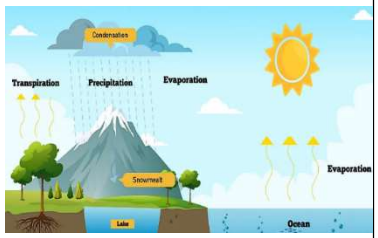
BRUNSHAW PRIMARY SCHOOL

Inspiring children to be resilient and aspirational learners, within a positive and considerate community

Subject: Geography	Year group: 4 Term: Summer	Title: Rivers

What should I already know?	Facts I will learn	Key questions
• Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere. • Physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes. • Human geography including types of settlement and land use. • Identify and describe geographical features, processes (changes), and patterns. • Use geographical language relating to the physical and human processes detailed in the programmes of study. • Communicate geographical information through a range of methods including presentations • View a range of satellite images. • Use presentation/multimedia software to record and explain geographical features and processes.	• Rivers only hold a small amount of the Earth's water, but they have always been vital to human life, carrying freshwater to people and animals all over the world. • The Nile River is widely accepted as the world's longest river. Found in North Africa, it flows through 11 different countries and stretches a whopping 6,695km – that's as long as 65,000 football pitches! • As rivers flow their course across the land, they form lots of fascinating geographic features, such as amazing mountain valleys, canyons, lakes and, of course, wonderful waterfalls. • The water you drink every day is the same water that has been around since the Jurassic Period. • The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of	• What is a river? How is a river different from other bodies of water? e.g. streams, canals, reservoirs, lakes etc. • Where does the water come from? Where does it go? *(water cycle)*. • Where are the key rivers in the world, in the UK, and locally? • How did that river get like that? Why and how is it changing? Is the river still changing? • Investigate the floods of Hebden Bridge. How did it affect people's lives and what is happening to stop the flooding happening again? • Why are Rivers important? 

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Key Skills
Learn about rivers.
Study a local river.
Recognise and discuss water cycles.
Identify key rivers in the world and U.K.
Physical and human geography of rivers. 
</td><td>Experiences that school will provide
Visit a local River-River Calder.</td><td rowspan="2"><table><tr><th>Key vocab</th><th>Definition</th></tr><tr><td>River</td><td>A large natural stream of water flowing in a particular course toward a lake, ocean, or other body of water</td></tr><tr><td>Stream</td><td>a small, flowing body of water</td></tr><tr><td>Water cycle</td><td>process by which water on the earth evaporates, then condenses in the atmosphere, and then returns to earth in the form of precipitation</td></tr><tr><td>reservoirs</td><td>A place where water is collected and stored</td></tr><tr><td>flow</td><td>To move in a smooth steady stream</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Web links
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/science/nature/water-cycle/

https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/explorers</td><td>Experiences that could be provided at home
Visit Rivers and Waterfalls.</td></tr>
</table>