

**Collins**

**PRIMARY  
GEOGRAPHY**

# Change

Pupil Book 5



Stephen Scoffham | Colin Bridge

# Primary Geography

## Pupil Book 5 Change

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# Unit 1 Seas and oceans

## Lesson 1: Beneath the surface

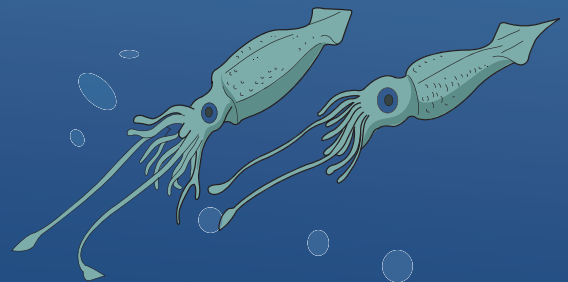
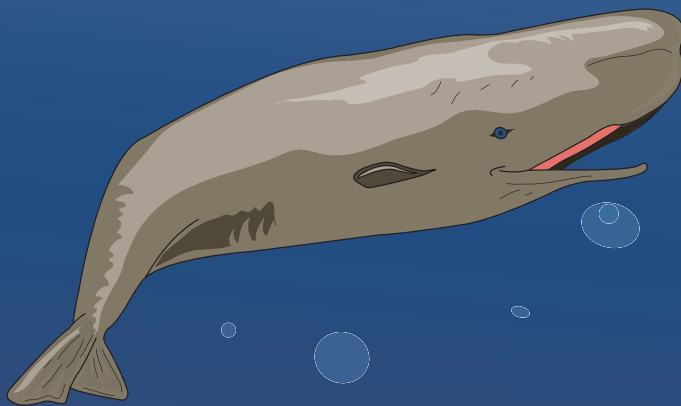
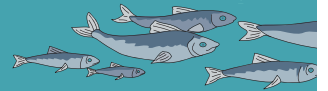
What is it like under the oceans?

We know less about the oceans than any other part of the world. People want to find out more about the animals that live in the water, how the oceans affect the weather and what happens on the ocean floor.

Exploring the oceans is difficult. There is plenty of light at the surface but below 200 metres it is almost completely dark. The weight of water is so heavy that people can only survive if they are in a submarine. It is also very cold.

Recently, scientists have discovered underwater vents. These pump fountains of boiling water and minerals into the ocean. Large numbers of animals live around the vents. Some of the animals have shells and look like crabs and shrimps. There are also huge worms that have no mouths or stomachs.

In many places the ocean floor is several kilometres below the surface.



### Key words

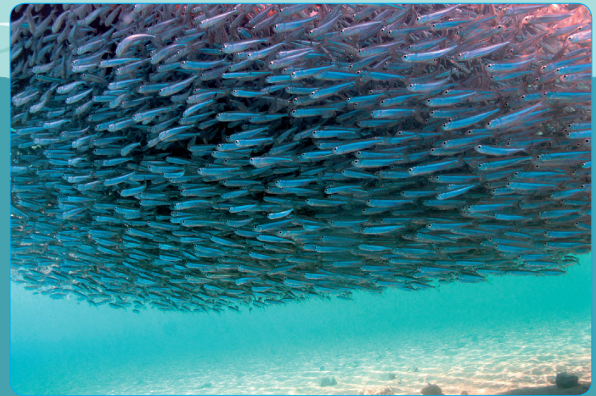
minerals	trench
ocean floor	vent

### Discussion

- Why do people want to explore the oceans?
- What makes exploring the oceans difficult?
- What is the difference between deep-sea creatures and those that live near the surface?

## Data Bank

- There are more volcanoes under the ocean than on dry land.
- The Marianas Trench in the Pacific Ocean is so deep (nearly 11,000 metres) that Mount Everest would fit into it.



▲ Most plants and animals live within 100 metres of the ocean surface.



▲ Below 500 metres there are unusual fish, like the Northern wolffish.



▲ Minerals from an underwater vent provide food for these deep-sea animals.

## Mapwork

▲ Make three drawings of what you might see as you go down to the ocean floor in a submarine.

## Investigation

● Make a class scrapbook about the oceans using the internet, newspapers and magazines.



# Unit **2** Wearing away the land

## Lesson 1: Rivers in action

How do rivers shape the land?

### Key words

channel  
deposition  
erosion  
reservoir  
river bank  
transportation  
water cycle



▲ This canoeist is being carried along by the force of the water. All he has to do is steer clear of the rocks!

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### Data Bank

- The way that water moves round the world is called the water cycle.
- The amount of water in the world always stays the same – no new water will ever be formed.



## Unit 2 • Wearing away the land



▲ **Erosion:** Rivers cut into the land creating valleys with steep sides.

As streams and rivers flow downhill, they remove tiny pieces of rock on the river bed. They also eat into the earth banks on either side of the channel. The tiny particles of rock and earth bounce and scrape along the river bed wearing it away even more. This shapes and moulds the land over thousands and thousands of years.

A lot of the material which is carried along by the water is dropped somewhere else. Some of it slowly builds up into banks of sand, mud and gravel in the middle of the river. In other places, the material is dropped in lakes and reservoirs. Over long periods of time, these fill up and turn into dry land.



▲ **Transportation:** Flood waters are so powerful they can carry rocks, boulders and whole trees downstream.



▲ **Deposition:** Rivers drop gravel and mud which build up in banks.

### Discussion

- What is the water cycle?
- How do rivers wear away the land?
- How do rivers build up the land?

### Investigation

- Make a drawing and write a sentence about three special words on this page in your geography notebook.

# Unit 3 The seasons

## Key words

cycle  
pattern  
season  
temperature

## Lesson 1: Changing seasons

### What are the seasons?

Over the year there is a pattern to the weather depending on the season. In winter, the weather is often cold and the days are dark and short. In summer, the weather is much warmer and the days are long and bright. Spring is the time when plants begin to grow and birds build their nests. Fruit and other crops are harvested in the autumn.

The changing seasons give a pattern to our lives. They affect the clothes we wear, the things we do and the places we visit.

### Discussion

- Which season is shown in each of the photographs on page 15?
- Which is the coldest and warmest month according to the temperature chart?
- How do the seasons affect people and plants?

### Investigation

- Cut out a circle of card to make a seasons dial. Add drawings and notes for each of the four seasons.

▼ Changes in sunshine and temperature affect the life cycle of animals and plants.

