

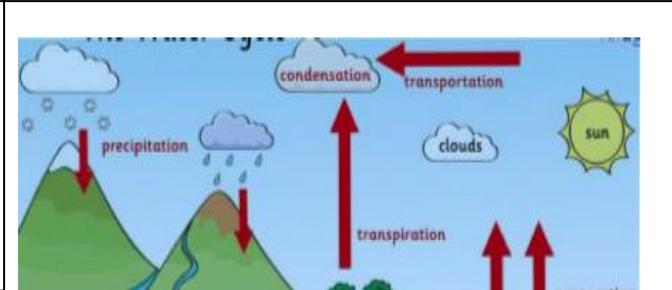
Colney Heath School ~ GEOGRAPHY

Topic: Rivers and the Water Cycle
 What should I already know?

Year: 4
 Diagrams

Vocabulary

Water is a liquid
 Names of some rivers: – Yr2 / Yr3
 Climate and weather – Yr1
 Comparison between Colney Heath and a seaside town – Yr1
 The significance of the river Nile on the development of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation – Yr4



Atmosphere: The layer of gases around the Earth.
 Precipitation: Liquid or solid particles that fall from clouds in the form of rain, sleet, hail or snow.
 Clouds: A large group of tiny water droplets that we can see in the atmosphere. They are formed when water evaporates from the earth and then cools and condenses.

By the end of our project we will know that:

Physical features: The water cycle describes the continuous process of the movement of water on the surface and through the atmosphere on the planet Earth.

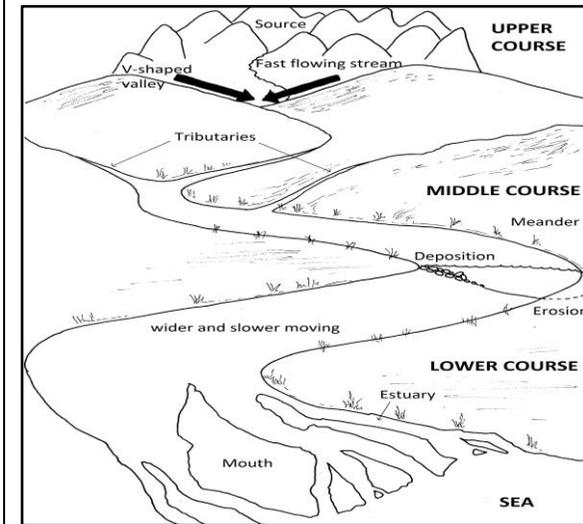


Evaporation: The process of a liquid heating and then changing into a gas.
 Condensation: The process of a gas cooling and turning into a liquid.
 River bed: The bottom of a river channel.
 Valley: A low area of land between mountains or hills often with a river running through it.

- 1) Evaporation is the process of water turning into a vapour (a gas).
- 2) Condensation. As the vapour rises, it cools and condenses from a vapour to a liquid to form clouds.
- 3) Precipitation occurs as the clouds become heavy. Water falls as rain, snow, sleet or hail.
- 4) Water collects on the surface as rivers, lakes, oceans and seas.

Transpiration: The evaporation of water/ the loss of water from plants especially their leaves.
 Groundwater: The rain that soaks into the ground.
 Gradient: The slope or how steep something is.
 Velocity: The speed of an object plus its direction.
 Tributary: A small river or stream that meets a larger river.
 Source: A place where a river begins its journey.
 Confluence: Where two or more bodies of water meet.

The stages of a river's journey from source to the sea and the key aspects of human and physical geography including land use and rivers.



Dam: A high wall built across a river valley to hold water back.
 Reservoir: The store of water that is held back by a dam.
 Meander: A winding bend in a river.
 Deposition: Materials that have been eroded are transported and deposited somewhere else later.
 Erosion: The wearing away of soft rock or soil by a river on its journey.
 Estuary: The last section of the river before the sea.
 Mouth: Where the river meets the sea.

Rivers affect the settlement, land use and the distribution of water for humans in Britain and other places in the world.
 Different types of waterpower including hydroelectric power stations and how water drives a traditional waterwheel to create power to drive machinery.

Floodplain: The area of flat land on either side of a river that is likely to flood.

The Big Picture

Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Location. Physical processes, Physical features.