



What I should already know:

- 7 continents and 5 oceans.
- Places in my local area.
- Locating countries and major cities on a map.
- Equator, lines of tropics, latitude and longitude, time zones.



**YEAR 4: Geography
Rivers**
Human and Physical Geography

By the end of this unit:

To understand the key features of an OS map including: compass directions, keys, four and six-figure grid references, grid squares, scale, contour lines.

To interpret an OS map to answer questions about a locality.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.



Key facts at the end of the Unit

Rivers have their source in high land, and follow a journey that ends at the river mouth- typically an estuary flowing into the sea.

The physical processes of erosion, transportation & deposition shape a river/waterfall.

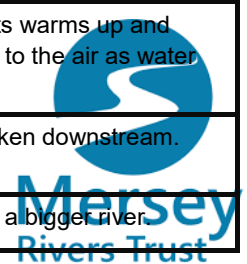
Rivers flood for many reasons: in response to heavy or prolonged rain-fall, due to the topography of the landscape, and morphology of rocks and soils. Human activity also plays its part .

The River Severn is the UK's longest river & the River Thames is the second longest and liable to flooding.

The River Fender is a tributary of the Birket, in Wirral, Merseyside. The river starts as field drainage. The Fender then joins the Birket at Leasowe. The Birket joins the River Mersey.

Vocabulary

Channel	The river bed and banks in which water flows.
Delta	Characterised by mud and sediment deposits, deltas are formed at the mouth of a river when the incoming tide cannot wash them away.
Deposition	Material is 'dropped' or deposited when the river no longer has the capacity to carry it.
Environment	The surrounding area where we live.
Erosion	Material is cut away from river beds and banks by the water.
Estuary	In the lower course, where the river meets the sea.
Fieldwork	Carrying out geographical studies on location.
Flood plain	The area surrounding a river that has been submerged by water as a consequence of overbank flow.
Infiltration	Rain water soaks in to the ground through rock and soil.
Meander	The natural bend in a river.
Mouth	The point where the river ends.
Overhang	The hard rock strata that protrudes over the soft rock strata beneath on the outer ridge of the waterfall.
Plunge pool	A deep pool created at the base of the waterfall, due to the erosive effect of turbulent water and swirling rocks.
Source	The point at which a river starts.
Transpiration	Water in the leaves of plants warms up and evaporates and releases in to the air as water vapour.
Transportation	When eroded material is taken downstream.
Tributaries	Smaller rivers that flow into a bigger river.





YEAR 4: Rivers

Draw lines to match the word to the meaning

Source End of the river
 (where the river meets
 the sea)

Mouth Smaller rivers that
 flow into a bigger river

Tributaries Where the river starts

Meanders Naturally occurring
 process of how the
 water moves around
 our planet

Water cycle The winding course
 the river follows

Why do rivers flood?



Label the picture using the following geographical terms:

- Upper course
- Source of the river
- High land and steep slope
- The river flows rapidly over rocks
- Waterfall

- Middle course
- Tributary
- Meander
- Erosion

- Lower course**
- The land is very flat
- Estuary
- Deposition
- Mouth
- The sea