








Year: 4	Subject: Geography	Unit Title: Misty Mountain, Winding River		
<b>Knowledge statements:</b> <input type="radio"/> I can understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region. <input type="radio"/> I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains and the water cycle. <input type="radio"/> I can study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.			<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> <b>River stages</b>   <u>The upper course</u>            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.            </div> <div> <u>The middle course</u>            The middle course of a river grows wider and deeper as the land becomes flatter. Bends called meanders form.            </div> <div> <u>The lower course</u>            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.            </div> </div> <div> <b>Types of mountain</b>             Mountains can be classified according to what they look like and how they were formed.           <div> <u>Fold mountains</u> form when tectonic plates collide with each other. One plate is pushed down while the other is pushed up and compressed, forming folds.            </div> <div> <u>Volcanic mountains</u> are formed when lava, ash and gases erupt and then cool. This type of mountain often has steep, symmetrical slopes.            </div> <div> <u>Fault-block mountains</u> form at plate boundaries. The earth on one side of the boundary is forced up, and the other side collapses.            </div> </div>	