



<b>Year:</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Topic:</b>	<b>What if a river took a different course?</b>
<b>NC Objectives:</b>	<b>Geography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>describe and understand key aspects of physical geography - rivers &amp; the water cycle</li> <li>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and <b>rivers</b>) and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li> </ul>		

### Links to Prior Learning

- Y1 Antarctica – Where is it?
- Y1 What if I got lost at sea?
- Y2 What if you could choose a capital city for the UK?
- Y3 What if you lived in a different country?
- Y4 Where in the UK would you live?

Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locate rivers within counties and cities in the UK.</li> <li>Locate rivers around the world (Which country/continent are they in?)</li> <li>Describe how rivers are formed. Even the largest and wildest rivers begin as a collection of tiny streams which join over its course.</li> <li>How the journey of the river progresses from source to mouth. The majority of rivers finish their journey at their mouth by entering a body of water such as an ocean, sea or large lake.</li> <li>Describe and understand how and why settlements have been made around rivers. Rivers are extremely important to human civilization, providing us with water for irrigation and drinking as well as sources of food, energy, recreation, and transportation.</li> <li>The process of the water cycle. Rivers drain the land through a patchwork of drainage basins and form an important part of the water cycle. The water cycle shows how water evaporates from Earth's surface, travels up into the atmosphere, forms into clouds and then falls back to the surface as precipitation. Much of this falling water returns through river systems to seas where evaporation then re-occurs.</li> <li>Carry out fieldwork at a local river (Anker)</li> <li>Impact of floods.</li> <li>Cause and effect of water pollution. Humans, through the actions of farming, industry, waste disposal and urbanisation, are polluting rivers and disrupting natural drainage patterns often resulting in flooding.</li> </ul> <p>Compare the River Nile and the River Thames (Impact on settlements/environments; length; number of countries it flows through; source and mouth; number of tributaries, meanders, ox bow lakes etc)</p>	<p>Solid, liquid, gas, melt, boiling, freezing, evaporation, cooling, condensation</p> <p>Water cycle, ground water, run off, closed cycle</p> <p>Flood</p> <p>Pollution</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Mouth</p> <p>Discharge.</p> <p>River Thames</p> <p>Rive Nile</p> <p>Upper course, middle course, lower course, valley, channel, waterfall, rapids, gorge, meander, tributary, confluence, flood plain, levee, delta, estuary.</p> <p>Erosion, transportation, deposition, oxbow lake, waterfall, overhang, load.</p> <p>Leisure, industry, conservation, pollution</p> <p>Dam, reservoir, hydroelectric power, renewable energy.</p> <p>Ecosystem</p> <p>Agriculture</p>