

Weston Turville CE School Primary School– Geography



Topic : Local study – The Chilterns

Year:5

Strand:Physical and human geography

What Should I Already Know?

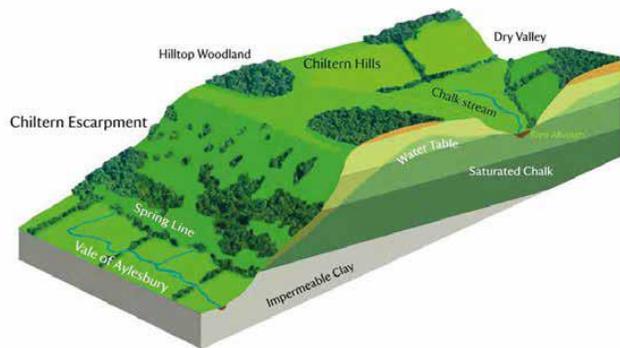
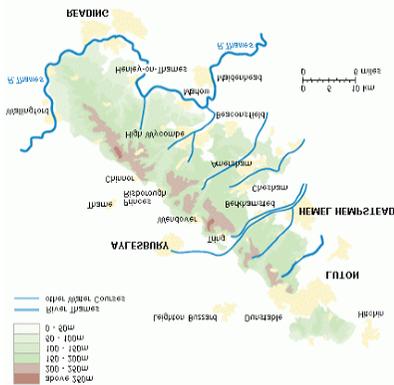
Main Information

Vocabulary

- Know UK divided into England, Scotland, N Ireland and Wales
- Know Buckinghamshire is a county in England
- Be familiar with the locality of school and the local area
- Read a simple map and find UK in the atlas

Where are chalk landscapes in England? Location of the Chilterns, cross section through Chilterns and main geological features. Use maps and photograph and match up. Icknield way. Where did Anglo Saxon settlers locate villages? Decision making exercise. Strip parishes and place names. Landscape a result of thousands of years of management by farmers and foresters. Link historical events to changes in farming practice and how farming is influenced by many factors. Chalk streams attractive feature. Fed from groundwater held in chalk. Chalk is an aquifer – soak up and hold water. if the aquifer become dry the streams don't flow. Cross section of stream-where water flows quickest. Plot a streams route. Every year about 55 million people visit the Chilterns 80% local only 6% involve an overnight stay. Close to London. Reasons for visiting, use of surveys to collect information and graphs to display results. Consider the different recreational needs of different types of people and match to suitable visitor attractions. Red Kites became extinct but were reintroduced to Chilterns in 1990s. Explore changing attitudes towards kites, opinions regarding feeding, and debate.

Diagrams



Chalk	Calcium carbonate formed from skeletons of sea creatures
Scarp slope	Steep slope that cuts across underlying strata
Topography	Physical features of an area
Geology	Science of the physical structure of the earth
Water table	The level below which the ground is saturated with water
Pollarding	Cut off top branches of a tree to encourage new growth
Coppicing	Cut back tree to ground level periodically to stimulate growth
Conservation	Prevention of wasteful use of resources
Aquifer	Permeable rock which can contain groundwater
Permeable	Allows water to pass through
Winterbourne	A stream that is dry in summer
Meander	Bend in a stream or river
Tourism	To visit places of interest
Predator	Animal that hunts other animals for food
Carrion	Flesh of dead animals
Reintroduction	Bringing something back

1.The main rock type in the Chilterns is	Start	End
Sandstone		
Granite		
Chalk		
Slate		

2.A steep slope in the Chilterns is called	Start	End
A scarp slope		
A slippery slope		
A cliff		
A valley		

3.Counties in the Chilterns include(tick 2)	Start	End
Buckinghamshire		
Oxfordshire		
Essex		
Hampshire		

4.Groundwater held in chalk is called	Start	End
Permeable		
Water table		
Aquifer		
Sponge		

5.A chalk stream dry in summer is called	Start	End
Summerbourne		
Springbourne		
Autumnbourne		
Winterbourne		

6.Industries in the Chilterns include	Start	End
Brick making		
Hat making		
Beer brewing		
Furniture making		

7. Which bird of prey has been reintroduced to the Chilterns?	Start	End
Buzzard		
Red Kite		
Sparrow Hawk		
Peregrine Falcon		

8. What features found in the Chilterns show ancient people settled there?	Start	End
Standing Stones		
Castles		
Burial mounds		
Wood Henge		

9.Why do people visit the Chilterns?	Start	End
Hiking		
Cycling		
Bird watching		
Enjoy woodlands		