

# Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

## UK Regional Study (The Water Cycle/Rivers)

Summer 1

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 2 (UK Regional Study - Coastlines, Rivers, Seasonal Patterns)

Year 2 (World Study - UK & Australasia Comparison - Oceans and Continents).



### New Knowledge:

- A river is a natural gush of fresh water that starts in the hills and eventually flows down to the sea. The land is usually steeper where a river starts and the water travels downhill quickly
- A hill is a piece of land that rises higher than everything around it. A mountain is steeper than a hill.
- Rivers begin at a source in the mountains/hills and run down, getting wider as they travel.
- All water flows downhill to try to get to the lowest place.
- When rain falls on land, some water seeps into the ground and some runs downhill.
- There may be many tributaries joining the main river
- A meander is a bend in a river
- The river meets the sea at the estuary/mouth.
- The source of the River Weaver is in the hills of West Cheshire. It runs to the sea estuary of the River Mersey.
- Rain comes from the clouds in the form of precipitation. The water runs off into the sea and evaporates due to the sun's heat. It forms condensation, due to the temperature change and forms clouds.
- Aerial views can be used to interpret ideas about an area.
- On a map, water is shown in blue – with a river shown as a winding line.
- You can highlight an area on a map and measure it using the Area Measurement Tool.
- Photographs of rivers and canals can be added to maps.
- Maps show patterns.
- Contours show height and slope.
- More specific direction instructions can be given up to 8 cardinal points: North -East, South-East, North-West, South-West

### Key Vocabulary:

- Source
- Meander
- Mouth
- Tributary
- Floodplain
- Confluence
- Settlement
- Erosion
- Topographical
- Condensation
- Evaporation
- Precipitation
- Run-off
- Water pollution

