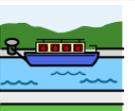
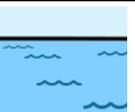
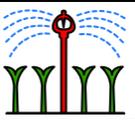


Year 4. Spring 2. **Geography. Water and Waterways.**

Vocabulary			Knowledge	
erosion	The movement of water especially coastal waves, leads to the breaking down of cliffs into smaller pieces of rock.			2/3 of the Earth's surface is covered by water, mostly oceans.
coastline	Where the land meets the sea.			Britain's coastline – like that of every country – is changing due to erosion. This includes sea stacks, arches and pillars.
river	A natural waterway that moves downwards to the river mouth at the sea, a lake or another river.			The UK is bordered by four seas: to the south by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe; to the east by the North Sea; and to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
river mouth	The point at which a river meets the sea.			The River Lea's source is near Luton in the Chiltern Hills and flows for 46 miles before joining another river, the River Thames. The River Thames flows through both urban and rural areas.
river source	Where a river starts.			Water flows around our world in a continuous process called the water cycle. Water moves on, above, and below the Earth's surface, changing as a liquid, solid or gas, circulating between oceans, land, and the atmosphere in a loop.
canal	A man-made waterway created by humans for the purposes of transportation or irrigation.			Evaporation is where a liquid turns to a gas, through the application of heat. This is part of the water cycle.
sea	The edge of the ocean that touches the land.			Condensation is where a gas turns to a liquid, through a cooling process. This is part of the water cycle.
irrigation	How and where water is provided for crops.			The longest canal in the UK is the Grand Union Canal, stretching 137 miles from London to Birmingham.
precipitation	A term used to describe rain, hail, sleet or snow falling from clouds.			Canals were important in Britain's development and that many still exist across the UK.
groundwater	The movement of water under the ground.			
surface run-off	The movement of water across the land through rivers and streams.			

Quizzing

Quiz at home

Ask your partner the questions below. Can they find the correct answer on the right-hand side?

What is the name for where a river starts?	Irrigation.
What is the name for where a river meets the sea?	Surface run-off
How is water provided for crops?	A stack, arch or pillar
What is a type of precipitation?	Groundwater
What is the name for water that is moving across the land?	River source
What is the name for water that is moving under the ground?	2/3
What is the name of the longest canal in the United Kingdom?	River mouth
Name a feature of coastal erosion.	Rain, sleet, hail or snow
What proportion of the Earth is covered by water?	The Grand Union Canal

Ask your adult to look at the KO.

Quiz them using the vocabulary and knowledge section or the quiz questions.

- Can they beat your score?
- Can they score more than 5? 10?
- Compete with your adult in the elimination quiz. Take it in turn to ask each other questions. The first person to get a question wrong is out.

BIG Questions

Beat the adult

1. Name five types of water that are found on Earth, for example rivers?
2. What are the names of the four longest rivers on Earth? Which continents are they in?
3. What causes coastal erosion?
4. How does the water cycle work?
5. Where is the source of the River Lea and where does it travel?
6. Why do people build settlements along rivers?

Your teacher can give **10 facts** in **1 minute** about this topic.

How many can you give to your partner?



Word scramble

Creative Tasks

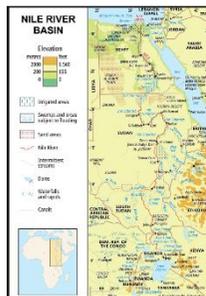
Challenge. Fill in the mindmap.

Unscramble the key vocabulary from this topic below. You can create your own at the bottom

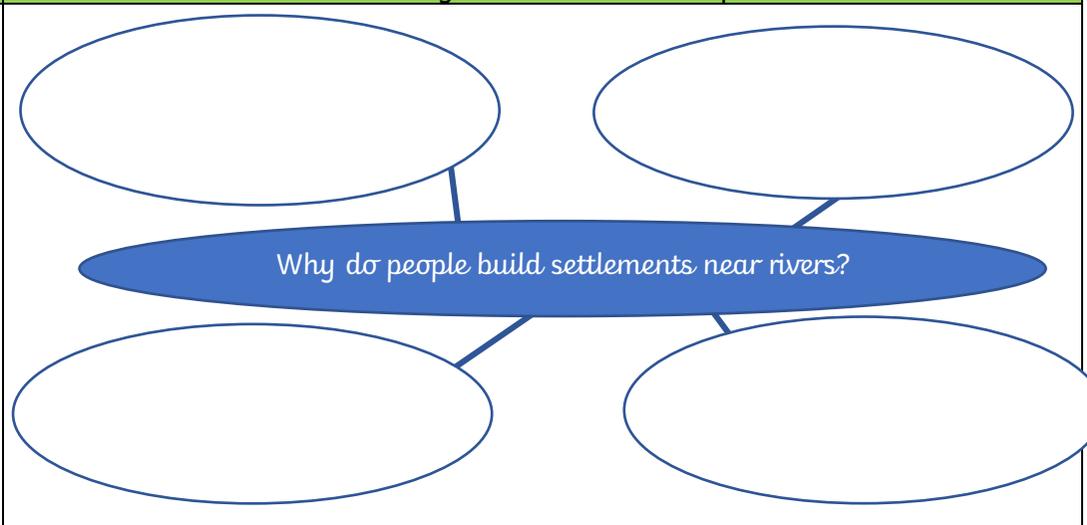
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1. Use a blank copy of the KO to fill in the missing information.

2. Make a map of the journey of the River Nile from Burundi or Rwanda through Africa and into Egypt.

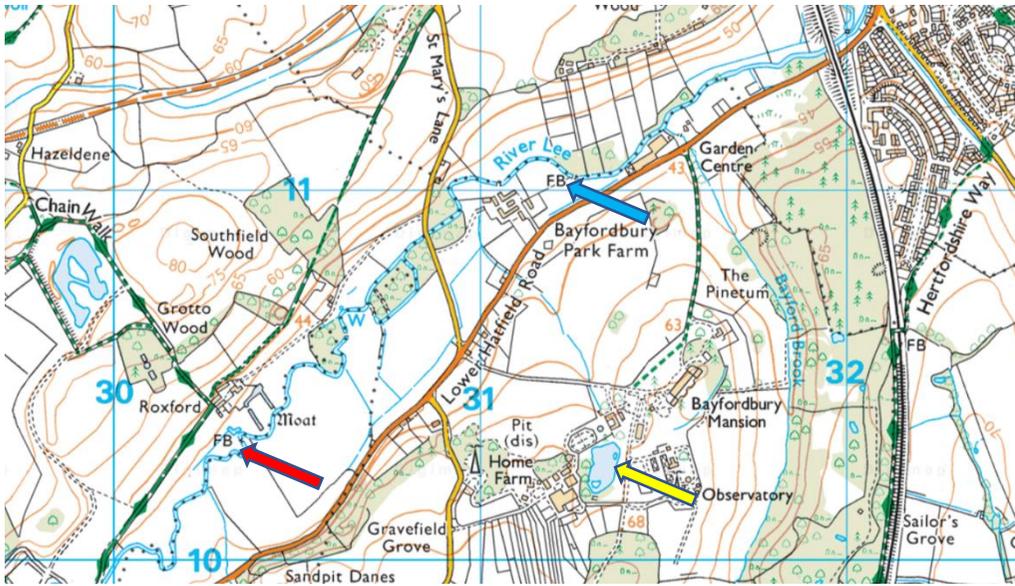


3. Create a poster about the wildlife in Wardown Park with a focus on the lake.



Enquiry

Explore the River Lea



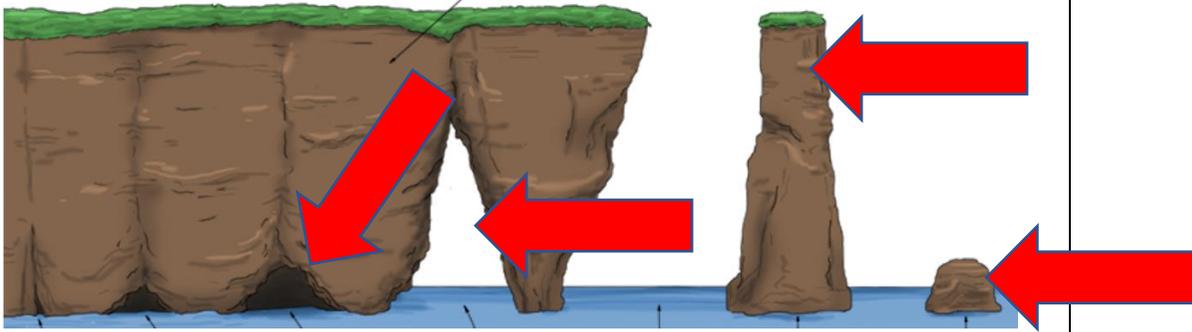
Here is a map and an aerial view of the River Lea as it follows its course out of Hertford and towards the River Thames.

Compare the two images and you can see the lake, the river, the roads, villages, hills and woodlands.

The six-figure reference for the footbridge (red arrow) is TL 302 103.

- i. What is the six-figure reference for the lake (yellow arrow)?
- ii. What is the six-figure reference for the other footbridge (blue arrow)?
- iii. Describe the journey of the river. Think about (i) why its course isn't straight – it meanders,
- iv. What the landscape it travels through is used for.
- v. Which direction it is travelling in?
- vi. Compare the river to the journey the road takes.

Enquiry



What are these features of coastal erosion?

Explain how they have been formed.

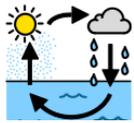
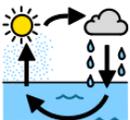
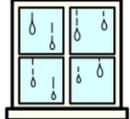
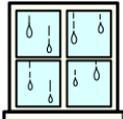
Investigation

This is a map of the River Ganges. Investigate the journey of the river from its source to where it enters the Bay of Bengal.

Think about

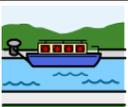
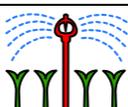
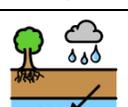
- Where the source and mouth of the river are? Why do you think they are located there?
- The villages and towns that it travels through.
- The physical features that it passes.
- What may happen at the mouth of the river that will affect people that live there?
- Which countries does the River Ganges travel through?
- Which rivers join the River Ganges on its journey?
- What industries might be along this river? Why?



Knowledge		Knowledge	
			_____ were important in Britain's development and that many still exist across the UK.
			Water flows around our world in a _____ process called the water cycle. Water moves on, above, and _____ the Earth's surface, changing as a liquid, solid or gas, circulating between oceans, land, and the _____ in a loop.
			_____ of the Earth's surface is covered by water, mostly oceans.
			The _____ source is near Luton in the Chiltern Hills and flows for 46 miles before joining another river, the River _____. The River Thames flows through both _____ and rural areas.
			The UK is bordered by _____ seas: to the south by the English _____, which separates it from continental Europe; to the east by the _____ Sea; and to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
			Britain's coastline – like that of every country – is changing due to _____. This includes sea stacks, arches and pillars.
			Condensation is where a gas turns to a liquid, through a _____ process. This is part of the water cycle.
			The longest canal in the UK is the _____ Canal, stretching 137 miles from London to Birmingham.
			_____ is where a liquid turns to a gas, through the application of heat. This is part of the water cycle.

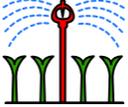
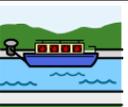
Write the definition for each of the following words

Vocabulary

erosion		
coastline		
river		
river mouth		
river source		
canal		
sea		
irrigation		
precipitation		
groundwater		
surface run-off		

Write the vocabulary word for each definition

Vocabulary

i_-----	How and where water is provided for crops.	
c_-----	Where the land meets the sea.	
g_-----	The movement of water under the ground.	
r_----- s_-----	Where a river starts.	
e_-----	The movement of water especially coastal waves, leads to the breaking down of cliffs into smaller pieces of rock.	
c_-----	A man-made waterway created by humans for the purposes of transportation or irrigation.	
s_-----	The edge of the ocean that touches the land.	
r_-----	A natural waterway that moves downwards to the river mouth at the sea, a lake or another river.	
p_-----	A term used to describe rain, hail, sleet or snow falling from clouds.	
s_----- r_-----	The movement of water across the land through rivers and streams.	
r_----- m_-----	The point at which a river meets the sea.	