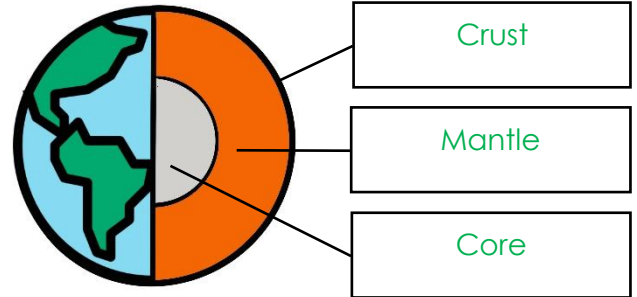


1. Label the **5 oceans** on the map below.



2. Label the **3 layers** of Earth's structure.



3. What was **Pangea**?

Pangea was a supercontinent that existed 250 million years ago. Most of the land forming today's seven continents was joined in one massive continent.

4. What causes **continental drift**?

The crust (including the continents) sits on top of the mantle. The molten (melted) rock in the mantle moves, causing the continents to move (continental drift).

5. What is Earth's **atmosphere** made of?

The atmosphere is made of gases including oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and water vapour.

6. Define **habitable**.

Habitable means a place that has conditions that are good enough to live in / A place that people, animals and plants can survive in.

7. Name the 3 parts of the **water cycle**.

- evaporation
- condensation
- precipitation

8. What % of Earth is covered by **water**?

70%

9. What is the difference between a **continent** and a **country**?

A continent is a major landmass including several countries. Countries are bordered areas of land within a continent. Countries are smaller than continents.

10. What is the difference between a **land border** and a **sea border**?

A land border is where the edge of a country meets land (i.e., another country). A sea border is where the edge of a country meets the sea/ocean.

11. Add the **average income** in MICs and HICs.

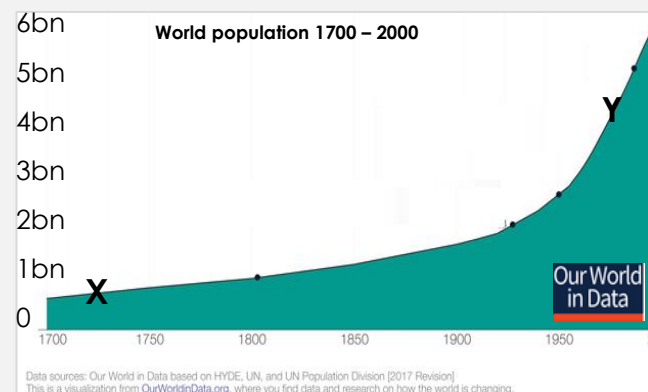
Income group	Average income
Low income country (LIC)	Below \$1,100
Middle income country (MIC)	\$1,100 – \$13,200
High income country (HIC)	Above \$13,200

12. What is the size of **Earth's population**?

8 billion

Stretch

13. On the global population graph below, put an **X** at a point where population growth was **slow** and a **Y** where it was **fast**.



14. Explain how each of the following factors cause the global population to rise.

a) Improved sanitation

The removal of dirty water and waste through pipes made it less likely that people would catch diseases like cholera and typhoid. This meant that fewer people died so the population rose.

b) Medical advances

As medicines like penicillin were invented, illnesses and infections could be treated and more people survived. Vaccines were developed which reduced the number of people dying from diseases like smallpox.