

## Knowledge about Water and Rivers

- ❑ Water is a valuable **resource** and has many uses.
- ❑ There are lots of different parts to a river such as a **meander** and a **mouth**.
- ❑ Rivers are **physical geographical features** which are located all around the world.
- ❑ A river **source** is often located in a **mountain**.
- ❑ Most rivers are managed by humans.
- ❑ **Coastal erosion** is when land is eroded by the sea. This has a large impact on coastal areas.
- ❑ There are many causes and effects of **flooding** on the local area.
- ❑ Villages and towns are developed near rivers because they act as a source of water and the land is rich for crop production.
- ❑ Rivers are essential for **transporting** and **trading** goods.
- ❑ The **water cycle** is the continuing process where water **circulates** between the **land**, **sea** and **atmosphere**.
- ❑ A **reservoir** is a natural or artificial lake used for water supply.
- ❑ **Blithfield Reservoir** is a large raw water reservoir located in Staffordshire.

## Subject-Specific Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Tier 1</b>	
❑ Coast	Part of the land joining or near the <b>sea</b> .
❑ Mountain	A <b>physical geographical feature</b> where land is much higher than sea level.
❑ River	A large natural stream of water flowing to the sea, a lake, or another river.
❑ Stream	A small, narrow <b>river</b> .
<b>Tier 2</b>	
❑ Estuary	The tidal mouth of a large river, where the <b>tide</b> meets the <b>stream</b> .
❑ Evaporation	The process of turning from <b>liquid</b> to <b>vapour</b> .
❑ Meander	A winding <b>curve</b> of a river.
❑ Mouth	Where a river meets the <b>sea</b> , a <b>lake</b> or a larger <b>waterway</b> and ends its journey.
❑ Oxbow lake	A curved lake formed from a <b>horseshoe bend</b> in a river that no longer flows around the loop of the bend.
❑ Physical processes	Things which occur on our earth <b>naturally</b> by themselves.
❑ Precipitation	<b>Rain, snow, sleet, or hail</b> that falls to or <b>condenses</b> on the ground.
❑ Reservoir	A large <b>natural</b> or <b>artificial lake</b> used as a source of water supply.
❑ Source	The <b>start</b> of a river. It may be a lake, a marsh, a spring or a glacier.
❑ Tributary	A stream or river that flows into and <b>joins a main river</b> .
❑ Water cycle	The continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere.
<b>Tier 3</b>	
❑ Condensation	The process by which <b>water vapor</b> (water in its gas form) turns into <b>liquid</b> .
❑ Deposition	When a river lays down the <b>sediment</b> it is carrying such as sand, mud, and sticks.
❑ Erosion	The process of <b>eroding</b> or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.

## Y3 Rivers and the Water Cycle



### Geographical Skills Knowledge

- ❑ Read a 4 figure **grid reference** by reading the Eastings first and then the Northings.
- ❑ **OS maps** help to locate places in the UK.
- ❑ River and mountain ranges can be located on OS maps.
- ❑ **Fieldwork** is integral to finding out about a local area.
- ❑ The **River Trent** flows through the Wolseley Centre near Rugeley.

### Links

- Y1- Leasowes and Weeping Cross
- Y3 - Map skills and grid references
- Y4 – Countries of the World
- Y6 – Survival
- Y6 – Trading around the World

### Fieldwork

River Study at Wolseley Wildlife Centre

### Reading Texts

*Malamander* by Thomas Taylor.

*River Story* by Meredith Hooper.

*Once Upon a Raindrop: The Story of Water* by James Carter.