

Down By The Riverside Year 3

Words I need to know and use:

Fieldwork— practical work conducted in the natural environment, rather than in a laboratory or office.

Grid references— a map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.

Mouth—The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean is called its mouth. River mouths are places of much activity. As a river flows, it picks up sediment from the river bed, eroding banks, and debris on the water.

Estuary—the tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets

Meander—a winding bend of a river

Erosion— the geological process in which earthen materials are worn

Oxbow lake—a curved lake formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the main stream has cut across the narrow end and no

Source—the original point from which the river flows.

Flood plain—an area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river,

Tributaries—a smaller river or stream that joins a larger river.

Upper course—The first stage of river, often located on high

Middle course—The second stage of a river, where the land is

Lower course—The land is flat and the river is at its widest.

The focus of this topic is geography

The 'Big Ideas' in geography are: location, diversity and impact.

Key Question: How and why does a river change as it flows towards the sea?

Key knowledge:

To know and describe the key characteristics of physical geography such as Rivers

To describe and understand human geography such as land use and settlements

To use fieldwork to observe, record and present the features of the local area

To use grid references on maps to locate features and places

To know and understand the impact of flooding upon a landscape and people



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Always remember to stay **SAFE** near water -
Stay Away From the Edge.

The focus of this topic is geography

What we know about Rivers

Rivers are natural and make their own path through the landscape.

Rivers travel through countryside, cities, towns and villages.

You cannot always travel down a whole river because some parts may be dangerous, overgrown or you just cannot get to them!

They start at a source at the highest point and flow downhill.

They also grow in size as they travel down.

They have parts which are fast flowing with strong currents and parts which are slower.

They can change from flooding and droughts.

