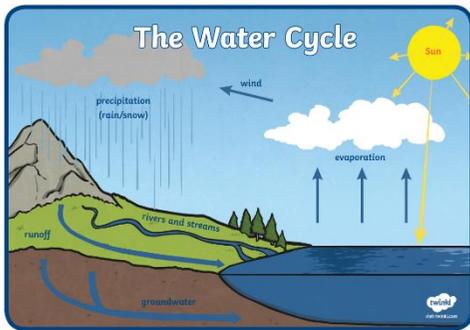


UKS2 Spring 2 Geography- Raging Rivers

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Water cycle	<i>the cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land.</i>
Evaporation	<i>the process of turning from liquid into vapour.</i>
Condensation	<i>water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it.</i>
Precipitation	<i>The liquid and solid water particles that fall from clouds and reach the ground are known as precipitation. These particles include drizzle, rain, snow, snow pellets, ice crystals, and hail.</i>
Source	<i>A river source is the start of a river. They are also known as headwaters. River sources are usually found somewhere elevated, such as a spring on a hillside, but they can also begin from lakes, bogs, marshes, and more.</i>
Upper Course	<i>The upper course is the section at the beginning of the river, nearest the source.</i>
Middle course	<i>The section of the river which comes between the upper and lower course. It is usually wider and deeper than the upper course and the water flows slowly.</i>
Lower course	<i>The lower course is the end of a river. It flows into another body of water. This could be the sea, an ocean, a loch or another river. In the lower course, the river is deep and wide and full of lots of water. . As a river reaches the end of its journey, energy levels are low and the slows down.</i>
Mouth	<i>A river mouth is where a river flows into a larger body of water, such as another river, a lake/reservoir, a bay/gulf, a sea, or an ocean.</i>
Conservation	<i>prevention of wasteful use of a resource.</i>
Erosion	<i>River erosion is the effect of wear and tear on the land surface of river water . In other words, it is the particular way in which water modifies the landscape , whether it is flowing over the surface or in underground currents, thus dragging sediments, materials and altering its distribution in the earth's crust.</i>
Pollution	<i>the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.</i>
Valley	<i>a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.</i>
Dam	<i>A barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to generate electricity or as a water supply.</i>
Leisure	<i>time when one is not working or occupied; free time.</i>

Reservoir	<i>a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.</i>
Industry	<i>economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.</i>

Session 1



Session 4

The River Thames Start- Thames Head is a group of seasonal springs that arise near the village of Coates in the Cotswolds, about three miles south-west of the town of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucestershire, England.

End-The Thames Estuary is where the River Thames meets the waters of the North Sea, in the south-east of Great Britain.

Session 2

Lag time is the difference between when the rain is at its heaviest and the river is at its fullest.

A flood is an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits, especially over what is normally dry land.

Session 5

A waterfall is a cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a precipice or steep incline.

Session 3

The River Thames is the second longest river in the UK.

It is the most well-known of Britain's rivers because it flows through central London.

The Thames is tidal when it flows through London.

About two thirds of London's drinking water comes from the Thames.

Session 6

Advantage means condition or circumstance that puts one in a favourable or superior position.

Disadvantages means an unfavourable circumstance or condition that reduces the chances of success or effectiveness.

Progression:

Location knowledge: B, C.

B) Children can identify, describe, compare & contrast some human and physical characteristics of places using geographical language whilst applying their developing geographical skills.

C) Children can use a range of sources including images and maps to show how places have changed over time. They can identify the changes which have taken place.

Human and physical geography 1: B

B) Children can locate major rivers in the UK and around the world using a range of maps, atlases and globes. Children can describe mountainous and river environments suggesting reasons for how they can change over time. Children can name and describe some of the processes associated with rivers, coasts and mountain environments. Using appropriate vocabulary, children can explain how the water cycle is linked to these environments.

Geographical enquiry: B, C

B) Children can use four figure grid references to identify and locate features and places more accurately using OS maps. Children can use symbols and keys in atlases and on maps to identify and locate places and features. They can create simple maps using symbols and keys.

C) Children can ask and respond to geographical questions in order to investigate simple geographical enquires. With some support, children can carry out fieldwork in the local area using a range of techniques. They begin to develop an understanding of

Substantive concepts: Climate, Environment, Location