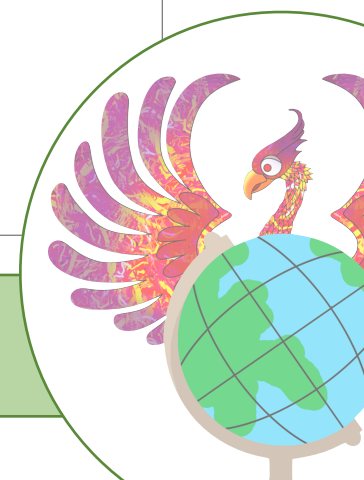




Geography Flight Path - Year 3 - Rivers



Subject:	Unit:	Year:	Term:	Key Vocabulary (max. 10)
Geography	Rivers - From Source to Sea	3	3	<i>*indicates etymological link</i>
Big Question: What are rivers and how are they used?				Water cycle - a continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth. Source – the start of a river. Evaporation - water turns from a liquid into a gas. Condensation - the cooling of water vapour. River mouth – the place where a river enters a lake, larger river or ocean. Land use – how humans use land. Precipitation - the falling of heavy water droplets (rain, snow, sleet or hail)
National Curriculum objectives covered: Describe and understand key aspects of: rivers and the water cycle.				
Locate the world’s countries concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics.				
Key knowledge: The water cycle involves a continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth. Rivers are divided into the upper course, middle course and lower course. Rivers are beneficial to both human and physical environments. Our local river is the River Thames.				Concepts: Settlements Environment
<u>Key Locations of Study</u> UK & British Isles: River Thames - UK			Worldwide: The Nile River - Africa The Amazon River – South America Mississippi – North America River Danube – Europe River Yangtze – Asia River Murray – Oceania	



Geography Flight Path - Year 3

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
LQ: What is the Water Cycle?	LQ: What are the features of a river?	LQ: Where can we find rivers?	LQ: How are rivers used?	LQ: What features does our local river have?	LQ: What are rivers and how are they used?
I know that:					
<p>Evaporation is when water turns from a liquid into a gas.</p> <p>Condensation is the cooling of water vapour.</p> <p>Precipitation is the falling of heavy water droplets (rain, snow, sleet or hail)</p> <p>The water cycle is a continuous process in which water moves around the Earth and its atmosphere.</p>	<p>The start of a river is fast flowing and narrow, usually located in a hilly or mountainous area.</p> <p>The middle of a river is slower and wider, it is usually a flat landscape.</p> <p>The end of a river is the widest and slowest part.</p> <p>The part of a river will affect what features it has.</p>	<p>There are rivers across the world.</p>	<p>Rivers provide a supply of food and drink for humans and animals.</p> <p>Rivers are used for recreational use.</p> <p>Rivers are used as a central point where towns and communities are built.</p> <p>Rivers are used for transportation.</p>	<p>Understand that the source of the river Thames is in Kemble, Gloucestershire.</p> <p>The river Thames runs through London Its mouth is the Thames Estuary at Southend on Sea.</p>	<p>Rivers have many features, eg: The upper, middle and lower course. Start and mouth.</p> <p>Rivers have many uses: Food/drink Homes Recreational Transportation</p>



Geography Flight Path - Year 3

I Can:					
Describe how the water cycle works.	Explain the key aspects of a river.	Name and locate the world's longest rivers.	Explain that rivers have many uses.	I can identify physical features surrounding the River Thames. I can identify human features surrounding the River Thames.	Compare and describe the features and uses of rivers across the world.

