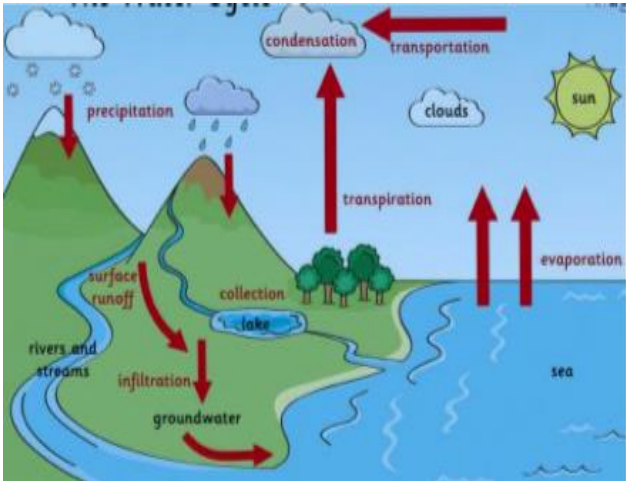
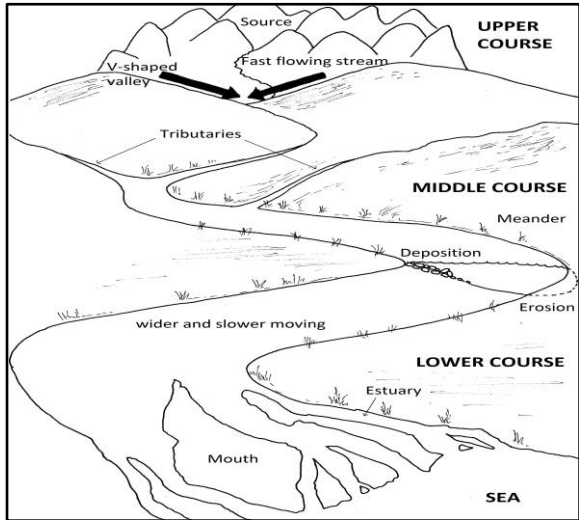


Colney Heath School ~ GEOGRAPHY

Topic: Rivers and the Water Cycle	Year: 4		
What should I already know?	Diagrams	Vocabulary	
<p>Water is a liquid</p> <p>Names of some rivers: – Yr2 / Yr3</p> <p>Climate and weather – Yr1</p> <p>Comparison between Colney Heath and a seaside town – Yr1</p> <p>The significance of the river Nile on the development of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation – Yr4</p> <p>By the end of our project we will know that:</p> <p>Physical features: The water cycle describes the continuous process of the movement of water on the surface and through the atmosphere on the planet Earth.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Evaporation is the process of water turning into a vapour (a gas). 2) Condensation. As the vapour rises, it cools and condenses from a vapour to a liquid to form clouds. 3) Precipitation occurs as the clouds become heavy. Water falls as rain, snow, sleet or hail. 4) Water collects on the surface as rivers, lakes, oceans and seas. <p>The stages of a river's journey from source to the sea and the key aspects of human and physical geography including land use and rivers.</p> <p>Rivers affect the settlement, land use and the distribution of water for humans in Britain and other places in the world.</p> <p>Different types of waterpower including hydroelectric power stations and how water drives a traditional waterwheel to create power to drive machinery.</p>	 	Atmosphere	The layer of gases around the Earth.
		Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from clouds in the form of rain, sleet, hail or snow.
		Clouds	A large group of tiny water droplets that we can see in the atmosphere. They are formed when water evaporates from the earth and then cools and condenses.
		Evaporation	The process of a liquid heating and then changing into a gas.
		Condensation	The process of a gas cooling and turning into a liquid.
		River bed	The bottom of a river channel.
		Valley	A low area of land between mountains or hills often with a river running through it.
		Transpiration	The evaporation of water/ the loss of water from plants especially their leaves.
		Groundwater	The rain that soaks into the ground.
		Gradient	The slope or how steep something is.
		Velocity	The speed of an object plus its direction.
		Tributary	A small river or stream that meets a larger river.
		Source	A place where a river begins its journey.
		Confluence	Where two or more bodies of water meet.
		Dam	A high wall built across a river valley to hold water back.
		Reservoir	The store of water that is held back by a dam.
		Meander	A winding bend in a river.
		Deposition	Materials that have been eroded are transported and deposited somewhere else later.
		Erosion	The wearing away of soft rock or soil by a river on its journey.
		Estuary	The last section of the river before the sea.
		Mouth	Where the river meets the sea.
		Floodplain	The area of flat land on either side of a river that is likely to flood.

	The Big Picture Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.	Location. Physical processes, Physical features.
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