

Little Leigh Primary School

Geography Essential Learning and Assessment



LITTLE LEIGH
PRIMARY SCHOOL



Educating Hearts, Educating Minds

Geography Essential Learning and Assessment Question

Year Three/Four (Emerald class) Cycle A

Essential Learning

Should we pay more for fair trade?	How do volcanoes affect the lives of people who live near them?	How do the physical features of North America compare to Europe?
<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People earn their living by growing food or making things to sell. Their food and products are shipped to other parts of the world and sold in shops. • Fair Trade ensures that we pay a fair price for things that we buy. • Fairtrade items include coffee, cocoa, wine, sugar, fruit (such as bananas), fruit juice, flowers and even gold. • Workers in third world countries earn a small living by working in dangerous and unpleasant conditions • Fair trade ensures trading practices are fair in terms of payment and prices, that no children are being exploited and that working conditions are safe. • The main ingredient of chocolate is cocoa, it comes from a cacao tree, and it grows in tropical regions of the world. 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earth is split into four major layers: the crust, the mantle, the outer core and the inner core. • A volcano is formed when magma from the earth's mantle makes its way to the surface and lava erupts • Magma is below the earth's surface, lava is above. • Plate tectonics cause earthquakes and volcanoes. The point where two plates meet is called a plate boundary. Earthquakes and volcanoes are most likely to occur either on or near plate boundaries. • Most volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur around the Pacific Ocean. This is called the Pacific Ring of Fire. • Pompeii, an ancient city in Italy, was buried by an eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius. 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many countries make up the continent of North America and the landscape is incredibly varied. • Canada is the largest country and Mexico City is the largest city. • There are many biomes, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The western coast – several biomes - The long Pacific Coast - Great Plains / prairies - grassland - Canadian Shield – rocks, lakes, forests - Caribbean –tropical region - Eastern coastal strip – diverse ecosystem • Many of the buildings in North America are low-rise as there's lots of space, compared to Europe. • In cities, buildings constructed in the last 200 years often include clusters of skyscrapers. • Getting around is often by road rather than rail, so there are vast highways of many lanes to allow people to drive from city to city.
Assessment questions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is fair trade? • When is trade 'unfair'? • How does fairtrade make things 'fair'? • Can you list some fair trade items? • Where in the world do these items come from? • Where does chocolate come from? • How does chocolate get to us here in the UK? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the four major layers of the earth? • How is a volcano formed? • What is the difference between magma and lava? • What causes earthquakes and volcanoes? • Where are earthquakes and volcanoes most likely to occur? • Why is Pompeii well known? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many countries make up the continent of North America? • What biomes can be found in North America? • Can you tell me any of the physical features of North America? • How do cities in North America compare to cities in Europe? • Can you name any famous mountain ranges in North America? • How is a mountain formed? • How do the mountains in the Lake District compare to the Rocky Mountains?

Year Four/Five (Amethyst class) Cycle A

Essential Learning

Why is the Amazon region so important?	How and why has my local area changed in the last decade?	Could Britain, as an island nation, survive without global trade?
<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Amazon' may refer to a river, a river basin or a rainforest region. • The Amazon is a vast region that spans across nine countries. • The Amazon River Basin is home to the largest rainforest in the world and covers almost 40% of South America. • The Amazon has a tropical climate, typical in areas close to the Equator. • The Meeting of Waters is the confluence between the Rio Negro (a river with dark water,) and the sandy-coloured Rio Solimões. • The Amazon is home to an estimated 10% of all species found on earth. • Shifting cultivation is when areas of land are cultivated for a short time, then left to regenerate to their natural vegetation while the farmer moves on to another area. • Reasons for the deforestation include mining, cattle pasture, hardwoods, housing, agriculture, roads and medicines. 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places change over time and geographers can identify trends, causes and effects through fieldwork. • Northwich is a town in Cheshire with a population of approximately 63,000 (2021 census). • Northwich's land use is a combination of agriculture, retail, housing and leisure. • A large retail and leisure centre, Baron's Quay, was built in 2016 with the view to improve Northwich's economy. It cost £80m to build. As of January 2023 roughly half of the retail space remains empty. 	<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK buys and sells goods from all over the world. • We buy (import) more than we sell (export) because: • We are a small country and have a high population for our size. • We have a limited amount of land on which to grow food. • Goods imported include cars, medicines, gas, metals, oil, clothes and computers / electrical equipment. • Fruit often comes from biomes different from our own. • Pros of imported food include: we have access to a wider variety of food, it is cheaper, jobs are created and we have more land available for other uses. • Pros of eating locally produced food include: -eating locally, reduces fossil fuels and pollution; more jobs are created for local farmers; less packaging; and local and seasonal food has a higher nutrition density.

Assessment questions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the Amazon refer to? • Where is the Amazon? How many countries does it span? • What is the climate like in the Amazon? Why? • Can you tell me some of the key human and physical features of Manaus? • What is meant by the term 'shifting cultivation'? Can you tell me some of the advantages and disadvantages of using this farming technique? • Can you name some of the wildlife that lives in the Amazon? • Tell me about an animal that lives in the Amazon and how it is adapted to living there. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can you define 'land use'? • What types of buildings can be found in Northwich and how are they used? • How do people use this landscape in different ways? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do we import more than we export? • Which goods do we import from other countries? • Where does fruit come from? • What are the advantages of importing food? • What are the advantages of eating locally produced food?
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is it important that we protect the Amazon rainforest? 		
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Year Six (Onyx class)

Cycle A

Essential Learning

<p>What makes Antarctica unique as a continent?</p>		<p>What role can we play in protecting our future?</p>	
<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		<p>I know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
<p>Assessment questions</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 	