

Collins

**PRIMARY
GEOGRAPHY**

Issues

Pupil Book 6



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Primary Geography

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Planet Earth

Restless Earth

Earthquakes and volcanoes	2-3
Creating landscapes	4-5
Rocks and soils in the UK	6-7

Water

Drinking water

Water, water everywhere	8-9
Water supplies	10-11
Conserving water	12-13

Weather

Local weather

The right conditions	14-15
Micro-climates	16-17
Influencing the weather	18-19

Settlements

Planning issues

Reasons for development	20-21
Old sites, new uses	22-23
Planning game	24-25

Work and Travel

Transport

Travelling further, travelling faster	26-27
Transport problems	28-29
Hidden costs	30-31

Environment

Conservation

Threatened wildlife	32-33
Antarctica	34-35
Conservation projects	36-37

Places

England	38-43
Europe	44-49
South America	50-55
Asia	56-61

Glossary	62
----------	----

Index	63
-------	----

Unit 1 Restless Earth

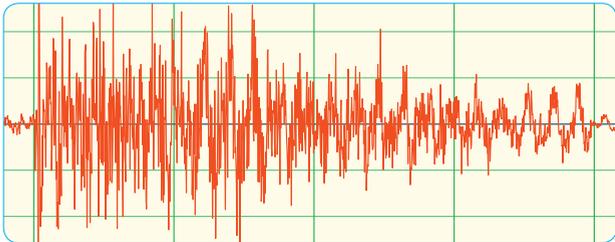
Lesson 1: Earthquakes and volcanoes

What do we know about the Earth's crust?

The ground beneath our feet seems firm and solid, yet every so often earthquakes and volcanoes make it shake and crack. Earthquakes and volcanoes happen suddenly, other Earth movements happen very

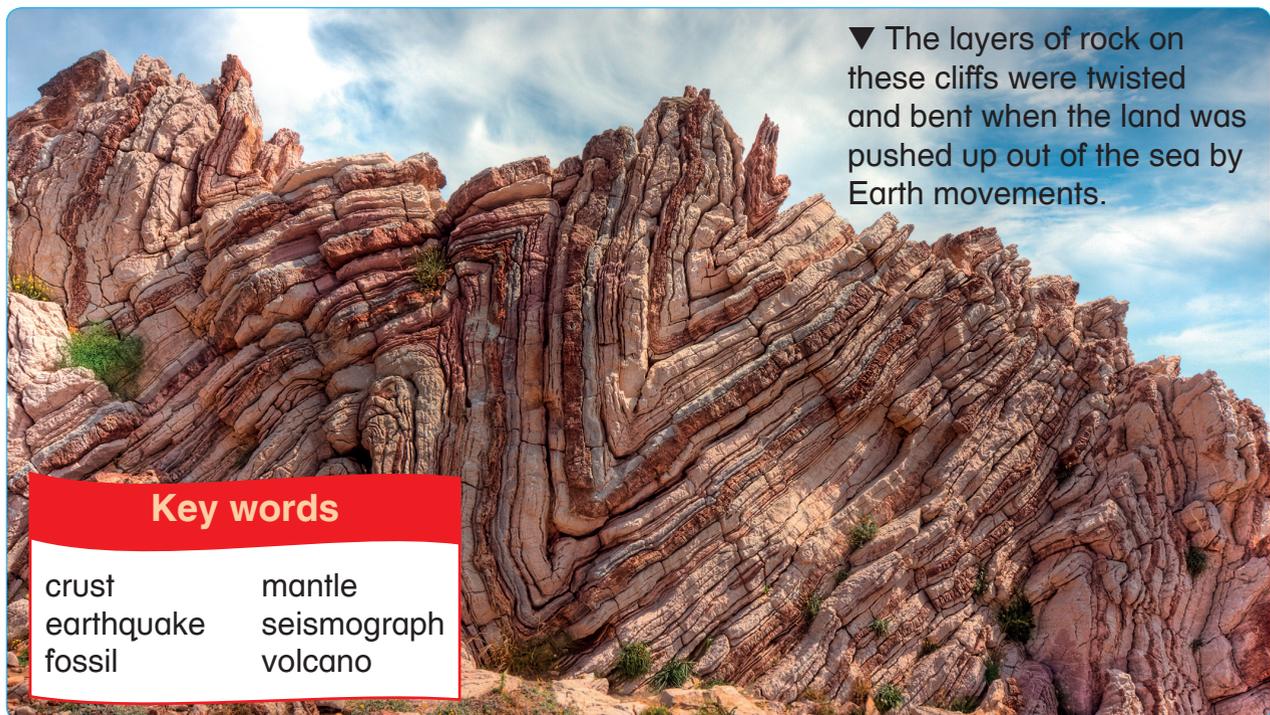
gradually. Sometimes fossil sea shells are found in the rocks in high mountains. This proves to scientists that these rocks were once on the seabed.

▼ Earthquakes are measured by a seismograph. The graph shows how much the Earth moved during an earthquake on a Pacific island.



Discussion

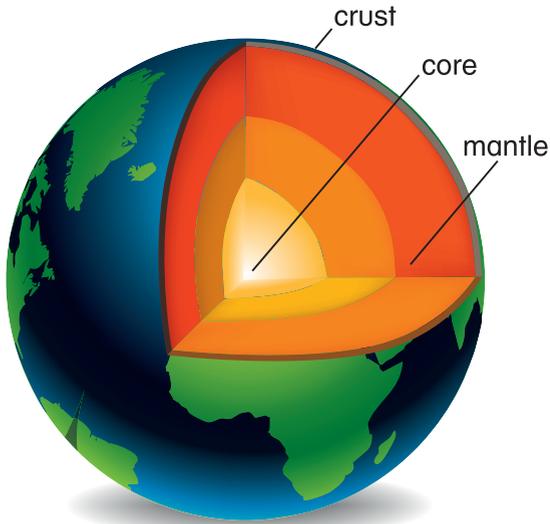
- What clues show that some mountains are made of rocks that were once under the sea?
- What are the three sections that make up the Earth?
- Why might volcanoes be found in lines or groups?



▼ The layers of rock on these cliffs were twisted and bent when the land was pushed up out of the sea by Earth movements.

Key words

crust	mantle
earthquake	seismograph
fossil	volcano



Data Bank

- Between 50 and 70 volcanoes erupt each year – about one a week.
- Three-quarters of the world's volcanoes are in the 'ring of fire' around the Pacific Ocean.
- More than half the energy used in Iceland comes from hot rocks under the ground.



▲ Earthquakes happen when two parts of the crust move apart or grind together. This photograph shows the San Andreas fault in California, USA, which stretches for hundreds of kilometres.

The Earth is made up of three different sections. The surface, or crust, is between six and 40 kilometres thick. It consists of solid rock. Beneath the crust is a section called the mantle. Parts of the mantle are so hot that the rocks have melted and flow like a sticky liquid. The core of the Earth is an even hotter ball of iron and nickel.



▲ When a volcano erupts, hot rocks and gases are forced to the surface. If the lava continues to flow for hundreds of years, high mountains, like Mount Ngauruhoe in New Zealand, can be built up.

Mapwork

Working from an atlas or the internet, name six famous volcanoes. Add information about the date when they erupted and the country where they are found.

Investigation

Make up a diagram to show hot rocks coming to the surface in a volcano.

Key words

county council
leisure facilities
planning inspector
public enquiry
redevelopment

Lesson 2: Old sites, new uses

How can old sites be redeveloped?

At one time 25,000 people used to work at the Rover car factory at Cowley in Oxford. However, the demand for Rover cars began to fall in the 1980s and the company was sold to BMW. This raised the question of what to do next.

Local people, the car company, the

city council and the county council were all involved in the discussions. There were regular reports in the local newspapers. Three main plans were considered. Eventually there was a public enquiry where everybody who was interested could give their opinion.



▲ Workers on their way home from the Rover factory in the 1950s.

Have your say on the future of Cowley

Planning inspector hears different points of view

Rover factory to close

Public enquiry into new plans

Houses or shops for old car factory site?

Job losses at Cowley

Plan	Advantage	Disadvantage
Keep the existing factory open	Preserves jobs and keeps the factory in use	Old factory difficult to modernise and expensive to run
Close the factory and redevelop the land for housing	Helps to provide homes for the people of Oxford	Factory workers would lose their jobs
Use the land for a mixed development of offices, shops, new factories and a hotel	Creates over 4000 new jobs and provides shops for local people	Fails to create any new houses or leisure facilities

Discussion

- Why did the Rover factory close?
- What were the new plans?
- Do you think anything was missing from these plans?



▲ Land for sale and let at the Cowley site.



▲ New offices.



▲ New car factory.

In the end, it was agreed that the mixed development was the best option. This suited the company as they could make money from selling the site, it provided a hotel for tourists and improved the environment. Above all, it benefited local people by creating work and improving shopping facilities.

Data Bank

- Town planning dates back to Roman times.
- Land which has been built on before is known as a brownfield site.
- Land very rarely goes back to being countryside once it has been developed.

Investigation

Write sentences explaining (a) why the site needed to be redeveloped, (b) the different plans suggested, and (c) why the mixed development seemed best.

Mapwork

Imagine your school has moved to a new site and is to be redeveloped. Devise a plan of your ideas for the site.

Unit 6 Conservation

Key words

endangered
extinct
mahogany
pesticides
teak

Lesson 1: Threatened wildlife

Why are many plants and animals endangered?



All over the world wildlife is being threatened by people. Some animals are killed by accident because of pollution. Others are hunted for food or for their skins. The most serious threat comes from changes in the landscape. As cities grow larger and more land is cleared for farming, there is less space left for animals and plants.

Discussion

- What is the most serious threat to wildlife?
- How many plants and animals might be left 50 years from now?
- Does it matter if a plant or animal becomes extinct?

◀ In some countries, tigers are worth more dead than alive because their bones are used to make medicines.

There are probably about 30 million different plants and animals in the world today. Scientists fear that half the world's wildlife could disappear in the next 50 years. Tigers, elephants, bears, whales, crocodiles and turtles are all endangered. So too are many types of tree, flower, fish and insect.

Different plants and animals are an essential part of the world in which we live. Many medicines are obtained from plants. We eat fruit and vegetables which once grew wild. However, large numbers of plants and animals could become extinct before we can learn anything about them.

▼ The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and other groups are trying to save animals and plants from extinction.

Data Bank

- Life first evolved on Earth around 3000 million years ago.
- The first fish evolved around 440 million years ago.
- Humans have lived on the Earth for the past 4 million years.

Investigation

Find out more about one threatened plant or creature. Write a short report and add pictures.

Mapwork

Draw small pictures of endangered animals such as tigers and turtles. Pin them on a large world map as a class display.



Whales
Hunted for meat and oil.



Eagles
Poisoned by pesticides.

Butterflies
Numbers declining as their habitat is destroyed.



Orchids
Dug up for house plants.

Rhinos
Killed for their horns.



Mahogany and teak
Trees cut down to make furniture.