

What it looked like last year:

- Use Ordnance Survey maps
- Understand how physical features are represented on 2-dimensional maps through the use of contour lines.

What it looks like next year:

KS3 National Curriculum for Year 7

Key Vocabulary:

channel The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.

dam A barrier built to hold back water.

deposition/ deposit When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.

discharge The amount of water flowing along a river per second.

erosion Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.

mouth The point where a river joins the sea.

source The place where a river begins.

tidal bore A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.

tributaries Rivers that join up with another river

valley A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.

Useful links:

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/fascinating-facts-about-rivers/>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/rivers.html>

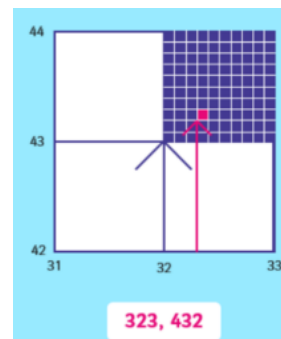
Sequence of Learning

- **Where does our water come from?** What do we remember about the water cycle? Why is it important?
- **Where are key rivers in the world?** What do maps tell us about rivers of the world?
- **What are the features of rivers?** What geographical language describes a river system?
- **What is erosion and deposition?** How do rivers change?
- **How do we use rivers?** What about rivers in our local area?
- **What is the impact of flooding?** What happens when dams are built?

Mapping Skills

- How can we locate places on Ordnance Survey maps?
- What is a six-figure grid reference?
- How can we read them?
- How is distance represented on a map?

Six figure grid reference contains 6 numbers which gives us an even more precise location on a map.



Did you know?

The New River (or River Lee Navigation) is an artificial waterway in England, opened in 1613 to supply London with fresh drinking water taken from the River Lea and, originally, Amwell Springs, as well as other springs and



wells along its course.



Cheshunt lock