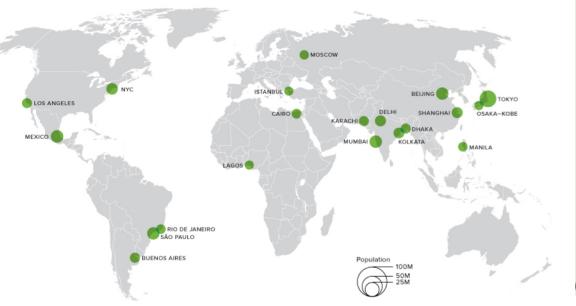
What is a megacity?

A city that has a population of over 10 million people

THE WORLD'S 20 MOST POPULOUS MEGACITIES (2010 - 2100)

A total of 13 African cities will surpass New York in size over the next 80 years

2010 TOP 20 CITIES BY POPULATION



Why are urban areas growing?

Natural increase (or decrease) - this is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

Migration - this is the movement of people into or out of the city.

Urban Growth

More and more people are leaving rural areas and moving to cities. This is called rural to urban migration. People move because of push and pull factors.

Push factors are things that make people want to leave rural areas and pull factors are the things that attract people to the city.

Why do people migrate?

Economic migration - moving to find work or follow a particular career path

Social migration - moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends

Political migration - moving to escape political persecution or war

Environmental migration - include natural disasters such as flooding

Year 7- Spring 1- Geography

Moscow is the most northern **megacity** on Earth

Located on the Moskva River

Land covered- 2,511 km²
(Compared to Plymouth (UK)- 79.83 km²)

Capital of Russia

Population- 11.92 million people

Home to the historic Kremlin



What is a glacier?

Glaciers are made up of fallen snow that, over many years, compresses into large, thickened ice masses.

Glaciers form when snow remains in one location long enough to transform into ice

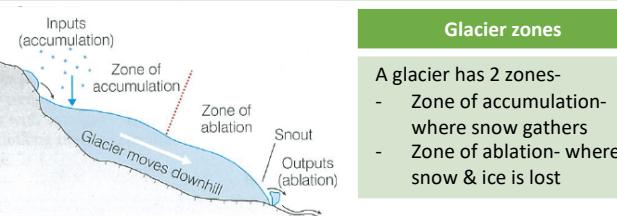
How do glaciers form?

A glacier's life begins when snow falls from the sky, this snow gathers on the ground and the more it snows, the more layers are formed

As the layers begin to accumulate, the weight of this snow pushes down on top of the first layers



The air is removed and ice is formed
This is the glacier

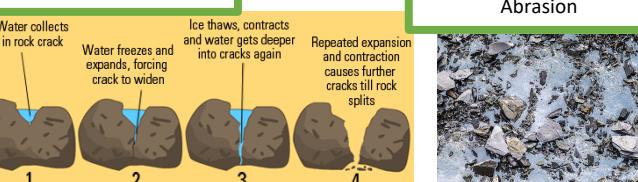


Glacier zones

- Zone of accumulation- where snow gathers
- Zone of ablation- where snow & ice is lost

Processes of glacial erosion

Freeze Thaw Weathering



Abrasion

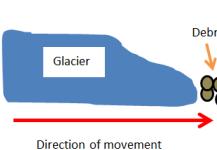


Processes of glacial erosion

Plucking



Bulldozing



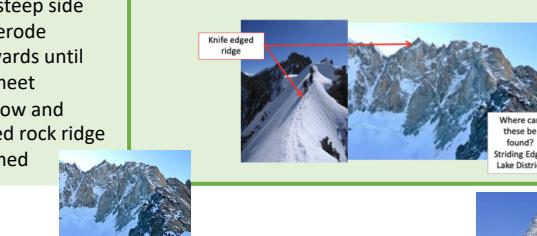
Glacial Landforms

1. Abrasion, plucking and freeze thaw can make large hollows
2. Gravity causes ice to rotate within the hollow (rather than move downhill) his circular motion creates a crevasse at the back wall of the corrie
3. Debris from back wall causes abrasion, which deepens the corrie
4. Some of the debris is deposited at the edge of the corrie



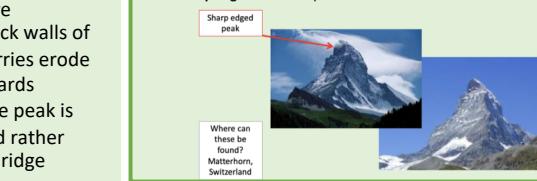
2 Arête

A knife-edged ridge, often formed between two corries



3 Pyramidal Peak

A sharp edged mountain peak



Key terms for this topic

Megacity
Urban
Migration
Glacier
Accumulation
Ablation
Abrasion
Plucking

Bulldozing
Arete
Corrie
Pyramidal Peak
Erosion
Deposition
Antarctica

Animals of Antarctica

Emperor Penguin- Large size- helps to retain heat. Short tail- minimises contact with cold ice, retain heat. Powerful claws- grip ice and snow



The Southern Fur Seal- Streamlined shape- swim easily. Large eyes- help hunting under water. Layer of blubber- keep it warm.



The Snow Petrel- Webbed feet- help paddle on water. Oiled feathers- allows water to run off. White colour- camouflage.



Human Activities in Antarctica

Fishing- Fishing is currently the only large-scale resource exploitation that is going on in Antarctica. Most other world fisheries have been over exploited even where controls are in place to prevent it, this is a concern for Antarctic fisheries too.



Tourism - Very large ships (500 passengers +) no longer go to Antarctica, these used to account for large numbers of the counted tourists. They tended not to make any landings and only made a fleeting visit of 2 or 3 days out of a longer wider ranging cruise



Mining- There has never been any commercial mining in Antarctica, there are no current plans to mine Antarctica and mining is currently completely banned by the Antarctic Treaty until 2048. There are no known future plans by any of the Antarctic Treaty nations to reverse this decision

