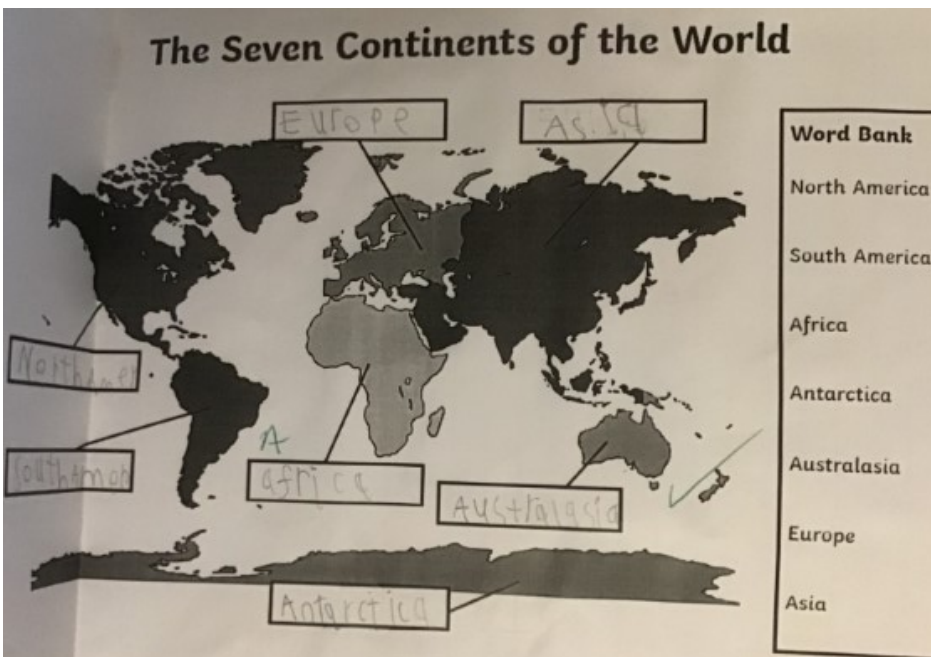
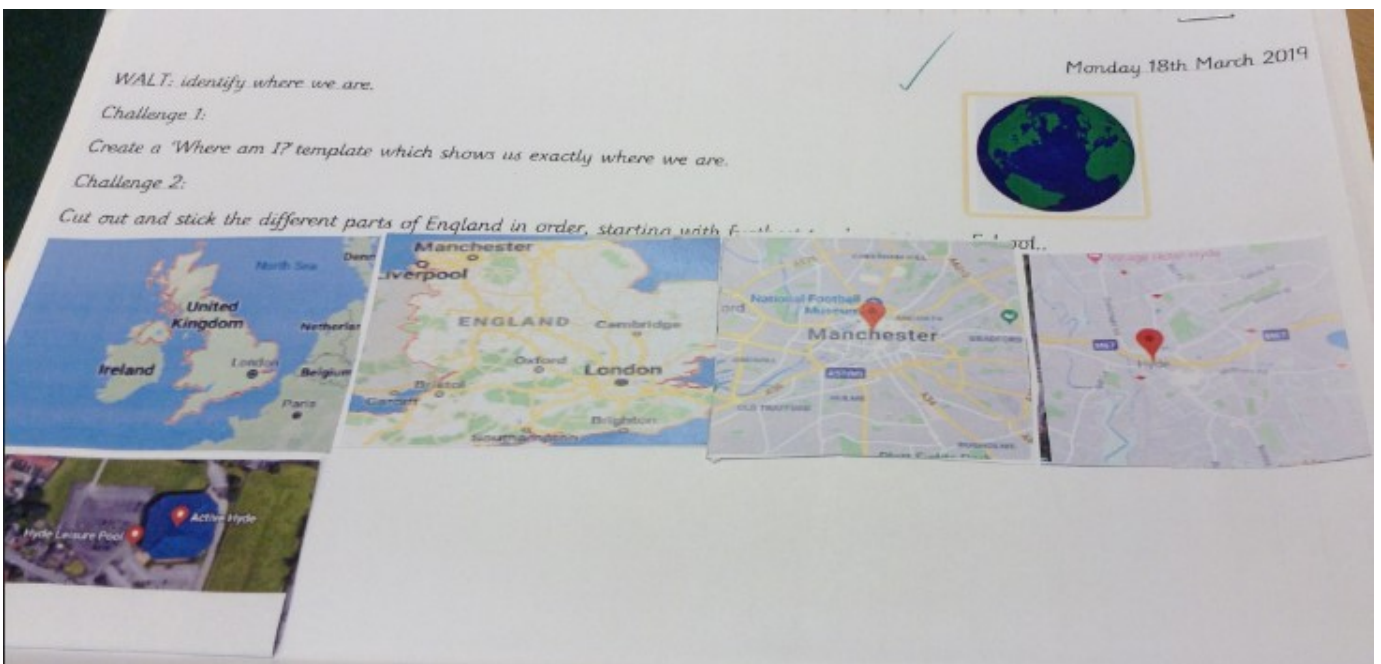
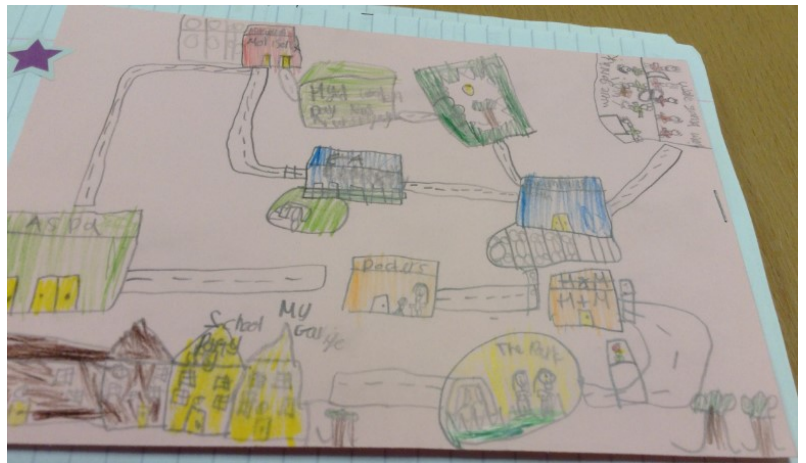
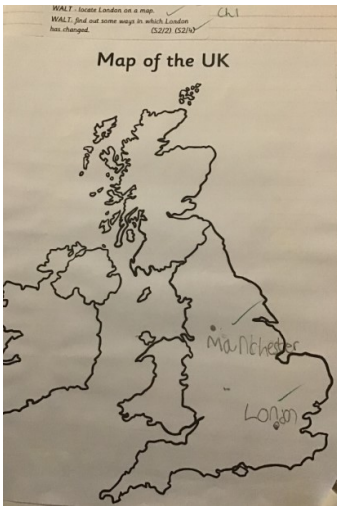


Key Stage 1 Examples of work



Key Stage 1 Examples of work

Acquiring Draw lines to match the weather images to the country they belong to-

Acquiring... draw lines to match the image to show it is from rural or urban Kenya (year 1)

Strengthening: Summarise what a child's day is like in Kenya.

My name is cliptan
I am 10 years old

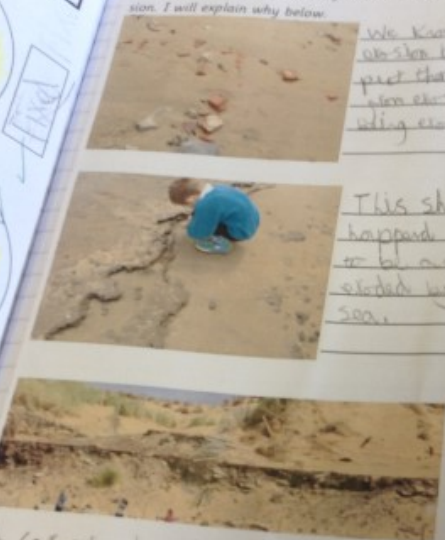
In the morning
In the morning he gets water from the river its a long walk.

My school
At school he plays football. At lunch time they dont eat wangs yet lunch and cooks dinner

After school
when he gets home he ties up the goats

Lower Key Stage 2 Examples of work

As geographers, WALT, identify how landscapes change over time. These are photos taken on our fieldwork. I know that these show coastal erosion. I will explain why below.



We know this shows coastal erosion because the rocks have been piled there and the sand is being eroded. The cliffs are being eroded.

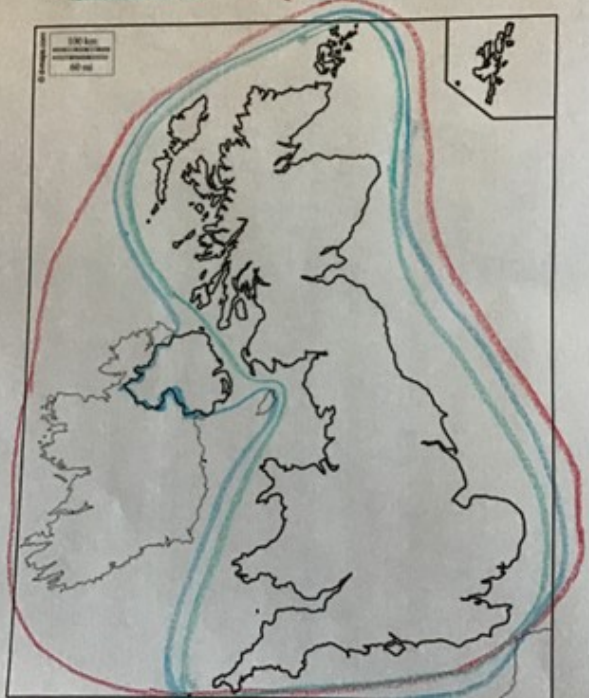
This shows erosion has happened because it could be a canyon but it was eroded by weather and the sea.

A car park has been eroded so that houses got a cliff, a path and sandstone.

Great erosion knowledge fact!

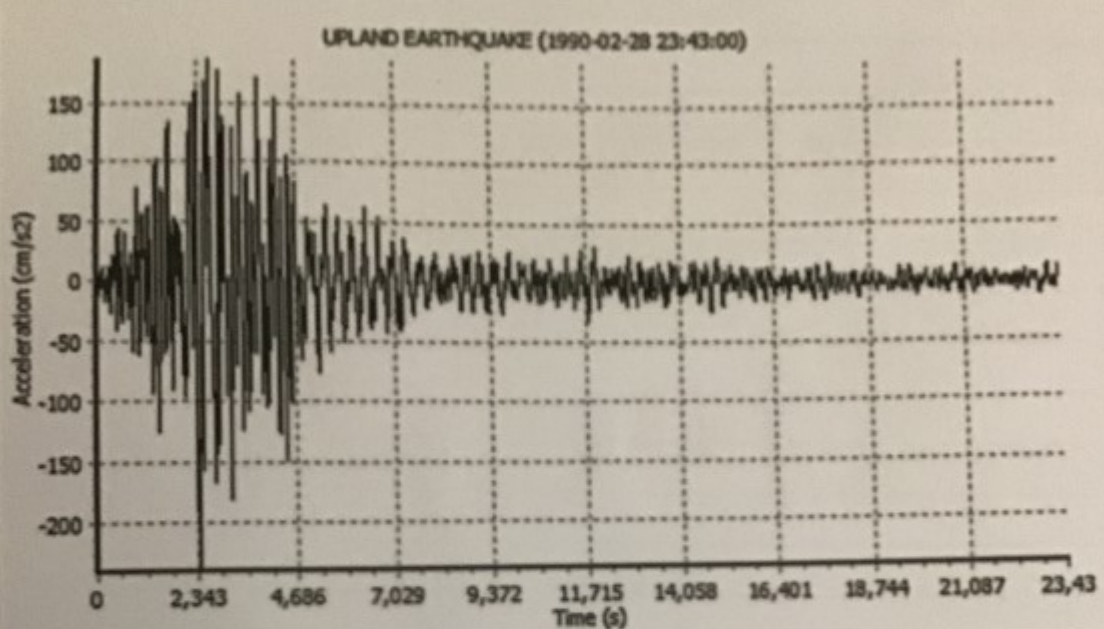
Tuesday 19th November 2019
As geographers, WALT, name and locate areas of the UK and identify physical and human features (G3/2 and G4/2)

Acquiring:
Label Great Britain, the UK and the British Isles on the map and talk about the differences.



Deepening: Read the seismograph and conclude where the largest shockwaves occurred.

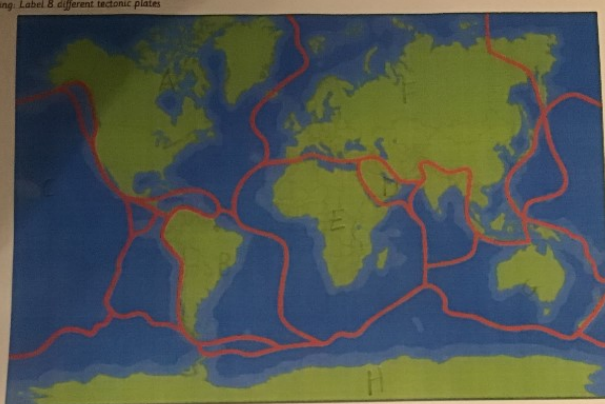
UPLAND EARTHQUAKE (1990-02-28 23:43:00)



The largest shock wave occurred between 2,343 and 4,686 seconds. I know this because when the acceleration is bigger, the earthquake is stronger.

Lower Key Stage 2 Examples of work

As geographers WALT explain how volcanoes and earthquakes are created and consider how the location of these affects the settlement and land use patterns (G3/6, G4/6)
 Acquiring: Label 8 different tectonic plates



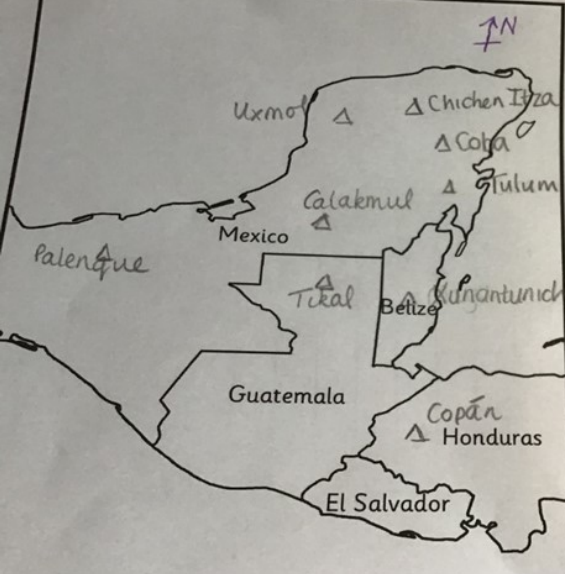
A: North American plate
 B: South American plate
 C: Pacific plate
 D: African plate
 E: African plate
 F: Eurasian plate
 G: Australian plate
 H: Antarctic plate

Deepening: Justify which earthquake would have the biggest impact and explain why.

Example A
 Riverside is a medium sized town situated in a rural location and has a population of about 70,000. It is an affluent town with two police stations and a modern hospital. For the last 60 years there have been very strict building regulations in Riverside and all new buildings have been constructed to withstand most earthquakes. Last night's earthquake occurred at 11:30pm and lasted for about 30 seconds. It registered as 7.5 Magnitude. The town is located about 50kms from where the earthquake's epicentre was recorded by scientists.

Example B
 Sun City is a large city in a busy, urban area and has a population of approximately 900,000. Sun City is a less affluent area and stations, police stations and hospitals all lack enough equipment also need to be modernised. Buildings in the city do not always follow planning regulations and there are a lot of tall buildings on loose soil near the city's river. The earthquake occurred at 11:30pm and lasted for about 10 seconds. It registered as 6.5 Magnitude located 10kms from where the earthquake's epicentre was recorded by scientists.

Example B would have the biggest impact because Sun City is a large city in busy urban area. Also Sun City has a population of 900,000 people compared to Riverside which has 70,000 people. In Sun City buildings do not always follow planning regulations. In addition, the earthquake happened at 11:30pm in Sun City when it would have been dark and many people would be staying around. Finally, Sun City is located 10 kms away from where the earthquake's epicentre was recorded so would have a bigger impact.



Excellent work Aimee. You positioned the cities well on the map.
 Push it
 what direction would you travel to Tikal from Copan?
 You would travel south westerly
 Excellent directional language use.

Upper Key Stage 2 Examples of work

Monday 11/11/18
contour lines
WAT: Understand contour lines

CH 1

CH 1

Gentle slope	Steep hill	Water
• Hwlwl booth	Moel Gernant	Llyn Grolli
• Moel Nwdea	Moel Llyngant	Hiraethys
• Y Gorn	Moel yr Wln.	
• Moel Oernant		
• Ddraig Moel Du		
• Moel Felidog		

Great Holly, you can describe the height using the contour lines (M)

What is the height of Moel y Slatas?
556m

Push it

Ways to combat negative tourism:

- We should ban petrol cars. ✓
- Make strict building rules. ✓
- Put more bins and sign about rubbish. ✓

Why do you think strict building rules are important?

I think strict building rules are important because other ~~the~~ buildings have to be safe to live in.

Why would they be important to combat negative effects of tourism? To so they big buildings don't destroy beautiful views.

KEY

- Hill Toppers
- suggested footpaths
- No public access
- Accessible to visitors
- vehicle entrance

Find out sketch skills. How were we? Can you mark these?

Map of the UK showing the location of the park in Wales.

Labels on the map: Hill Toppers, suggested footpaths, No public access, Accessible to visitors, vehicle entrance, Graig Wood, Timber yard, Llyn Hall, Amethyst wood, Park road, Pasture, Cliff edge, Park road.

Netherlands - 357,029.1, 526 sq Km

UK - 243,609 sq Km

Migrating from the North Germanic countries could provide a large area to live but the UK population is high and so it can't provide more space for those migrating.

✓
Excellent understanding of what an atlas can teach us.

Looking at the information you sourced, would migration from Denmark/Netherlands/Germany to the UK still be seen as a positive thing?

Yes because the UK is ^{the other} bigger than ~~at~~ three by a lot.

It is also a lot less likely to flood at UK due to the land height difference.

Acquiring: label major cities on a map (G_1)

Strengthening: investigate the locations using an atlas.

Deepening: Improve your atlas skills by finding further information (G5/3, G6/8, G6/9)

Bridge	Area and country	Marked on map?	Strengthening		Deepening		
			Page in atlas	Grid reference	Closest line of latitude	Closest line of longitude	Relief of the land (m above sea level)
Golden Gate Bridge	San Francisco California	✓	46	B4	40°N	120°W	-5000m
Sydney Harbour Bridge	Sydney Australia	✓	54	E2	30°S	150°E	2000-5000
Ponte Vecchio	Florence France	✓	32	G3	45°N	10°E	1000-2000
Forth Road Bridge	Edinburgh Scotland	✓	15	F3	56°N	3°W	0-100
Tower Bridge	London England	✓	20	D2	51°N	5°W	0-100
Akashi Kaikyo Bridge	Japan Kobe	✓	42	G3	30°N	140°E	1000-2000 ✓