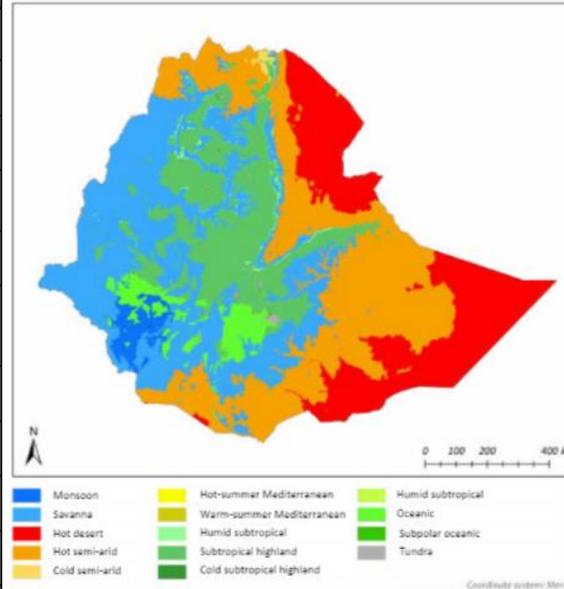


Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Ethiopia

Core Vocabulary

Time zone	a range of longitudes where a common standard time is used.
Teff	African cereal, which is cultivated almost exclusively in Ethiopia, used mainly to make flour.
Workforce	the people engaged in or available for work, either in a country or area or in a particular firm or industry.
Employment structure	how the workforce is divided up between the three main employment sectors – primary, secondary and tertiary.
Great Rift Valley	the most extensive rift in the earth's surface, extending from the Jordan valley in Syria to Mozambique
Diversity	Variety; the practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.
Latrine	a toilet, especially a communal one in a camp or barracks.
Terrorist	a person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.
Underrepresented	insufficient or inadequate representation.
Sanitation	conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.
Water-borne	conveyed by, travelling on, or involving travel or transport on water.
Environmentally friendly	not harmful to the environment.
Tropics	the region between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
Semi-arid	dry but having slightly more rain than an arid region or climate.
Over-grazing	when plants are exposed to intensive grazing for extended periods of time, or without sufficient recovery periods
Bunds	an embankment or causeway.
Khartoum	Capital city of Sudan
Primate	the chief bishop or archbishop of a province.
Food insecurity	the condition of not having access to sufficient food, or food of an adequate quality, to meet one's basic needs.
Malaria	a fever caused by a protozoan parasite and is transmitted by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions.
Impervious	not allowing fluid to pass through.

Climate Types of Ethiopia



The capital of Sudan, Khartoum, grew up around the confluence of the Blue and White Nile.



92% of the population does *not* have access to clean fuel for cooking. These traditional biomass stoves are used by those with the lowest monthly income.

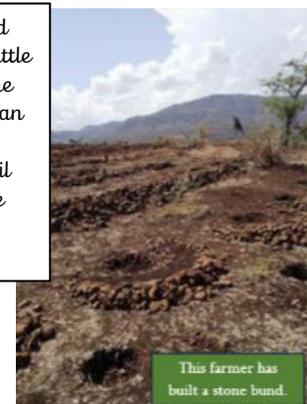
Many farmers depend on power from animals, such as oxen.



Currently, 67% of the population of Addis live in flood prone areas. Central Addis has the greatest density of **impervious** surfaces such as tarmac and concrete.



Farmers build stone and soil **bunds**. Bunds are little walls that encourage the rain to sink in rather than running off over the surface. They reduce soil erosion and can also be used to shelter newly-planted trees.



This farmer has built a stone bund.