

Topics in this cycle: Rivers	Taught: Summer 2	Year Group: 7
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about....')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning
<p>What are the main features of a river?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the different parts of a river and the river basin Describe how the shape of a river changes along its length <p>How do rivers shape the land?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition Explain river processes in detail <p>How is a waterfall formed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the characteristics of a waterfall Explain the sequence in which a waterfall is formed. <p>How do meanders and oxbow lakes form?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the features of meanders and oxbow lakes Explain the sequence in which an oxbow lake is formed <p>Why do rivers flood?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify factors that affect flooding? Explain human and physical causes of flooding. 		<p>BBC Bitesize:</p> <p>Rivers</p> <p>What are rivers?</p> <p>Rivers and Water</p> <p>YouTube:</p> <p>Rivers</p> <p>River Flooding</p> <p>Seneca Learning:</p> <p>Rivers</p>

Home-School Learning Collaboration – Geography

Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt		What Will The Assessment Look Like?
Source	The place where a river starts.	End of term Assessment – Based upon the work completed. Short answer and multiple-choice questions.
Mouth	Where the river meets the sea.	
Long profile	A graph that shows changes in gradient of a river.	Family Learning Opportunities Test yourself on the key words and definitions. Visit the Sandwell Valley RSPB reserve and walk along the banks of the River Tame where you will see meanders and flood management strategies. Sandwell Valley RSPB Watch together as a family: BBC iPlayer - Worlds Greatest Rivers
Drainage Basin	The area from which a river gets its water.	
Cross Profile	The shape of the valley.	
Channel	What the river flows in. It has a bed and two banks.	
Tributary	A smaller river that joins the main channel.	
Confluence	The point where two rivers meet.	
Gradient	How steep something is.	
Course	The path that a river takes.	
Erosion	The wearing away of material	
Transportation	The movement of material from one place to another.	

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Deposition	When something is dropped or left behind.	
Load	The material that a river carries.	
Hydraulic Action	The sheer force of the water wearing things down.	
Abrasion	When the river uses its load to erode	
Attrition	When rocks bash into each other and get smaller.	
Meander	A bend in a river.	
Flood	When a river overflows its banks and spread out onto the valley.	