



Unit of Work	Landscapes: Rivers
Text Driver the Unit of Work Links to	River Journey poem narrative (Scholastic)
Overview of the Unit of Work	During the unit of work, the pupils will learn about rivers and their features, including how they are formed. They will develop an understanding of the causes of flooding as well as develop an understanding of the impact of flooding on people and the environment.
Prior Learning	In Year 3, pupils will learn about European rivers, mountains and population with a focus on Italy. In History, Year 4 pupils will have learned about the importance of the River Nile and why the Ancient Egyptians settled there.
Sticky Knowledge	<p>The pupils will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. - a river begins at a source (or more often several sources), follows a path called a course, and ends at a mouth. - the water in a river runs through a channel, which is a river bed between two banks. - rivers flow down mountains and through valleys. - the term 'upstream' refers to the part of the river nearest its source. Likewise, the term 'downstream' describes the part of the river near its mouth. The term 'left bank' refers to the left bank in the direction of flow, and 'right bank' to the right. - rivers carve a V-shaped channel. In the middle reaches, where a river flows over flatter land, meanders may form. - rivers sometimes develop deltas at their mouths. - a river with its mouth in saline tidal waters will form an estuary. - the five longest rivers in the world are: Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Mississippi and Yenisei. - rivers are difficult and dangerous to cross. Cities and towns often develop where there are bridges to cross a river - that there are two notable types of flooding – one being river floods. The type of flooding experienced very much depends on the water system that is close to the area experiencing it.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there are several factors that can cause floods. River flooding usually happens when there has been a great deal of rainfall higher up in the river course which then travels down and overflows the riverbanks. - how the impact of the flooding has changed and affects different people, including the Ancient Egyptians
New Vocabulary	<p>watercourse: a channel of flowing water</p> <p>tributaries: smaller streams that join a river</p> <p>source: the start of a river</p> <p>mouth: the end of a river</p> <p>channel: the course of a river</p> <p>river bed: the bottom of a river</p> <p>reaches: parts of a river</p> <p>meanders: bends in a river</p> <p>deltas: where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea</p> <p>estuary: the part of a river that meets the sea</p>
Post Learning	In Year 5, pupils will learn about the rivers and mountains of South America before focusing on its population.