<u>Little Leigh Primary School</u>

Geography Essential Learning and Assessment





Educating Hearts, Educating Minds

Geography Essential Learning and Assessment Questions

Year Three/Four (Emerald class) Cycle B			
Essential Learning			
How do rivers change our landscape?	What are the key features of the United Kingdom?	How does the North-west, UK compare to Campania, Italy?	
 I know that Rivers have a source and a mouth. The source begins high up and water flows downhill. The mouth is usually an estuary, sea or another larger body of water. Humans use rivers for many things including transport, water supply, irrigation, religious ceremonies, tourism and leisure/sport. Rivers create landscape features by flooding, eroding, moving and depositing materials. Rivers can negatively affect humans when heavy rainfall and flooding occurs. The impact of flooding can be significant and sometimes life-threatening. The River Weaver is local and has many uses including transportation of goods and leisure trips. Famous rivers of the world include: The Nile, The Amazon, The Mississippi, The Ganges and The Yangtze. Anderton Boat Lift is a significant part of our local history and how waterways have been used both in the past and now. 	 The United Kingdom is located in Europe. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England. Each country is made up of regions which are then broken down into counties and cities. We live in England, in the North-west, in Cheshire. Each country has a capital city: London (England), Cardiff (Wales), Edinburgh (Scotland) and Belfast (Northern Ireland) Physical features are the natural features of the Earth's surface like seas, mountains and rivers. Human features are things that are built or made by humans like cities, houses, roads, bridges etc. 	I know that • Europe is one of the seven continents of the world. • England and Italy are countries in Europe. • Italy is located south of Europe and north of the Mediterranean Sea. England is part of the UK in north-western Europe. • England has 9 regions and Italy has 20 regions. • Italy has a coastline and is a popular part of Europe for holiday-makers. • The North-West of England borders Scotland and Wales and has a coastline. • Campania is a region in south-western Italy and has a coastline.	
	Assessment questions		
 What are the main features of a river? What are some famous/significant rivers of the world and why? How do rivers affect the local areas they flow through? 	 What are the countries that make up the United Kingdom? What can you tell me about regions, counties and cities? Where do you live? Describe a human feature of one of the countries in the UK. 	 What are the seven continents of the world? Which continent do we live on? What continent is Italy part of? What can you tell me about the location of Italy? Describe similarities and differences between the two regions. 	

 Why was Anderton Boat Lift built and how is	 Describe a physical feature of one of the countries in the	 Which region would you rather visit on a holiday,
it used now?	UK.	why?

	Year Four/Five (Amethyst class) Cycle	В		
Essential Learning				
How does migration affect people and places?	Why is climate important?	How do North and South America differ?		
 I know that Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. An emigrant is a person leaving their home country and an immigrant is a person arriving in a host country. A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution or a natural disaster. Migration can be national or international. There are different types: forced, permanent, temporary and voluntary. Migration can provide advantages and disadvantages for both the source and host countries. 	 I know that Weather can change daily and across different areas of a place. Climate is the longer-term view of what a location's general weather is usually like. Different parts of the world have different weather and climate conditions due to their location (near the coast, high land such as mountains etc). The world is split into different climate zones: polar, tropical, sub-tropical and equatorial. The UK we are in a temperate climate zone, a temperate biome and we have four seasons. A location's climate impacts the soil, flora (plants) and fauna (animals) and the way people live in those areas. 	 I know that North and South America are huge continents, joined by central America. They have a diverse range of environments; they are popular travel destinations. There is a diverse range of climates, landscapes, biomes and vegetation belts in North and South America. Settlements are established and grow for different reasons. Some areas of North and South America are more populated than others and there are many major world cities. There is a diverse range of economic activities between the two continents and there are inequalities between the lives of people within and between countries. 		
	Assessment questions			
 What is migration? What are the different types of migration? What is a refugee? Tell me about push and pull factors and explain why people might migrate. What are some advantages and disadvantages of migration? 	 What is the difference in weather and climate? Where is there a polar climate zone? Where is there a tropical climate zone? Where is there an equatorial climate zone? What is the UK's climate like? How can climate affect the flora and fauna of an area? 	 Where are the Americas located? What are key geographical features of North America? What are key geographical features of South America? What is similar and different between the two continents? How do the lives of people in each continent vary? 		

Year Six (Onyx class) Cycle B Essential Learning				
 Antarctica is the most southern of the 7 continents and is surrounded by the southern ocean. It is the coldest and driest continent on Earth – almost all of the land is covered in ice. Antarctica is the windiest place on the earth and is considered a desert because of the low levels of precipitation. Antarctica has a very distinct landscape: It has the highest average elevation of all continents. It is covered almost entirely by glacier ice. The transantarctic mountains demarcate east and west Antarctica Most of the coastline is fringed with ice shelves. There is no permanent population due to the conditions Creatures that live in the Antarctica are 'extremophiles' and there are not many species that live there because of the conditions. 	 Climate change is a shift in the world's weather patterns over a long period of time. Climate change causes more frequent and powerful extreme weather events. Some of the causes of climate change are agriculture, deforestation, transport and energy use. Climate change can cause: rising sea levels, wildfires, heavy rainfall, droughts, flooding, extreme storms and heatwaves: We can live more sustainably in a range of ways including, cut down on flying, eating less meat, heating and cooling homes more efficiently, switching off electrical appliances and recycling. Carbon footprint is the calculation of the total amount of greenhouse gases produced through a given activity and China has the largest in the world. 			
	t questions			
 Where is Antarctica located? Which ocean surrounds Antarctica? What is the weather and climate like? What can you tell me about the landscape? Can you list some physical features? Why does no one live permanently in Antarctica? How have certain animals adapted to living in Antarctica? 	 Define 'climate' What are the main causes of climate change? What are key effects of climate change? How do these occurrences affect the lives of people and animals across the world? How can we counteract the effects of climate change? 			