

Vocabulary

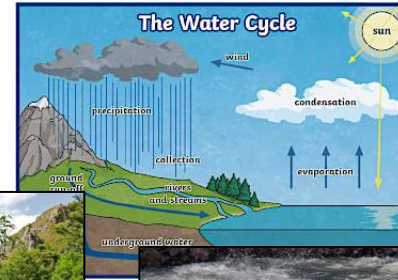
river	A long body of flowing water.
water cycle	The water cycle is how water moves between land, sea and air.
erosion	Erosion is when water wears away the land, rock and soil.
source	A river begins at its source, often in hills or mountains.
mouth	The river ends at its mouth, where it meets the sea, a lake or another river.

Additional words we will use:

- waterfall
- tributary
- delta
- gorge (valley)
- lake
- floodplain
- current
- basin
- riverbank
- estuary
- meander
- oxbow
- riverbed
- stream
- rapids

What's at the bottom of the garden?

Rivers!



What do I already know?

In KS1 I learned about:

- Hot and cold places.
- The UK... its capital cities and countries.
- Using a simple map and simple compass directions.
- Using aerial photographs to find features of a place.
- Talking about the physical features of a place, including the word rivers.

Lessons in this unit:

Lesson 1: To know how the water cycle works

Lesson 2: To know what a river is and where rivers are located.

Lesson 3: To know the journey of a river.

Lesson 4: To know the features of a river.

Lesson 5: To know how rivers shape the land (erosion, transport and deposition).

Lesson 6: To know why rivers are important.

Lesson 7: To know how humans affect rivers.

End-of-Unit Assessment: Labelling activity and discussion.

Links to the NC:

National Curriculum - Geography - KS2

- G5 - Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.
- G6 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied
- G8 - use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods...