

What I should already know : There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers. There are rivers in our local area.

Enquiry Questions:

Can we understand and explain the water cycle?

Can we identify the features of a river including the source and mouth of The River Stour?

Why are rivers important?

How has our village been affected by River Stour flooding?

Are all rivers clean?

Key Vocabulary

Canal: Waterways built by people used for shipping and transport.
channel: The path of a river.

Collection: Wherever the water lands, this is called the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to the Earth as rivers or lakes, on the ground or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the seas. The water cycle can now start again!

confluence: Where two rivers meet.

Condensation: water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it

Estuary: The last section of the river before the sea.

Evaporation:When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.

Condensation: The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water.

Flood plains:an area of low-lying ground adjacent to a river, formed mainly of river sediments and subject to flooding.

Flood:an overflowing of a large amount of water beyond its normal confines, especially over what is normally dry land.

lake : Large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean

meander: A winding bend in the river.

mouth: Where the river enters the sea.

Pollution: A substance that has harmful effects on the environment.

Precipitation: As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall down to the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water

Geographical Skills

Human and physical geography

KS2: Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Geographical skills & fieldwork

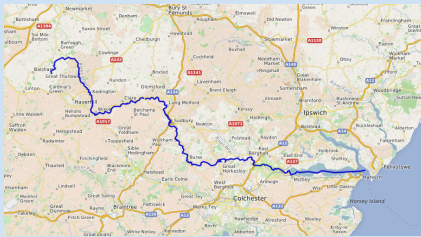
KS1: Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

KS2: Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

River Stour at Stratford St Mary



Map of River Stour Suffolk:

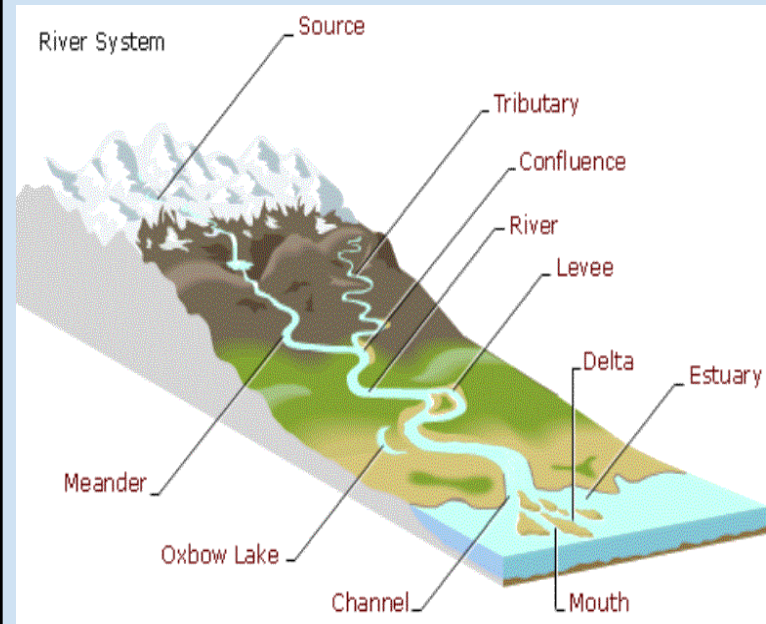


Mouth of River Stour at Harwich:



falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise it falls as rain.
reservoir: The store of water that is held back by a dam
river: a flowing, moving stream of water
sea: A huge body of salt water.
source: Where a river begins its journey.
stream : A small, fast flow of water
tributary : A small river or stream that meets a large river.
Water cycle: The journey of water on the Earth.
Water vapour: The gaseous phase of water.

Features of a river:



River Stour at Dedham Vale



Painting of Dedham Vale and River Stour by Constable:



