



GEOGRAPHY

A JOURNEY OF A RIVER TO THE SEA

LKS2

Cross curricular links

Maths: Directions, graphs

Science: States of matter

History: Use of the River Thames by humans

Key skills

- Understand key aspects of rivers and the water cycle
- Use geographical vocabulary to describe key physical features
- Identify human and physical geography of a region of the UK
- Use the eight points of a compass to build their knowledge of the UK
- Present findings of human and physical features in the local area using plans, graphs and digital technologies

Key Vocabulary/definitions

River: A flowing stream of water that leads to the sea, a lake or another river.

Sea: A body of saltwater which is generally smaller than an ocean.

Source: The start of a river.

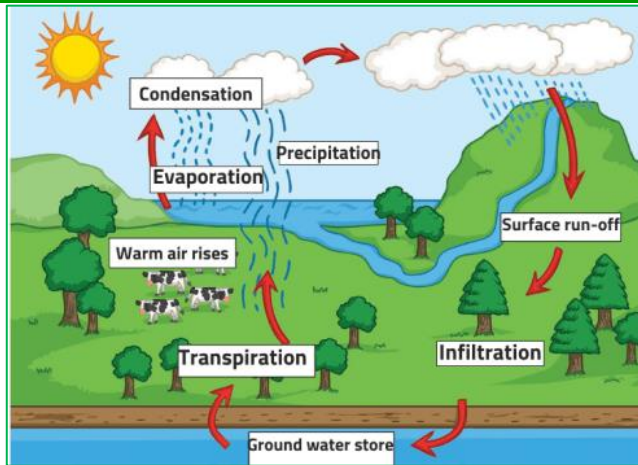
Mouth: The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean.

Evaporation: A process where liquids change to a gas or vapor.

Condensation: A process where water vapor turns into liquid.

Precipitation: Water vapour or moisture that falls from the clouds in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.

Pictures/photos relevant to topic



Key facts

The Nile River is widely accepted as the world's longest river. Found in north Africa, it flows through 11 different countries and stretches 6,695km. That's as long as 65,000 football pitches!

The deepest river is the Congo River in Central Africa. Whilst its true depth remains a mystery, scientists believe the waters run at least 230m deep in parts; deep enough to submerge Big Ben 2.5 times on top of each other!

As rivers flow their course across the land, they form lots of fascinating geographic features, such as amazing mountain valleys, canyons, lakes and waterfalls. Angel Falls in Venezuela is the world's highest waterfall at a staggering 979m tall!

Rivers can be all kinds of colours. In 'blackwater rivers', found in swamps and wetlands, the waters look like strong, black tea. In Colombia, the aquatic plants of Caño Cristales – known as the 'River of Five Colours' – make the waters flow with bright blue, red, black, yellow and green.

Rivers and lakes are a vital source of freshwater for life on Earth but they hold less than 1% of the world's water. Over 99% is in the salty ocean or frozen in our polar ice caps. That's why it's important that we protect our rivers and look after the freshwater that our planet provides.