

Year 6

Year 6
Autumn 1

Human and Physical Geography Year 6 Autumn 1 – Greece and Rivers

How can rivers be impacted by their climate?



Where is Greece?

Greece is located in southeastern Europe and consists of a mainland and numerous islands. The landscape is mountainous with many ranges, including the Pindus Mountains and Mount Olympus.

Greece has three rivers: Aliakmon, Pinios and Achelos.



What is the water cycle?

The water cycle is important as it replenishes fresh water sources, maintains ecosystems and supports life. It also regulates climate and weather patterns.

The water cycle:

Evaporation: Water from rivers, lakes, and oceans turns into water vapor due to heat from the sun.

Condensation: Water vapor cools and forms clouds.

Precipitation: Water falls from clouds as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

Collection: Water collects in rivers, lakes, and oceans, and the cycle repeats.



Greek rivers and the water cycle

Rivers in Greece depend heavily on rainfall, which is influenced by the water cycle.

Mediterranean climate means dry summers and wet winters, affecting river flow.

Seasonal Changes:

In winter, higher rainfall and melting snow increase river flow. In summer, rivers may have lower water levels due to reduced rainfall.

River Flow:

Snowmelt from mountains like the Pindus range feeds rivers. Rainfall runoff collects into rivers, especially during wet seasons.



Human impact on Greek rivers

Agriculture:

Rivers provide essential water for irrigating crops such as olives, grapes, and vegetables.

Overuse of river water can lead to reduced flow and water scarcity.

Dams and Reservoirs:

Dams control water flow, generate hydroelectric power, and store water for dry periods (the Kremasta Dam on the Achelous River).

Pollution:

Industrial waste, agricultural runoff, and sewage can pollute rivers. Efforts are needed to protect water quality and ensure safe drinking water.



Ancient Greece and Rivers

Historical Significance:

Rivers provided water for drinking, agriculture, and transportation in ancient times.

Many ancient Greek cities, like Athens and Sparta, were near rivers.

Ancient Settlements:

Proximity to rivers allowed for fertile land and reliable water sources.

Rivers facilitated trade and communication between ancient Greek cities.



Modern Day water management

Water Conservation:

Importance of conserving water due to the Mediterranean climate and dry summers.

Practices include using efficient irrigation techniques and reducing water waste.

Sustainable Practices:

Efforts to manage water resources sustainably, such as protecting watersheds and improving infrastructure.

Future Challenges:

Climate change may lead to more extreme weather patterns, affecting water availability.

Population growth and increased demand for water pose additional challenges.



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1. Study figure 1



Figure 1

- Circle Greece on the map.
- Write down the grid references that Greece is in.

(,) (,) (,) (,) [2 marks]

2. Why is the water cycle important?

[3 marks]

3. Study figure 2 (Annual rainfall in Greece)

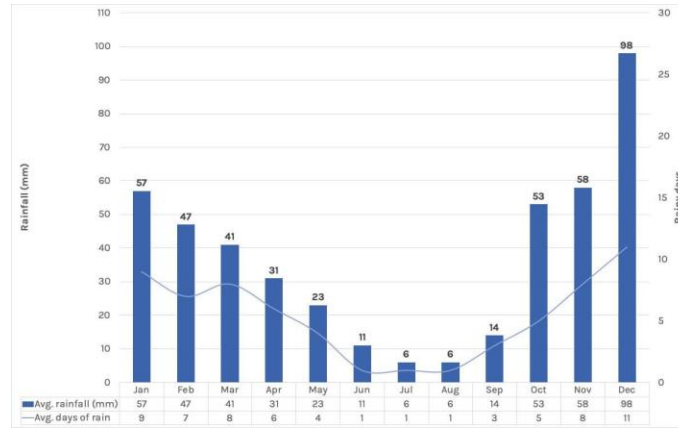


Figure 2

a. Which month has the most rainfall?

[1 mark]

b. Which months have the least rainfall?

[1 mark]

c. Discuss the impacts and challenges of rainfall in Greece.

[3 marks]

END OF ASSESSMENT

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Year 6
Autumn 2

Human and Physical Geography Year 6 Autumn 2 – Immigration and Slovakia



Are there ever any benefits of migration?

Where is Slovakia?

Slovakia is in the continent of Europe.
The countries that border Slovakia are: Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Ukraine and Poland.
Slovakia is landlocked - surrounded by land.
The biome is temperate coniferous forest with evergreen trees that have needles.
The terrain is rugged with mountains, lakes and valleys in the centre and north, and low, flat lands in the south.



What is Migration?

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another to settle permanently or temporarily.

The four types of migration:

Forced migration (when the migrant has no choice in leaving their source country)

Permanent migration (when the migrant intends on remaining in the host country)

Voluntary migration (when the migrant makes a choice to leave their source country)

Temporary migration (when the migrant has no choice in leaving their source country)

In 2019, Europe and Asia hosted the greatest number of migrants.



Types of migrants

Depending on the circumstances depends on the type of migrant you are.

The three types are:

International migrant (a person who moves from one country to another country)

Refugee (a person who has been forced to leave their home)

Economic migrant (a person who moves from one place to another for economic reasons.)

Illegal immigrants (a person who crosses a border without following the rules)

Slovakia is sometimes used as part of the journey to the immigrant's destination.



Why migrate?

Push factors force people to leave their own country.

Push factors include: poverty, war or conflict, lack of opportunity, poor education, lack of medical care, corrupt governments, persecution and lack of religious or other freedom.

Pull factors attract migrants towards their new country.

Pull factors include: economic opportunity and jobs, safety and security, higher standard of living, low cost of living, good quality medical care, religious and other freedom, fair government, climate, good quality of education, family and love.



Challenges and integration

There can be benefits and challenges of people migrating.

The benefits to the new country include a richer and more diverse culture, reduction in labour shortages, and filling of low paid, low skilled jobs.

The disadvantages to the new country include increasing cost of health care and education services, overcrowding and disagreements between different religions and cultures.

In Slovakia, issues of misled information cause inhabitants to worry about migrants because of the increase of crime and taking their jobs but only 1% of crime are from migrants and 1 in 3 migrants create new job opportunities for Slovakia (new businesses).



The global perspective

Climate change is a long-term, large-scale change in the planet's weather patterns and average temperatures.

The Earth has warmed up by one degree. Rising temperatures means that we will have more extreme and unpredictable weather making it harder to prepare for it and this will therefore impact people and wildlife.

Sea levels will rise = threatening coastal areas

Extreme weather (Droughts = threatening North Africa (Sahara Desert) and hurricanes).



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1. Study figure 1 (a map of Slovakia)



Figure 1

- a) Locate Slovakia on the map.
- b) Name one country that borders Slovakia.

_____ [2 marks]

2. Figure 1 shows that Slovakia is

_____ [1 mark]

3. What is migration?

_____ [1 mark]

4. What is an illegal immigrant?

_____ [1 marks]

5. Study figure 2 (a graph to show the number of illegal immigrants coming into Slovakia from 2011 to 2017)

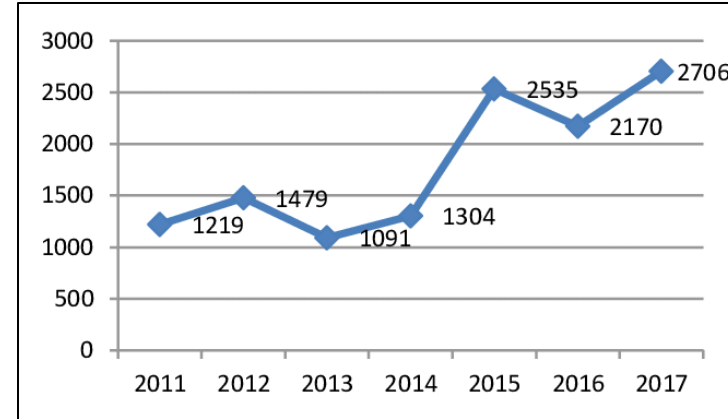


Figure 2

Which year was there the least immigrants?

_____ [1 marks]

Which year was there the most immigrants?

_____ [1 marks]

6. Explain why climate change will impact the amount of migration.

_____ [3 marks]

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Year 6
Spring 1

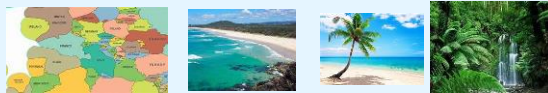
Human and Physical Geography Year 6 Spring 1 – Deforestation and Brazil

Who gains and who loses from deforestation?



Where is Brazil?

Brazil (fifth largest country) is in South America. Brazil borders ten countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Atlantic Ocean is to the east coast of Brazil. Brazil's biome is tropical rainforest. The Amazon, world's largest rainforest, is in Brazil.



What is deforestation?

Deforestation is the process of clearing or removing trees from a forested area, leading to the reduction of forest cover. This is often done to make way for:

- agriculture
- urbanisation
- logging
- mining activities



Impact on biodiversity

Deforestation has a significant impact on biodiversity. The removal of trees and destruction of habitats directly affects the plants and animals that rely on forests for their survival. Many species, lose their homes and are unable to find suitable replacements. This disrupts the delicate balance of ecosystems and results in the loss of biodiversity.



Climate change connection

Deforestation also contributes to climate change. Trees, through the process of photosynthesis, absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, acting as important carbon sinks. When trees are cut down, the stored carbon is released into the atmosphere, contributing to the greenhouse effect and global warming.



Environmental conservation efforts

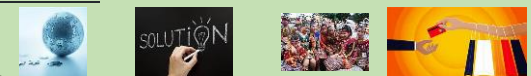
Efforts are being made to mitigate the impacts of deforestation and promote environmental conservation. Conservation organisations work towards protecting and restoring forest ecosystems, raising awareness about the importance of trees and forests, and supporting sustainable practices that minimise deforestation.



Global responsibilities and solutions

Deforestation is a global issue, and countries around the world have a responsibility to address it. Here are some solutions that can be implemented:

- Sustainable forestry practices:
- Supporting indigenous communities
- Promoting alternative land uses
- International collaboration
- Consumer awareness



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1. Study figure 1
(a map of South America)



- a) Locate Brazil on the map.
b) How many countries border Brazil? _____
c) Name one of the countries that border Brazil.

[3 marks]

2. What is deforestation?

[1 mark]

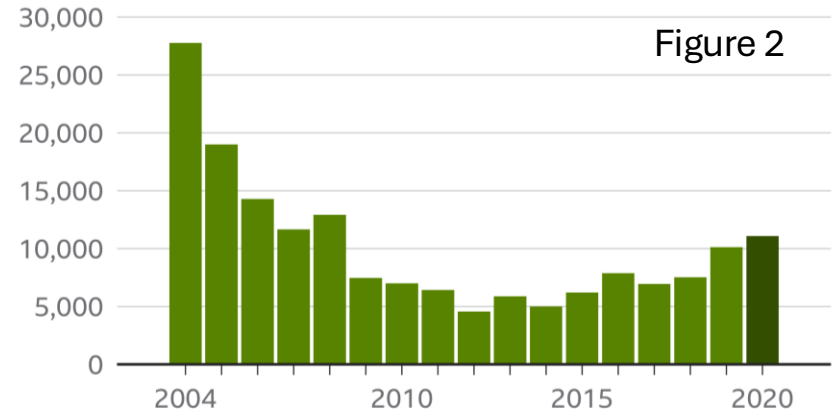
3. Give **one** reason why deforestation occurs.

[1 mark]

4. Why does deforestation impact biodiversity?

[1 marks]

5. Study figure 2 (a graph to show the amount of deforestation to occur in Brazil from 2004 to 2020).



When was deforestation at its worst and when was it at its best?

[2 marks]

6. Why do you think there was a decrease of deforestation from 2004 to 2010?

[2 marks]

END OF ASSESSMENT

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Year 6
Spring 2

Human and Physical Geography Year 6 Spring 2 – Tourism

Why is London a Great tourist destination?



Where is London?

England is found in the continent Europe. The biome of England is a deciduous forest. London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom. It is located in the southeastern part of England. The city is situated along the River Thames, which flows through the heart of London. London is known for its diverse neighborhoods, such as Westminster, Camden, and Kensington.



Cultural diversity in London

London is known for its vibrant multiculturalism, with people from all over the world living and working there. It is a melting pot of different cultures, languages, religions, and cuisines. The diversity of its population makes London a unique and exciting place to visit.



Famous landmarks

London has many famous landmarks.

The Tower of London: A historic castle that has served various purposes throughout history, including a royal palace, a prison, and a treasury.

Buckingham Palace: The official residence of the British monarch in London.

The Houses of Parliament and Big Ben: The iconic palace and clock tower that symbolise British democracy.



Famous attractions

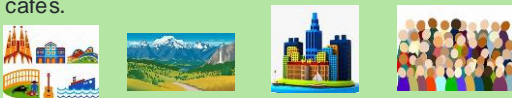
London has many famous attractions.

The British Museum: A world-renowned museum that houses a vast collection of art and historical artifacts.

The London Eye: A giant Ferris wheel offering stunning panoramic views of the city.

Westminster Abbey: A magnificent Gothic church where British monarchs are crowned and many famous figures are buried.

Trafalgar Square: A bustling public square with Nelson's Column at its center, surrounded by museums, galleries, and cafes.



Impact of tourism on London

Tourism plays a significant role in London's economy and infrastructure.

It generates employment opportunities in various sectors such as hospitality, transportation, and entertainment.

Tourist spending contributes to the local economy and helps support the maintenance and improvement of attractions and infrastructure.

However, tourism also puts pressure on transportation systems and can lead to overcrowding in popular areas.



London's future on a tourist destination

London is expected to continue to be a popular tourist destination in the future.

Efforts are being made to improve transportation systems and manage the impact of tourism on the city.

The development of sustainable tourism practices aims to minimise the negative effects on the environment and local communities.

London's cultural diversity and historical significance will continue to attract visitors from around the world.



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1. Study figure 1 (a map of London)



- Figure 1
- a) ¹Locate London on the map.
 - b) What continent is London located? _____
 - c) Name the capital of Ukraine.
 _____ [3 marks]

2. London is popular because of its cultural d_____. [1 mark]

3. Name **one** famous landmark and **one** famous attraction in London.
 _____ [2 mark]

4. Study figure 2

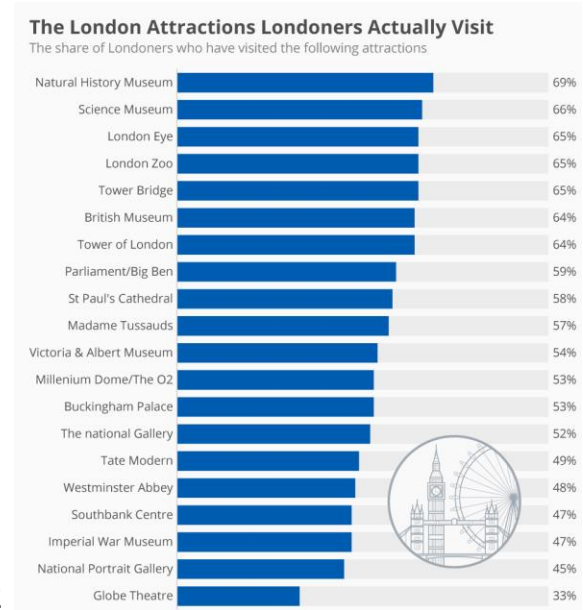


Figure 2

- Which attraction is the most popular?

- Which attraction is the least popular?
 _____ [2 marks]

6. Using the figure to help, why do you think London is a popular tourist attraction.

 _____ [2 marks]

END OF ASSESSMENT

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Year 6
Summer 1

Human and Physical Geography Year 6 Summer 1 – Geysers

Why do Geysers erupt and what is their impact?



Where is the USA?

The USA is in the continent of North America. There are 23 countries in North America. The neighbouring countries are Canada and Mexico. The bodies of water surrounding the USA are: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Washington DC (not a state) is the capital city. USA is made up of 50 states. The biomes of USA are: deciduous forest, taiga, desert, grassland, tundra and rainforest.



What are geysers and why they erupt

Geysers are formed when underground water is heated by hot rocks beneath the Earth's surface. Geysers erupt due to a combination of factors, including heat, water supply, and pressure. The heat comes from magma chambers or hot rock layers that heat the groundwater. Water supply is crucial, and geysers require a steady flow of water to erupt. Pressure builds up as the water is heated, and it eventually reaches a point where it forcefully erupts through the geyser's vent. The eruption releases the pressure, and the process starts again.



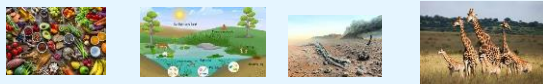
Geothermal energy and Yellowstone National Park

Yellowstone National Park, located in the United States, is known for its geothermal features, including geysers. The park has over 500 geysers, with the most famous one being Old Faithful. Geothermal energy is harnessed from the heat generated by the geysers and other geothermal areas in Yellowstone. The park has become a significant source of geothermal energy, providing electricity and heating to surrounding areas.



Impact on the Environment

Positive impacts include the creation of unique habitats for specific plant and animal species that can survive in the extreme conditions. They also bring nutrients to the surface, enriching the soil and supporting the growth of plants. However, geothermal activities and human intervention can disrupt the delicate balance of these ecosystems, leading to the decline or extinction of certain species.



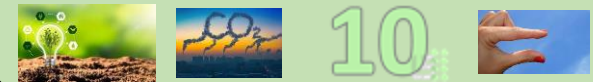
Cultural and recreational significance

People from all around the world visit geysers in Yellowstone National Park to witness their spectacular eruptions. Geysers often symbolise the beauty and power of nature and have inspired artists, writers, and explorers throughout history. They also hold cultural significance for Indigenous communities that have lived near geothermal areas for generations.



Geothermal energy and sustainability

Geothermal energy is considered a sustainable source of energy as it relies on the Earth's natural heat. It produces fewer greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuel-based energy sources. Geothermal power plants have a small physical footprint and can operate for several decades with minimal environmental impact. However, the development of geothermal energy must be carefully managed to avoid disrupting sensitive ecosystems and geothermal features.



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1. Study figure 1
(a map of the USA)

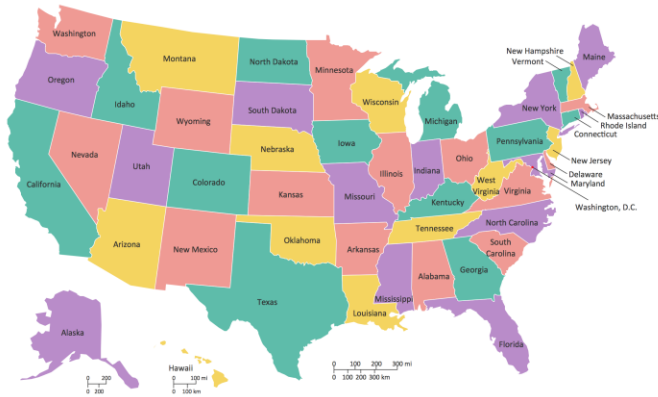


Figure 1

- a) Locate the state Montana on the map.
- b) What is the Capital City of USA? _____
- c) How many states are there in the USA?
_____ [3 marks]

2. USA experiences lots of geothermal activity. Name a type of geothermal activity. _____ [1 mark]

3. Name **one** geyser in Yellowstone National Park.
_____ [1 mark]

4. Study figure 2



Figure 2

Looking at this figure, think about why lots of tourists might come to visit these geysers.

_____ [2 marks]

5. Other than geysers encouraging tourists to visit, what other impacts do they have?

_____ [3 marks]

END OF ASSESSMENT

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Year 6
Summer 2

Human and Physical Geography Year 6 Summer 2 –Trade

What is the point of Fair Trade?



Where is Ghana?

Ghana is located in West Africa.

It is bordered by Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) to the west, Burkina Faso to the north, Togo to the east, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

The capital city is Accra.



Fair Trade and the Fair Trade certification

Fair Trade ensures that workers receive fair wages, work in safe conditions, and have the opportunity for development.

Fair Trade certification means that a product meets certain standards set by organisations such as Fairtrade International.

Products with the Fair Trade label were produced in a way that supports farmers and workers.



The Cocoa industry in Ghana

Ghana is one of the largest cocoa-producing countries in the world.

Cocoa is a key agricultural product in the country and contributes significantly to its economy.

Many small-scale farmers in Ghana rely on cocoa farming as their livelihood.



Impact on Farmers and Communities

Fair prices: Fair Trade ensures that farmers receive a minimum guaranteed price for their cocoa, which prevents exploitation.

Community development: Fair Trade projects support infrastructure development, such as schools and healthcare facilities.

Empowerment: Fair Trade promotes gender equality and supports women's involvement in decision-making processes.

Access to finance: Fair Trade cooperatives provide farmers with access to credit, enabling them to invest in their farms and increase productivity.

Environmental sustainability: Fair Trade encourages sustainable farming methods, such as organic farming and reforestation.



Challenges and criticisms

Limited market access: Fair Trade products may have limited distribution channels.

Complex certification process: Obtaining Fair Trade certification can be time-consuming and costly.

Price fluctuation: Fair Trade minimum prices may not always keep pace with market fluctuations.

Market saturation: The market demand for Fair Trade products may not always be sufficient to absorb all the certified goods.

Unfair competition: Some argue that Fair Trade disadvantages non-certified farmers, creating a disparity within the industry.



Empathy and consumer choices

Fair Trade encourages consumers to make choices that consider the welfare of farmers and workers. By purchasing Fair Trade products, consumers can support sustainable and ethical practices.

Consumer choices can promote equity, social justice, and environmental sustainability.

Making informed choices allows consumers to contribute positively to a global community.



Vision: We show curiosity about our world and understand our responsibility towards it.

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1. Study figure 1



Figure 1

- a) Circle Ghana on the map.
- b) Write down the grid reference that Ghana is in.

(,) [2 marks]

2. True or False? Fair trade ensures that workers receive fair wages.

_____ [1 mark]

3. True or False? Ghana is one of the largest cocoa-producing countries in the world.

_____ [1 mark]

4. Who does the fair trade label support?

_____ [1 mark]

5. Study figure 2 (Fairtrade farmer and workers statistics)

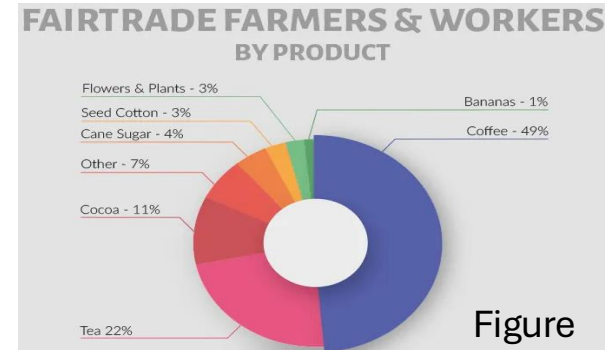


Figure 2

a. Which product has the most fairtrade farmers and workers?

_____ [1 mark]

b. Which product has the least fairtrade farmers and workers?

_____ [1 mark]

c. Discuss the impacts and challenges of having a fairtrade product.

[3 marks]

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