

# EXPLORE PROJECT PLACEMAT – How does the Earth's surface change?

## • Human and Physical Geography **Sticky Knowledge**

- **Rivers**
- The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
- Small rivers and streams that join a bigger river are called tributaries.
- Rivers change the landscape by eroding (wearing away) the land and depositing material elsewhere - deposition
  
- **Mountains**
- Mountains are tall landforms that usually rise 600m or more above the land around them.
- If they are less than 600m, they are called hills.
- Mountains can be formed in different ways, such as when tectonic plates push together.
- About 80% of the world's fresh water begins in mountain areas through rainfall and melting snow.
- Mountains affect the weather and climate, often being colder at the top than at the bottom.

## • Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- I can use maps, atlases and digital mapping tools to identify mountains, rivers, and important physical features.
- I can use key vocabulary such as source, mouth, tributary, erosion, deposition, mountain, hill, peak, range.
- I can create simple sketch maps and diagrams of rivers and mountains.
- I can use a key/legend to understand map symbols for things like rivers, bridges, and mountains.
- I can compare different places by looking at their physical features (e.g., mountains, rivers, land height).

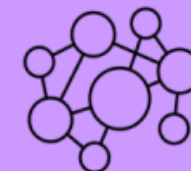
## Crucial Connections

- <https://abbeygatesprimaryschool.co.uk/about/e-safety/>
- <https://www.3dgeography.co.uk/geography-of-the-uk>
- <https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/map-skills/>

## Concepts



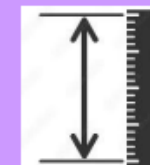
Place



Connections

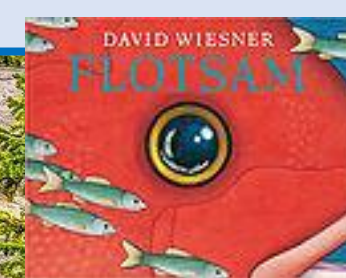
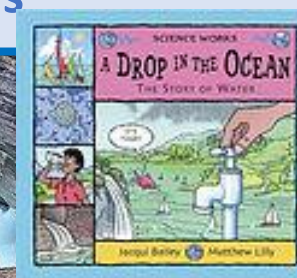
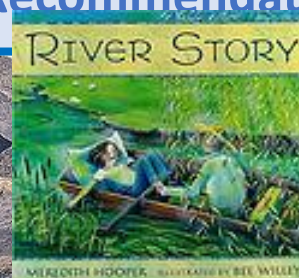
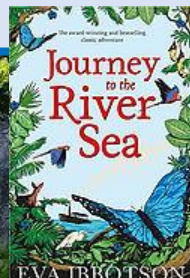


Changes



Scale

## Reading Recommendations



## Possibilities

River management, environmental officer, agriculture, hydrologist, marine biologist, oceanographer, mountain climber

## Important Ideas

- Diversity
- Possibilities
- Cycles

## Subject Specific Vocabulary (Rivers)

**Estuary**- An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.

**Mouth**-A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.

**Source**-The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.

**Meander**-A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.

**Waterfall**-Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.

**Erosion**-Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.

**Deposition**-Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.

**Tributary**-When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.

**Ox bow lake**- Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.

**Delta**- Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.

**Stream**- A stream is a small body of flowing water.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary (Mountains)

**Peak**- The peak is the highest point of any mountain.

**Valley**- A valley is a long depression, or ditch, in the Earth's surface and usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains.

**Cliff**- Cliffs are tall, steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces.

**Ridge**- A ridge is part of the steep, sloping side of a mountain.

**Plateau**- A plateau is an area of flat ground that is much higher than the surrounding area.

**Summit**- The summit is the highest point of a mountain.

**Hill**- A hill is a landform that is high but not high enough to be a mountain.

**Terrain**- Terrain is used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land.

**Range**- A mountain range is a group or chain of mountains that are close together.

**Tectonic plates**- The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.

**Fold mountains**- Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide.