

Phase: 3/4

Subject: Geography

Focus: Rivers

Term: Summer

What I should already know?

There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers.
There are rivers in our local area. Our local river is the River Stour.
The River Thames is a well known river in London.

Knowledge—Rivers

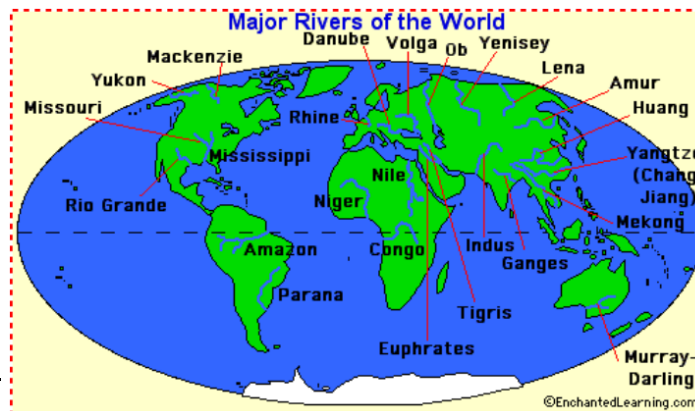
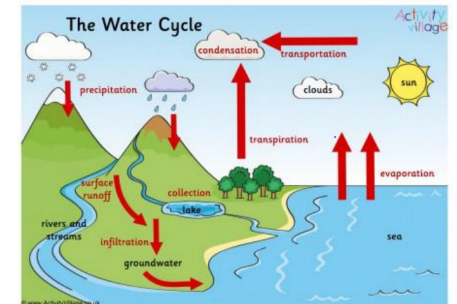
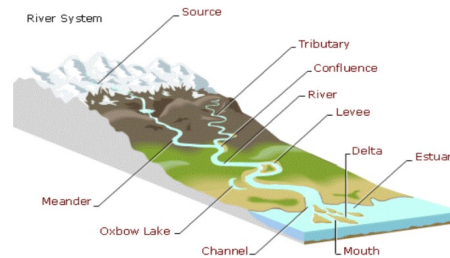
Rivers usually begin in upland areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. They always flow downhill because of gravity. They then flow across the land - meandering - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water. As rivers flow, they erode the land. Over a long period of time rivers create valleys, or gorges and canyons if the river is strong enough to erode rock. They take the sediment and carry it along with them. Small rivers are usually known as streams, brooks or creeks. If they flow from underground, they are called springs.

Knowledge—Water Cycle

1. Energy from the sun, heats up the water in our rivers, lakes and oceans.
2. Water evaporates into the air, turning into a gas called water vapour.
3. The water vapour rises up into the sky where it cools.
4. The water vapour turns back into a liquid, forming clouds. This process is called condensation.
5. Eventually the water droplets in the clouds become too heavy for the air to hold them.
6. They fall back down to Earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet, a process known as precipitation.
7. The fallen precipitation is then collected in rivers that flow to the sea. This is called runoff.
8. The water cycle then begins again as the sun heats the water.

Vocabulary

River	A flowing, moving stream of water.
Stream	A small, fast flow of water.
Canal	Waterways built by people used for shipping and transport.
Reservoir	The store of water that is held back by a dam.
Lake	Large bodies of water, surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean.
Sea	A huge body of salt water.
Source	Where a river begins its journey.
Channel	The path of a river.
Tributary	A small river or stream that meets a large river.
Mouth	Where the river enters the sea.
Confluence	Where two rivers meet.
Meander	A winding bend in the river,
Estuary	The last section of the river before the sea.
Water cycle	The journey of water on the Earth.
Oxbow	A meander that has become separated from the river or stream.
Delta	As rivers empty in to another source of water, a wetland is formed.
Erosion	The process that wears away the river bank and beds.
Deposition	The process where material being transported by a river is put down.



By the end of the unit I should know...

The features of a river and be able to describe the journey from source to mouth.

Describe the water cycle.

The names of some major rivers of the world.

Geographical skills & enquiry

To use atlases to identify major rivers of the world.

To discuss the features of rivers.

Question 1 - A River Starts at the ...	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Mouth		
Source		
Stream		
channel		
Don't know		

Question 2 - Which of these can cause erosion?	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Wind		
River currents		
Rain		
Sun		
Don't know		

Question 3 - When does the river cycle stop?	Start of Unit	End of Unit
After collection		
After precipitation		
It never stops		
Don't know		

Question 4 - Order these from 1- 4 to show the start of the river (1) , to where it meets the sea (4)	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Estuary		
Tributary		
Source		
Mouth		
Don't know		

Question 5 - Write down the four sections of the water cycle?	
Start of unit	End of Unit

Question 6 - Water flows...	Start of Unit	End of Unit
Upwards		
Downwards		
Sideways		
Don't know		

Question 7 - What part of the water cycle is this describing?	Start of Unit	End of Unit
When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and rises.		
As soon as water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall down to the ground.		

What I would like to find out?

Answers to my questions...