

Key Objective and rationale

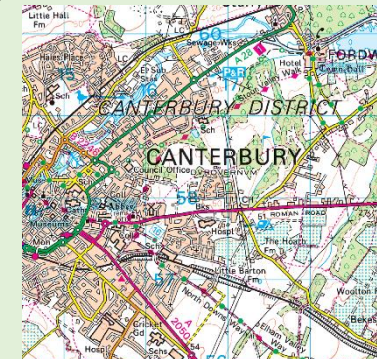
During our enquiry of 'What is a river?' we will understand the main physical and human features and functions of rivers and the impact that river flooding can have on local environments and communities.

Important things I will know and understand

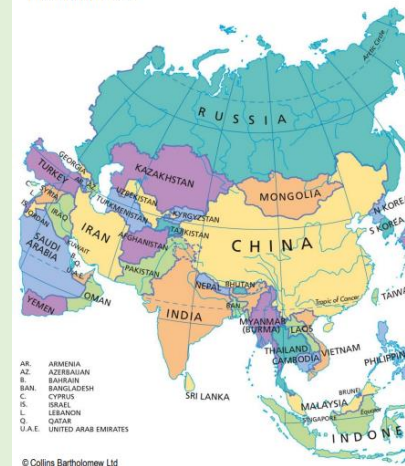
- I will know how the course and physical features of a typical river change from source to mouth.
- I will know why these physical features are formed.
- I will know how to collect data at various points along a stream to show graphically how the river changes.
- I will know how to create a simple cross section across a river.
- I will know what an estuary is.
- I will know the main physical and human uses of estuaries.
- I will know why estuaries are such an important habitat and ecosystem for wildlife.
- I will know what the water cycle is.
- I will know how rivers play an important part in the water cycle.
- I will know where the famous meander 'Isle of Dogs' is located along the River Thames.
- I will know how and why the land uses and economic activities of the Isle of Dogs has changed over time.
- I will know why the port and docks of London declined and closed very quickly in the 1950s and 1960s.
- I will know where in the world Bangladesh is located and the rivers that flow through it.
- I will know why Bangladesh suffers from serious annual river flooding.
- I will know what is being done in Bangladesh to manage and control river flooding.



Maps I will refer to



Asia countries













Bangladesh



Geographical techniques I will use to support my learning

Fieldwork	Observing, recording, presenting and interpreting data from five measurements at different stages along a stream – bank and water width, bank height above water line, depth and velocity.
Statistical representation	Drawing and interpreting: line graphs, multiple line graphs, bar graphs and histograms.
Mapwork	Interpreting OS 1:25,000 Landranger maps using the key, eight points of the compass, four and six figure grid references, measuring distances using the scale line and constructing contour cross sections.
Imagery	Terrestrial, aerial and satellite photographs (orientating with OS map locations) and GIS Google Earth Pro (plotting and following course of river).

Important vocabulary I will learn and use (Core)

channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.	
estuary	Tidal mouth of a river.	
deposition	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.	
Monsoon	The wind that brings heavy rain to many countries in South East Asia.	
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.	
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.	
source	The place where a river begins.	
confluence	The meeting point of two rivers where one flows into the other.	
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.	
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.	

Geographical thinking skills I will use

Synthesise	Bring together a range of ideas and facts from different sources to develop an argument or explanation.
Explain	Demonstrate understanding of how or why something is the way it is as a result of synthesising information.
Informed conclusion	A knowledgeable summing up of the main points or issues about something.
Evaluate	Weigh up and judge the relative importance of something in relation to counter ideas and arguments.
Apply	The transfer of knowledge and/or skills learned in one context to help make sense of a different situation.
Critique	Review and examine something critically particularly to gain an awareness of its limitations and reliability as evidence.

Geographical concepts

Creation (physical)	Community (human)	Compassion (environmental)
River	Trade	Environment
Erosion	Economic activity	Distribution
	Transport	Location
	Settlement	Processes
	Land use	Interdependence
		Interaction
		Relief