Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Geography Curriculum Coverage Year 4

With God ALL THINGS ARE possible MATTHEW 19:26

Key Vocabulary
canal
channel
condensation
current
delta
downstream
estuary
evaporation
marsh
meander
mouth
ocean
oxbow lake
precipitation
river
riverbank
riverbed
runoff
source
stream
temperature
tributary
vapour
water cycle
Waterfall
Waterway

Water Cycle

Know the term for each part of the **water cycle**: **evaporation**, **condensation**, **precipitation**, **runoff**
Evaporation is when water changes from a liquid to **vapour** (gas) as a result of becoming hotter.
Water becomes vapour at 100 °C as it is the boiling point of water.
We measure **temperature** using degrees Celsius (°C) In many countries they use a Fahrenheit scale.

Condensation is the name of the process when water vapour changes into liquid through cooling.
Condensation also refers to the liquid as it appears on windows on a cold day.
As water **condenses** clouds form in the sky. When it is cool enough, and a vast amount of water has formed, it falls in the form of rain and is called **precipitation**.

Water will change from a liquid to a solid when cooled to 0°C and that this is the freezing process. When ice melts, it becomes liquid which becomes part of the water cycle again.

About 70% of the earth's surface is water.
About 96% of earth's water is stored in the oceans.
The remaining 4% is stored in rivers, lakes, ice caps, glaciers, **water vapour** in the air, in the soil and even in animals.

Rivers



Rivers in the UK

Longest River in England
England is a country in the UK. London is the capital city of England.
A capital city is the largest and most important city in a particular country.
It is where the leaders of the country work and make decisions.
People from England are called English.
The longest river in England is called the River Thames.
The River Thames is located in the south of England.
The River Thames winds its way across several counties: Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey and Greater London.
The Thames travels through the centre of London.
The settlement of London was built around the River Thames, as the river made it easier to travel and transport goods for trade.
A county is an area of the UK which is made up of different settlements - hamlets, villages, towns and cities.

Longest River in Scotland
Scotland is a country in the UK. Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland.
People from Scotland are called Scottish.
The longest river in Scotland is called the River Tay.
The River Tay travels through the Scottish Highlands.
The Scottish Highlands are a region of mountains and lochs (lakes) in Northern Scotland.

Longest River in Wales
Wales is a country in the UK. Cardiff in the capital city of Wales.
People from Wales are called Welsh.
The longest river in Wales is called the River Towy.
The River Towy is famous for its salmon fishing.

Longest River in Northern Ireland
Northern Ireland is a country in the UK. Belfast in the capital city of Northern Ireland.
People from Northern Ireland are called Irish.
The longest river in Northern Ireland is called the River Foyle.
The River Foyle flows over the border into Ireland.
Ireland or Eire is not part of the UK.

Key Knowledge

A river is large natural **stream** of water flowing in a **channel** to the sea, a lake, or another river.
Water always flows **downstream**, which means it flows downhill towards the sea. Use arrows on a map of UK rivers to show the direction of water flow.
A **stream** is a small, narrow river.
A **canal** is a man-made **waterway**, which is used by boats and ships to transport goods across land.
An **estuary** is where a **river** meets the **ocean** and the river and ocean mix.
The **mouth** of a river is the end of it, where it meets the sea, a lake or another river.
The **source** of a river is where it starts.
A **tributary** is a small river or stream that joins a bigger river.
The **riverbed** is the bottom of the river and it is usually made of sand, rocks or mud.
The **current** is the strength and speed of a river.
The **riverbank** is land at the side of a river.
An **oxbow lake** is a U-shaped lake or pool that forms when a wide **meander** of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.

The five longest rivers in the UK are: River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, River Great Ouse and River Wye.

The main river running through Hertfordshire is the River Gade and that it starts from a spring in the Chiltern Hills and flows through Hemel Hempstead, Kings Langley, then along the west side of Watford through Cassiobury Park.
After passing Croxley Green it reaches Rickmansworth, where it joins the River Colne .

Mapping

Plot key UK rivers on a map: River Severn, River Thames, River Trent, River Great Ouse and River Wye.
Plot River Gade on a map.
Locate the River Thames and the counties it travels through on a map of the UK.
Locate the River Tay, Edinburgh and the Scottish Highlands on a map of the UK.
Locate the River Towy and Cardiff on a map of the UK.
Locate the River Foyle and Belfast on a map of the UK.



National Curriculum—Key stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and **Europe**, North and South America. This **will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.**

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Geography
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.