



Rivers

We are learning to:

- To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, key topographical features (including rivers) and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, vegetation, rivers and the water cycle.

Prior Knowledge

- To recall that Herford sits at the confluence of 4 rivers.
- Features of the Water Cycle
- To recall how land is used for different purposes.
- To recall that the UK is a country in Europe.



River Thames, London



Ox Bow Lake forming

Vocabulary

River

A system that carries water from a source to the sea.

Tributary

A small river that feeds into a larger one.

Lake

An expanse of water fed by a river.

Evaporation

A process which turns liquid water into vapour.

Precipitation

The process of water falling to Earth as rain.

Condensation

A process which turns vapour into liquid water.

Water Cycle

The process that moves water around Earth.

Ox Bow Lake

A lake formed on a bend in the river.

Delta

The lowest point of the river system where it meets the sea.

County

A local area of the UK run by the same council.

Our Lessons

- To identify the main features of a river system.
- To identify the UK's most important Rivers and the counties and major cities they run through.
- To locate the world's longest rivers.
- To recognise why people would build cities on a river.
- To understand how the use of rivers has changed over time.
- To identify the key parts of the water cycle.



The Nile is the longest river at 4,130 miles long!

