






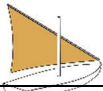
What I should already know
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water can change states between solids, liquids and gases The temperature affects the state of the water

Key Vocabulary	
collection	The process of water gathering in oceans, rivers, lakes and streams.
condensation	The process of a gas cooling and changing into a liquid.
current 	The movement of water, electricity or air in a certain direction.
degrade	The process of breaking down or decaying.
erosion	The process of soil or stone being gradually damaged and moved away by water, wind or rain.
estuary	Estuaries and their surrounding wetlands are bodies of water usually found where rivers meet the sea
evaporation	The process of a liquid heating up and changing into a gas.
fertile	Refers to soil that produces healthy crops because it contains nutrients.
flood	A large amount of water covering as area that is usually dry.
confluence	Two or more flowing bodies of water join together to form a single channel
meander	A bend in a rivers course
mouth	The place where a river meets the sea and ends its journey
Ox bow lake 	A curved lake left when a river breaks through two meanders
pollution	Damage caused to water, air or the environment by waste or harmful substances.
precipitation	Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to the ground from clouds.
sediment	Sand and silt that slowly forma layer of rock.
source	The point where a river begins
spring	A spring is a point of exit at which groundwater from an aquifer flows out on top of the Earth's crust (pedosphere) and becomes surface water.
tributary	A river that feeds water into a larger river.

Knowledge
<p>Water cycle - Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. Water in seas, oceans, rivers and lakes is heated by the Sun and evaporates to form water vapour that rises into the air. The water vapour condenses as it cools and changes back into drops of water, forming clouds. The clouds get blown over high ground, where the water falls back to Earth as rain, snow, sleet or hail called precipitation. The rainwater runs off the land into rivers and streams and travels back to the sea. The cycle then starts again.</p>
<p>Water pollution - Water can become polluted by waste. Chemicals that farmers put on fields can get washed off into rivers and streams. These chemicals help algae to grow. Algae is a plant-like living organism that takes oxygen from the water so there is less for aquatic plants and animals to use. Plastic pollution is also a huge problem around the world. Plastic is man-made and doesn't degrade. Animals can die if they mistake plastic for food or become tangled in plastic fishing nets.</p>
<p>Using rivers - In the past, rivers provided food and fresh water for drinking and washing. Farmers grew crops near rivers because the soil was fertile. The power of flowing water was also used by machines, such as waterwheels, to make flour and wood pulp. Trade routes often used rivers to transport goods by boat.</p>
<p>Settlements near rivers - People have built settlements next to rivers for thousands of years because rivers can provide all the basic needs for life. Many towns and cities started as small settlements near rivers. London was built by the Romans next to the River Thames. The river provides protection , transport and fresh water.</p>
<p>Flooding and floodplains - The disadvantage of living next to a river is that the rivers can flood. A floodplain is an area of low-lying, flat ground next to a river. If there is a lot of water in the river, it might spill over the riverbank and flood.</p>

Artificial features		
canal		An artificial waterway
dam		A wall across a river stopping water flow to prevent flooding, form a reservoir or provide hydropower.
levee		A bank built to prevent a river from overflowing.
reservoir		An artificial lake used to store water.
weir		A low dam built across to raise the water level.

Useful links
http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/rivers.html https://www.ducksters.com/geography/worldrivers.php https://kids.kiddle.co/River

Rivers of the World	
Amazon 	Longest river in South America with its source in the Andes mountains in Peru that flows into the Atlantic Ocean.
Colarado	River in the USA that has its source in The Rocky Mountains, carved The Grand Canyon and flows into the Gulf of California
Danube	River in Europe that has its source in Germany and flows into the Black Sea.
Ganges 	Sacred in India with its source in the Himalayas that flows into the Bay of Bengal.
Mississppi	River in the USA that flows into the Gulf of Mexico.
Nile	The longest river in Africa with its source in Uganda that flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
Thames	River in the United Kingdom that flows into the English Channel.
Yangtze	A river in China with source in Tibet that flows into the East China Sea.

What I will know by the end of this unit
To understand and explain the water cycle
To find out about rivers and how they erode, transport and deposit materials
To find out why rivers are important
To find out about the causes of river pollution and the effect it has on the environment
To investigate a river in detail including the effects on the environment and landscape
To be able to conduct a geographical enquiry
To know the difference between towns, villages and cities. To be able to name 6 cities and 8 counties.