

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

Sticky Knowledge

- The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
- A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.
- The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.
- Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.
- Mountains make up one-fifth of the world's landscape.
- Mount Everest is the world highest mountain and it is 8,850m high.
- There are mountains under the surface of the sea.
- 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains.
- The highest 14 mountains in the world are all found in the Himalayas.
- Generally mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less they are called hills.

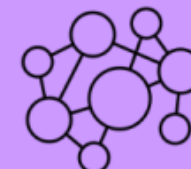
Crucial Connections

- <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



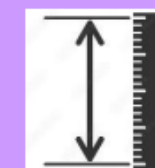
Place



Connections

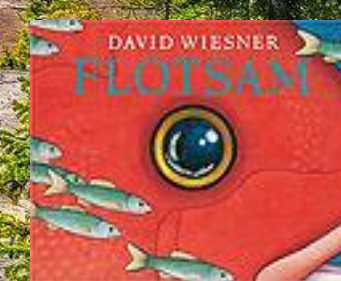
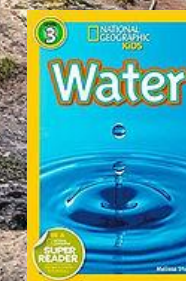
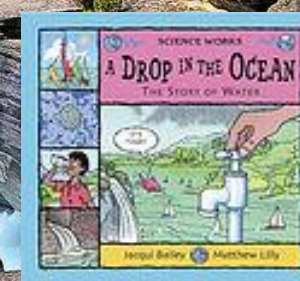
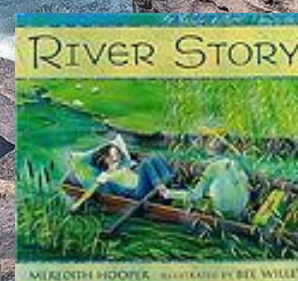
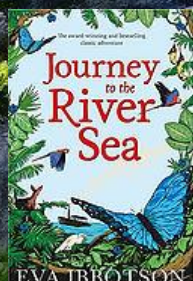


Changes



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.