

## Key facts to remember

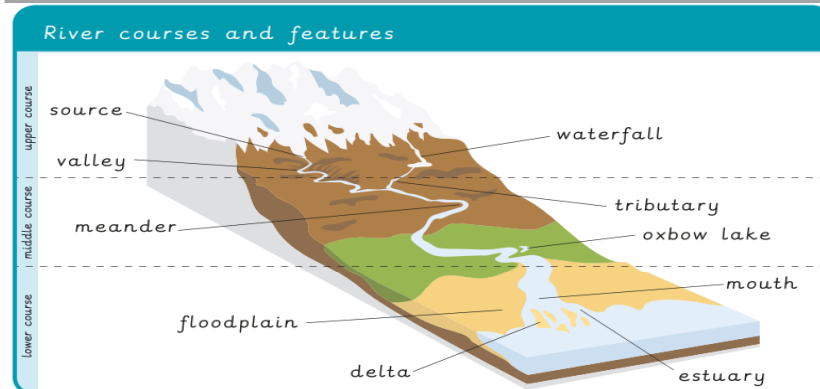
1. The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.
2. The River Nile in Egypt is the longest river in the world and the River Severn is the longest river in the UK. Our local river is Blakewater.
3. Rivers are generally divided into three geographical sections:  
The upper course – *(the start of a river, which is fast-flowing, narrow and is usually located in a mountainous area)* The middle course – *(where the landscape starts to flatten and the river becomes wider and slower.)* The lower course – *(the end of a river and is the widest and slowest part.)*
4. Settlements have been built next to rivers as they provide water, food and power.
5. A geographical enquiry requires elements of observing, measuring, recording and presenting.

## Vocabulary

<b>Precipitation</b>	The process in which water falls from clouds to the ground, in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail
<b>tributary</b>	A stream that flows into a larger stream or river.
<b>meander</b>	The bend or curve in a river.
<b>irrigation</b>	Water provided to an area of land to grow crops.
<b>Estuary</b>	The area where fresh water from a river meets salt water from the sea
<b>Delta</b>	A wide area near where a river meets the sea which features a build-up of sand and sediment.
<b>Oxbow lake</b>	A bend in a river that has been separated from the main river.

## My memory jogger

## Diagram of



## Previous learning

It builds on my knowledge and skills gained through locating and describing the key physical characteristics of a volcano and earthquake in Y3. It also Builds on Year 2 "Coastlines".

## Future Learning

In Y4 I will explore how human activity on rivers links to trade.  
In Y6 I will study the Amazon Basin.