

Core Knowledge

- The Water Cycle refers to the continuous water exchange within the atmosphere.
- Water forms precipitation, rain, snow, sleet and fog.
- When water is warmed it evaporates, changing from a liquid into a gas known as water vapour.
- When water vapour is cooled it condenses, changing from a gas into a liquid.
- The start of a river is known as its source.
- A small river known as a tributary will join another river; the joining point is called a confluence.
- A bend in a river is known as a meander.
- The mouth of the river is where the river meets the sea.

Source to Mouth



Domain Themes

- The Water Cycle
- Parts of a river
- Contents and Oceans of the world
- Rivers of the World
- Wildlife on and in rivers
- Protecting our Riverbanks
- River Pollution
- The Wind in the Willows.

Home Learning

- We are blessed to have beautiful rivers in our locality. Visit a local river, identify the banks or the river and talk about where it is leading (the mouth). What is the flow like? How do we stay safe when near a river?
- Visit the local library and complete research on riverbank wildlife. Create a leaflet about an animal of your choice, presenting either on paper or digitally. Digital Work can be emailed to Mrs Frampton on framptone7@hwbcmru.net

Key Words

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|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| • Evaporation | • Current | • Immense |
| • Condensation | • Meander | • Hydroelectricity |
| • Precipitation | • Tributary | • Agriculture |
| • Accumulation | • Continent | • Industry |
| • Source | • Ocean | • wildlife |
| • Mouth | • Pollution | • Willows |
| • Confluence | • Forage | • Aquatic |
| • Riverbank | • Upstream | • Microplastics |
| • Riverbed | • Expedition | • Revitalise |

Core Knowledge

- Toxic substances from all over, including farms, towns, and factories, encounter river water and dissolve very quickly, therefore creating polluted water.
- Impact of climate change can cause rising sea levels, storms, floods, animals losing their habitats and melting glaciers.
- Planting trees such as Willows on riverbanks can reduce a flood risk and revitalise broken ecosystems.
- Beavers can help prevent flooding by creating smaller floods in uplands and reducing speed of water flow to lowlands.
- Microplastics are very small pieces of plastic that pollute our environment.

