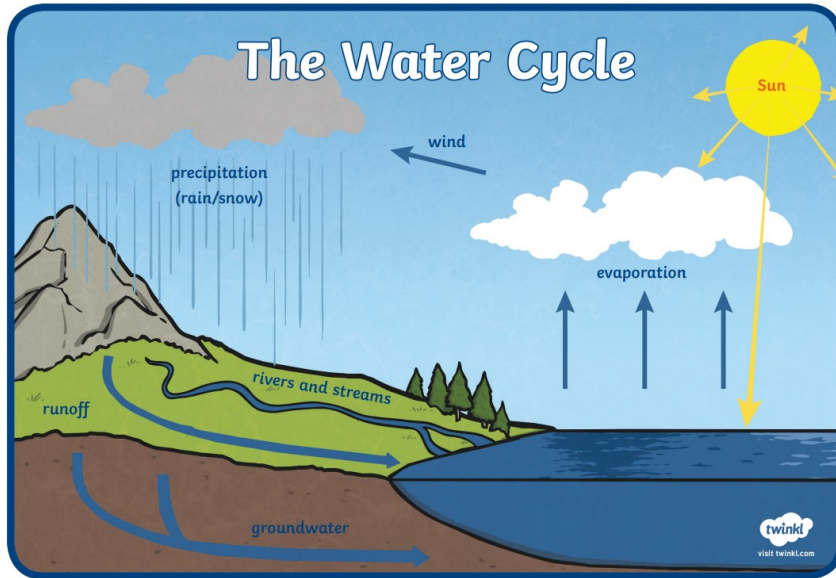




Year 4 Summer Term 2

Geography: Winding Waterways



This half term, our Big Question is...
Why is our world's water so important?

Key Facts

What is the water cycle?

The water cycle has 4 important parts to it. They are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and run off. Water is heated by the sun's rays, turning it to a gas (evaporation). Once it cools, this water gas (known as steam or water vapour) turns back into a liquid (condensation). This falls as rain (precipitation). Some of this rain is absorbed into soil. The rest makes it way back to the larger bits of water because of gravity (this is run off). Once here, it heats again and the cycle begins over.

What are some of the world's major rivers?

Some of the major rivers in our world are The Yangtze (Cháng Jiāng), The Amazon, The Volga, The River Nile, The River Thames, The Mississippi River and The Ganges.

Why do people and animals chose to live near to rivers?

Rivers have been very important through out history. They provided a safe, renewable source of water for drinking, washing and watering crops. They can also be used for transporting things and be used to protect people that live there.

What causes river pollution and why does it matter?

Rivers can be damaged by lots of things such as sewage, pesticides and fertilizers from farms, waste water and chemicals from factories and trash from people littering. This can damage the wildlife that live in and around rivers, and get into people's drinking water and food causing lots of ill health.

What can be done about river pollution?

We can all do our bit by making sure we don't throw rubbish into rivers. We can also make sure that we look for reusable items instead of single use plastics and make sure we put things in the correct sort of bins. We should make sure we don't throw oils or chemicals in our sinks and

What do we already know?
So far...
In Year 1 you learned about weather patterns, including rain.
In year 3 (in History) you learned why Ancient Egyptian people relied on the River Nile.
You began to think about why people chose to live where they live.
You have identified some physical and human geography on maps and in atlases.

Key Vocabulary	
Condensation	When water vapour (or steam) cools and is turned back into a liquid.
Deposit	Something which has been dropped
Ecology	The relationships between living things and their surroundings, or environment
Evaporation	When liquid water is heated and turns to gas.
Precipitation	Liquid water falling as rain.
Pollution	When gases, smoke and chemicals are introduced into the environment in large doses that makes it harmful
Run off	Water which is not absorbed into the soil, which makes its way to large bodies of water due to gravity.

