

Aldermoor Farm Primary School – Theme Knowledge Organiser

Topic: **Misty Mountain, Winding River**

Year: 4 – Autumn 1

Geography

Big Question: **How are rivers and mountains formed?**

What should I already know?

- What a **physical feature** of a landscape is and some examples of these
- The continents of the world and some of the countries in Europe including the UK
- Four-figure grid references
- Four cardinal compass points
- The five land use types (leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.)

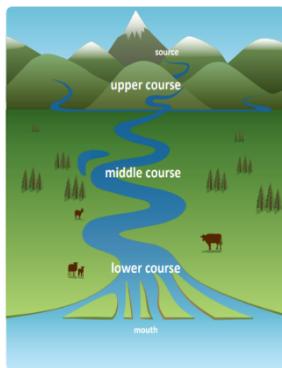
What will I know by the end of the unit?

Lesson 1 – How does a river get to the sea?



Rivers, and the landscape that surrounds them, have different characteristics.

The upper course of a river is typically steep, narrow and rocky. The water is fast-flowing and turbulent. The middle course of a river is wider, deeper and curves in meanders. The water flows more slowly. The lower course of a river is flat and wide. The water runs into estuaries or creates deltas.



Lesson 2 – Where are the biggest rivers in the world?



- Nile, Egypt
- Amazon, South America (Brazil, Peru, Columbia)
- Yangtze, China
- Mississippi, USA

Lesson 3 – Why are rivers important?

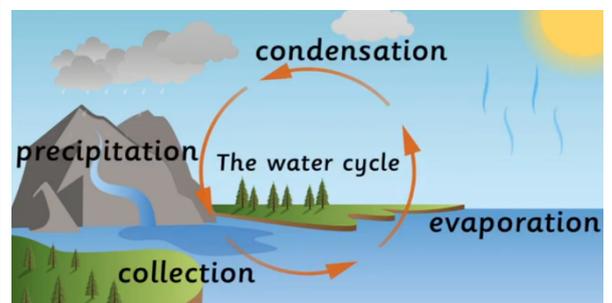


Rivers not only provide a source of energy, habitats for plants and animals and they are used for leisure, farming, generating energy, transportation and settlements.

Vocabulary

river	A river is a moving body of water that drains the land. It flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water.
delta	A delta is a wetland area that forms as river waters empty into a larger body of water.
estuary	An estuary is an area where a river meets the ocean.
water cycle	The water cycle is the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states.
grid reference (recap from Year 3)	Grid references give specific information about locations on a map.

Lesson 4 – What is the water cycle?



Lesson 5 – River Visit



Grid references give specific information about locations on a map.

A river is different at each part of its course. These differences can be seen by measuring width, depth and flow rate at different parts of a river.

Geography Concepts



Place Study



Environment



Settlement



Processes



Fieldwork

Where will my learning go next?

Year 4 - Autumn 2

Mountains, Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Volcanoes