

Year Group: 3	Term: Autumn 2	Unit Title: Rivers - A geographical study of Pickedmoor Rhine (including fieldwork)	
Enquiry: Do the features of a river change from source to mouth?		Driver Subject/s: Geography	
Geography:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the 7 continents (Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia) • Name and locate the 5 oceans (Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean) • Identify rivers on maps and in atlases. • Names major world rivers. (e.g. Severn, Thames, Nile, Amazon) • Name features of a river from source to mouth. • Know rivers can be divided into three stages upper course, middle course and lower course and some of the characteristics of each stage. • Begin to understand why a river might flood, what happens to the physical environment when flooding occurs and the human impact. • Use photographs and maps to identify the land use. • Carry out field-work, analyse and present findings. 			
Key Vocabulary: Geography			
<p>bank – the ground at the edge of a river</p> <p>channel - the main river which flows and drains the surrounding area</p> <p>downstream - the direction a river flow from its source to its mouth, from highland to lowland area</p> <p>erosion - the break-up of material from the river bed or the river banks</p> <p>flood plain - the area onto which a river floods</p> <p>lower course -characterised by deep and wider channels located within a flat landscape. Flood plains are found in lower courses.</p> <p>Tributary - a smaller river, or stream, which flows into a larger river</p> <p>middle course -characterised by more gentle slopes and a wider channel, which is deeper and meanders across a wide valley. Erosion occurs especially on the outer edges of meanders, which will cut into the surrounding area, whilst deposition occurs in the inside of the meander loops. Flood plains are found in middles courses.</p> <p>meander - a natural bend in the river</p> <p>mouth - the end of a river where it meets the coast and drains into the sea, or sometimes a lake</p> <p>river - a body of water that flows toward the sea</p> <p>source- where a river starts in higher ground, usually a spring</p> <p>upstream - Moving against the flow of a river from low land to higher land, towards its source</p> <p>upper, middle and lower courses: the three main sections of a river</p> <p>upper course -characterised by narrow channels and steep gradients, often with waterfalls. Upper courses are typically in hilly and steep areas, erosion is vertical, deepening the channel.</p> <p>vegetation – a collection of plants found in a particular area or habitat</p>			