



Year 4 Summer 1st half
What if a river took a different course?

| Week | NC objectives | Big question | REMEMBER (prior knowledge) | KNOW (new knowledge) |
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| 1 | Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle; and human geography. 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. | How are rivers formed? | Name rivers previously studied: River Thames (England) River Ganges (India) River Volga (Russia) River Danube (Romania) River Anker (Nuneaton) River Nile (Egypt) Almost all major rivers start in mountains. | Upper course: Source: point at which a river starts. Precipitation runs off the land to form the source of the river. High land and steep slope. The river bed is narrow and rocky. The river flows rapidly over rocks. Waterfalls are formed. |
| 2 | Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. | What journey does a river take? | Features of the upper course. Erosion is a natural geographical process that shapes the Earth. It is the general wearing down of landforms on the Earth's surface. | Middle course: The river becomes wider and deeper and begins to meander. The outside of the meander has faster flowing, deep water. The inside of the meander has slow flowing water, shallow water, deposition occurs. The shape of the river is under constant change. The water erodes, transports and deposits soil and other material. Tributaries join the main river. Oxbow lakes form. Lower course: The river is at its widest. Many rivers have estuaries, which are characterised by wide, flat land and a wide channel as the river flows into the sea. The majority of rivers finish their journey at their mouth by entering a body of water such as an ocean, sea or large lake. |

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| 3 | | Where does the water go? (water cycle) | The journey of a river. | <p>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.</p> <p>Four stages ~ evaporation, condensation, precipitation and runoff.</p> |
| 4 | | Why do we live near rivers? | <p>Towns and cities that have a river flowing through them.</p> <p>The importance of the River Nile in Ancient Egypt.</p> | <p>People live near rivers for many reasons including: Access to resources for drinking, food and washing. Defending against attack. Agriculture and farming. Transport. Power. Generating electricity. Industry.</p> <p>It's an attractive place to live. How reasons for living near rivers have changed over time.</p> |
| 5 | | What can we learn about our locality from the River Anker? | <p>River Anker is the river that flows through Nuneaton.</p> <p>Geographical features of Nuneaton.</p> | <p>River Anker flows through Nuneaton.</p> <p>Know which features of the river can be identified.</p> <p>Know how land is used around the river.</p> |
| 6 | | What happens when a river floods? | <p>The journey of a river.</p> <p>Features of the middle course of a river.</p> <p>Reasons why people live near rivers.</p> <p>The benefits to the Ancient Egyptians of the flooding of the Nile.</p> | <p>A flood occurs when a river's water spills over its banks and spreads out over the surrounding area.</p> <p>There are human and physical causes of floods.</p> <p>There are positive and negative impacts of floods.</p> |