

## LENT TERM 1

### GEOGRAPHY – Year 4 - Medium Term Planning – RIVERS

LESSON 1	LESSON 2	LESSON 3
<p><b>Environmental, human and physical</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers have different features.</p> <p><b>Skills:</b> Use a <b>physical map</b> of the UK to locate main rivers. Identify the physical characteristics of rivers.</p> <p><b>Aims:</b> Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical characteristics.</p>	<p><b>Locational knowledge</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that a river has different courses during its journey.</p> <p><b>Skills:</b> Describe and explain the distribution of natural resources such as water – <b>rivers</b>.</p> <p>Use 8-point compass, 4 figure grid references, to communicate to <b>communicate</b> knowledge of the UK and wider world.</p> <p><b>Aims:</b> Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical characteristics.</p>	<p><b>Environmental, human and physical, and Geographical skills and fieldwork</b></p> <p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that the River Freshney is a local river. (case study)</p> <p><b>Skills:</b> <u>Analyse evidence</u> and <u>draw conclusions</u> by making <u>comparisons</u> between <u>multiple</u> locations or human / physical features (<i>e.g. using photos / pictures / maps</i>).</p> <p><b>Aims:</b> Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> <b>Source, mouth, estuary, meander, tributary, deposition, delta</b>, oxbow lake, waterfall, floodplain</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> <b>Upper course, middle course, lower course</b>, rocky, narrow, steep, wider, deeper, curving, flow, slowly, flat, wide</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> <b>Habitat</b>, wildlife, vole, otter, <b>chalk stream</b>, native, invasive, species, <b>urban, rural</b></p>
<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p>	<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recap and retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivers, and the landscape that surrounds them, have different characteristics.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The River Freshney is a river in the English county of North East Lincolnshire.</li> <li>River Freshney is a chalk stream.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea.</li> <li>• Rivers start in mountains or upland areas and flow downstream, collecting water from small, narrow streams, springs, rainfall or other water sources on the way to the sea.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The upper course of a river is typically steep, narrow and rocky. The water is fast-flowing and turbulent.</li> <li>• The middle course of a river is wider, deeper and curves in meanders. The water flows more slowly.</li> <li>• The lower course of a river is flat and wide. The water runs into estuaries or creates deltas.</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/rivers-(1)/journey-of-a-river/">https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/rivers-(1)/journey-of-a-river/</a></p>	<p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The town of Grimsby stands on its banks.</li> <li>• It rises from at least four springs on the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds.</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FbwePXINSA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4FbwePXINSA</a></p>
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<b>LESSON 4</b>	<b>LESSON 5</b>	<b>LESSON 6</b>
<b>Environmental, human and physical</b>  <b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers change the landscapes.  <b>Skills:</b> Describe and <b>compare</b> key aspects of physical geography in a European country ( <b>Loire Valley, France</b> ) - <b>rivers</b> , mountainous areas and valleys, landscapes. ( <i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i> )  = <b>Aims:</b> Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, and writing at length.	<b>Environmental, human and physical</b>  <b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers are used for leisure and settlements.  <b>Skills:</b> Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country ( <b>Loire Valley, France</b> ) - land use, economy, supply of food and its trade and tourism. ( <i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i> )  <b>Aims:</b> Understand that key physical and human geographical features of the world are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time	<b>Environmental, human and physical</b>  <b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that rivers are used for transportation and industry.  <b>Skills:</b> Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK and an area in a European country ( <b>Loire Valley, France</b> ) - land use, economy, supply of food and its trade and tourism. ( <i>compare River Freshney to Loire River in Loire Valley</i> )  <b>Aims:</b> Understand that key physical and human geographical features of the world are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time
<b>Key Vocabulary:</b> <b>Erosion</b> , erode, <b>transportation</b> , <b>deposition</b> , solution, suspension, saltation, traction, <b>landscape</b> .	<b>Key Vocabulary:</b> <b>Leisure</b> , recreation, <b>settlement</b> , <b>tourism</b> , waterfall, habitat, wildlife	<b>Key Vocabulary:</b> renewable energy, <b>hydroelectric power</b> , farming, agriculture, irrigation, <b>transportation</b> , freight, <b>cargo</b> , <b>industry</b>
<b>Recap and retrieval</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> </ul>	<b>Recap and retrieval</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> <li>Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</li> </ul>	<b>Recap and retrieval</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>The features of a river are source, mouth, estuary, meander, deposition, tributary and delta.</li> <li>A river has an upper, middle and a lower course.</li> <li>Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</li> <li>Rivers are used for settlements and leisure.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers erode land to form a valley.</li> <li>• Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water.</li> <li>• Transportation is when rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water.</li> <li>• Deposition happens when flowing water slows down. Eroded rock and soil that have been transported are left behind.</li> <li>• The longest river in <b>France</b> is the Loire. It is 634 miles (1,020 kilometres) long.</li> <li>• The Loire River begins about 4,500 feet (1,370 meters) above sea level in the Cévennes mountain range of southern France.</li> <li>• It is fed by melting snow from mountain peaks.</li> <li>• The Loire flows north through central France before swinging in a great curve past the city of Orléans and turning westward.</li> <li>• It empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the city of Nantes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers are used for settlements and leisure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry.</li> <li>• Settlements have been built next to rivers for thousands of years because rivers provided essential water, food and power for people in the past.</li> <li>• The Loire Valley is a popular tourist area known for its châteaux (French for “castles”).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers are used for transporting goods and people.</li> <li>• Rivers are used for power and industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydroelectricity is power generated by moving water and then converted to electricity.</li> <li>• Rivers provide hydroelectric power and water for crops.</li> <li>• Farmers often grow crops near rivers because the soil is rich in nutrients. Some farmers also use water from rivers to irrigate their crops.</li> <li>• The Loire Valley is a main agricultural region of France.</li> <li>• Vegetables and fruit, especially grapes used in making wine, grow well there.</li> <li>• The valley’s higher ground produces rye and wheat.</li> <li>• Dairy farming and livestock grazing are common in the area near Orléans.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Assessment:</b> Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.</p>		