

Collins

**PRIMARY
GEOGRAPHY**

Investigation

Pupil Book 3



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Primary Geography

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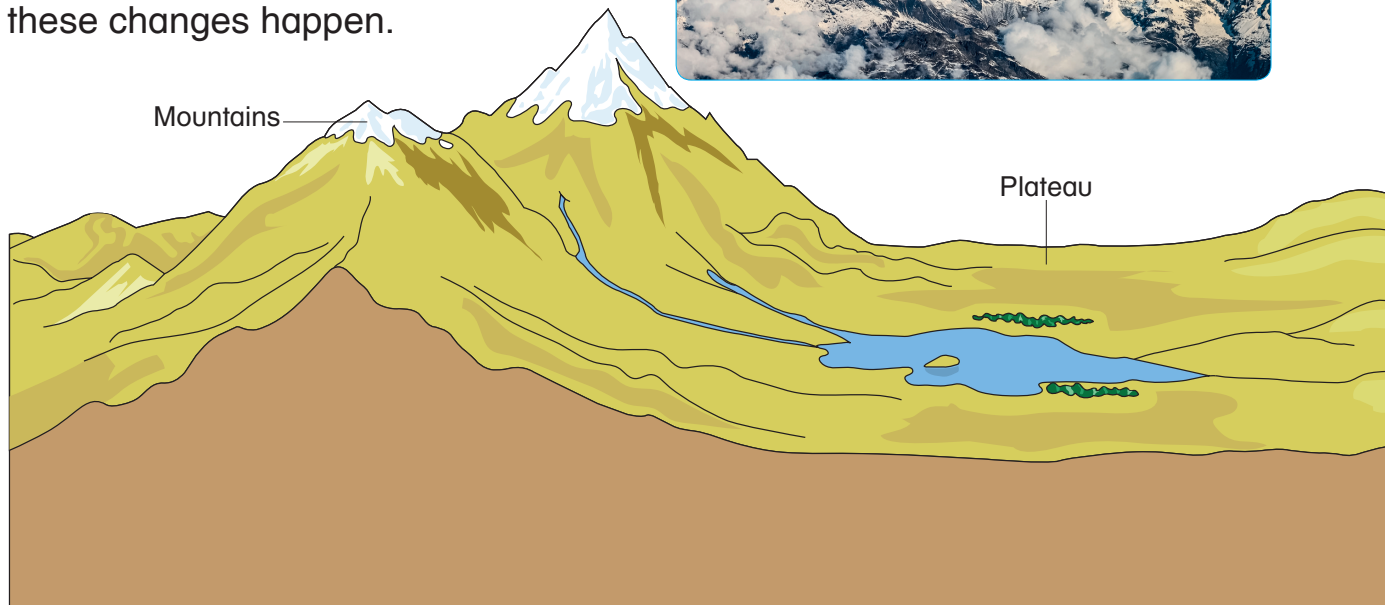
Lesson 2: The shape of the land

Are all landscapes the same?

The shape of the land is called the landscape. Landscapes form very slowly over millions of years. Mountains are worn away by snow, ice, wind and rain. In other places, the land is rising. Geographers study how these changes happen.

Mountains are steep and rugged places. There is only a little soil for plants and the weather is often bad.

▼ The Himalayas in Asia.



Discussion

- Which landscape would be best for (a) rock climbing (b) walking?
- Why don't trees grow in every landscape?
- Which landscape is most similar to the place where you live?

Mapwork

- ▲ Make a map or a model of an imaginary island with a number of different landscapes.



▲ A plateau in Chile, South America.

A plateau is a flat area found high up in the mountains. The weather here is often windy.

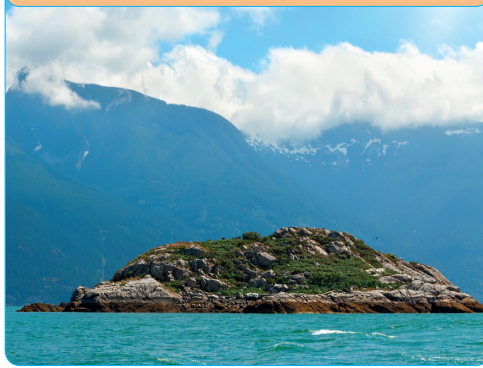
Hills are not as high as mountains but can have steep slopes made by rivers. There is enough soil for grass and trees to grow.

▼ Hills and valleys in France.



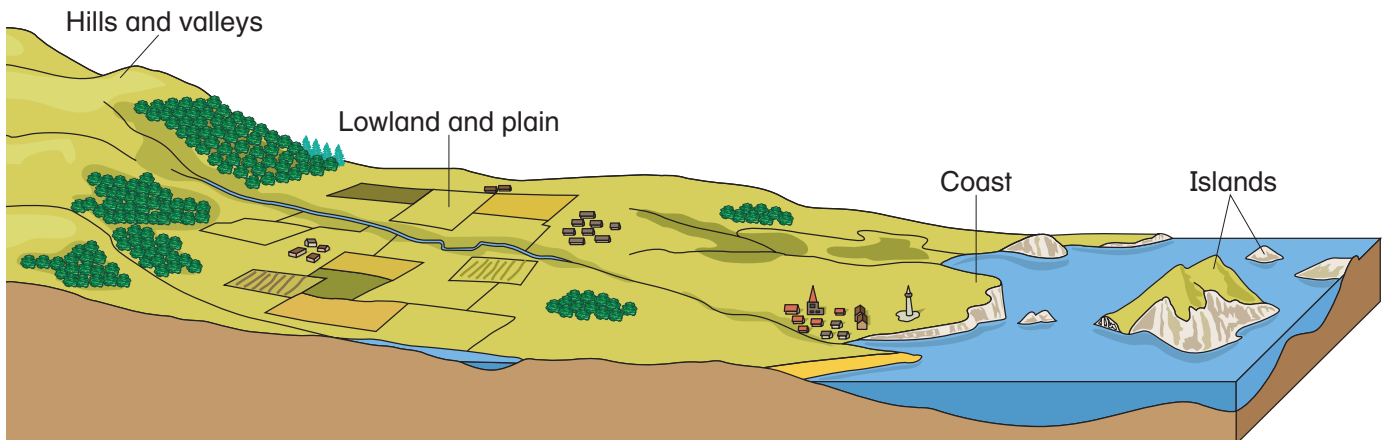
Islands are areas of land which are surrounded by water. They are often found in groups.

▼ A Canadian island in the Pacific Ocean.



Key words

coast
hill
island
landscape
lowland
mountain
plain
plateau
valley



▲ Fields in Oxfordshire, southern England.

Lowlands and plains are flat landscapes. Many people live in lowland areas because they have the best farmland.



▲ The rocky coast of South Wales.

The coast is where the land meets the sea. Some coasts are rocky; others have sandy beaches, marshes or swamps.

Investigation

Start to make a geography notebook. Write down four landscape words and draw pictures to go with them.

Unit 6 Caring for the countryside

Lesson 1: Wildlife around us

What is a habitat?

The place where a community of plants and animals live is called a habitat. Ponds, woods, hedges, fields, waste ground and old walls are examples of different habitats. They provide food, water and shelter for the many plants and animals which live there.

Discussion

- Where might all the creatures that are looking for a home find a place to live in the old wall?
- What makes the old wall a good nature habitat?
- Can you think of any parts of your school grounds which are a bit wild?

Looking for a home



butterfly



worm



woodlouse



spider



blackbird



hedgehog



snail

Data Bank

- The number of otters, red kites and some rare types of butterfly is increasing in the UK.
- There are ten national parks in England, three in Wales and two in Scotland.

Nettles

Juicy nettle leaves provide food for caterpillars and insects.

Old Bricks

Old bricks provide shelter for small animals.

Key words

block graph
colour code
community
habitat
national park
survey

Branches

Trees have strong branches for nests.

Mapwork

Colour code a map of your school grounds. Use green for areas that are good for wildlife and yellow for areas where it is more difficult for wildlife to survive.

Buddleia

Butterflies feed on the nectar in flowers on buddleia bushes.

Tree trunk

Cracks in the bark make good homes for small animals.

Top of the wall

At the top of the wall there are dry cracks which can get very hot in the sunshine.

Earth bank

Some animals live in the soil. Most plants need earth to grow.

Bottom of the wall

The bottom of the wall is damp and shady.

Puddle

Puddles provide water for animals to drink.

Investigation

Make a survey of the front gardens in a street near your school. Decide if each garden is mostly grass, mostly plants and flowers or mostly covered in bricks, stone and concrete. Make a block graph of your results.

Lesson 2: Protecting wildlife

What are people doing to care for plants and animals?

All over the world people are trying to protect the environment. They want to look after the land and keep the air and sea clean.

In some places, people are protesting about pollution. New laws also help to protect the environment. However, it costs a lot of money to look after plants and animals and save their habitats.

Colombia

Scientists have special areas where they can study wild plants. If nothing is done to save plants, they will be lost for ever.



Antarctica

Antarctica could very easily be spoilt by pollution. All countries have now agreed Antarctica should stay as a wilderness.



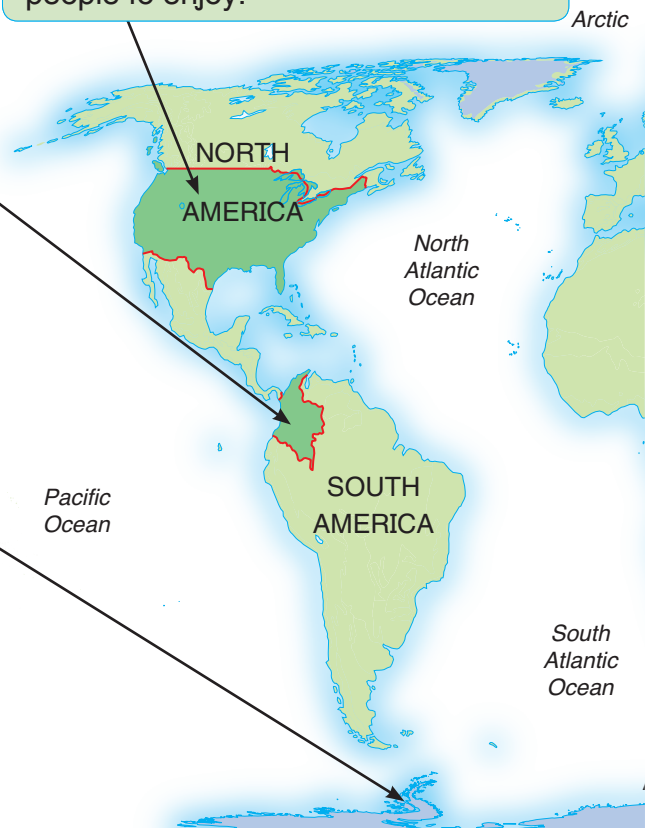
Data Bank

- National parks cover 6% of the Earth's surface.
- Wildlife groups want 40% of the world's oceans to be made into reserves.



Yellowstone National Park, USA

Some beautiful landscapes have been turned into national parks for people to enjoy.

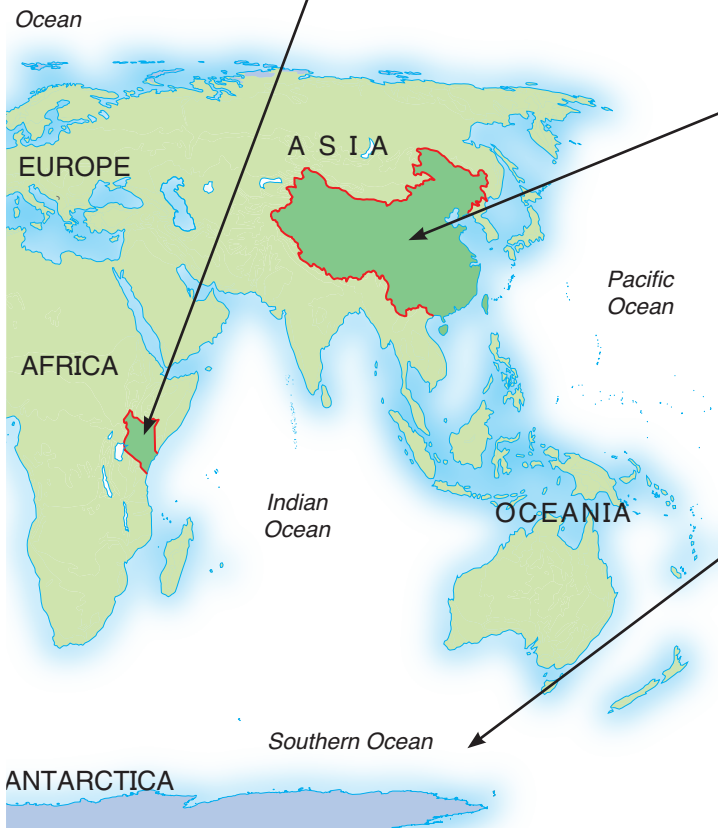


Discussion

- Why is it important to protect the environment around the world?
- Which conservation project do you think is most important?
- What could you do to protect wildlife?

Kenya

Game reserves have been set up to protect lions, elephants and other animals.



Key words

conservation
environment
habitats

national park
pollution
reserve

Mapwork

Make a map of your nearest national park or conservation area.

Investigation

Devise a poster to make people want to care for wildlife.



Northwest China

Thousands of trees have been planted to stop the desert from spreading over farmland.



Southern Ocean

People are trying to save whales from hunting which could make them extinct.