








Year: 4	Subject: Geography	Unit Title: Misty Mountain, Winding River	 <p>Charnock Hall Primary Academy A L.E.A.D. Academy</p>
<b>Knowledge statements:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region.</li> <li>I can describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains and the water cycle.</li> <li>I can study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.</li> </ul>			<b>We are Geographers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We can understand and describe the stages of a natural process and the effect it has.</li> <li>We can identify different human and physical features and their purpose in the environment.</li> <li>We can understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.</li> </ul>
<b>Key vocabulary:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Delta</b> – A triangular piece of land at the mouth of a river that has formed because of a build up of settlement.</li> <li><b>Meander</b> – A bend in a river or stream.</li> <li><b>Oxbow lake</b> - A curved lake that was once a meander in a river.</li> <li><b>Sediment</b> – Very small pieces of sand, soil and stone that form through the process of erosion.</li> <li><b>Altitude</b> - The height of an object or point above sea level.</li> <li><b>Plate boundary</b> – The place where two tectonic plates meet.</li> <li><b>Erosion</b> – Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water.</li> <li><b>Transportation</b> - Transportation is when rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water.</li> <li><b>Deposition</b> - Deposition happens when flowing water slows down. Eroded rock and soil that have been transported are left behind.</li> </ul>			<div> <div> <h3>River stages</h3> <p><b>The upper course</b></p> <p>The upper course of a river is narrow. Water flows over the riverbed, carrying rocks that erode the land and create steep-sided, V-shaped valleys.</p>  </div> <div> <p><b>The middle course</b></p> <p>The middle course of a river grows wider and deeper as the land becomes flatter. Bends called meanders form.</p>  </div> <div> <p><b>The lower course</b></p> <p>The lower course is the widest part of a river. The land is flat, and the water flows into the sea at the river's mouth.</p>  </div> </div> <div> <h3>Types of mountain</h3> <p>Mountains can be classified according to what they look like and how they were formed.</p> <div> <p><b>Fold mountains</b> form when tectonic plates collide with each other. One plate is pushed down while the other is pushed up and compressed, forming folds.</p>  </div> <div> <p><b>Volcanic mountains</b> are formed when lava, ash and gases erupt and then cool. This type of mountain often has steep, symmetrical slopes.</p>  </div> <div> <p><b>Fault-block mountains</b> form at plate boundaries. The earth on one side of the boundary is forced up, and the other side collapses.</p>  </div> </div>