

## Trailblazers Autumn Term 2 – Rivers and Coasts Overview, Vocabulary and Sticky Knowledge



#### What do I already know about Rivers and Coasts?

#### In Little Explorers, I learned...

• 70% (most) of the world is made up of water. (Go and Explore). We will also review the water cycle (from Philosophers).

#### <u>In Explorers, I learned...</u>

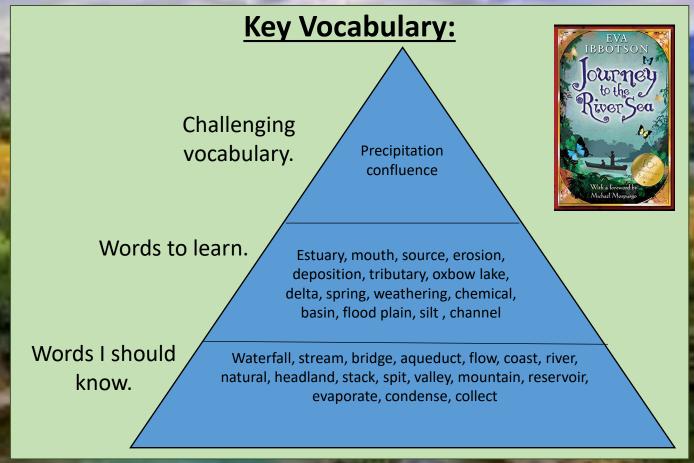
• A seaside resort has many physical features. Features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves have been made naturally. This means they were made by nature. (Beachcombers). You will now learn about the different formations on a coast.

#### <u>In Philosophers, I learned...</u>

- Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Great Britain and is located in Scotland. The tallest mountain in Wales is Snowdon. Scafell Pike is the highest Mountain in England. Slieve Donard is the tallest mountain in Northern Ireland. (Mountains). I will now learn that often, a river's source is in a mountain/hilled area.
- The Romans built aqueducts to carry fresh water into towns and cities. (Romans). You will now learn what a viaduct is.

#### What will we learn in Trailblazers?

- What are the main rivers of the UK?
- What are the main rivers around the world?
- What are the features of a river and coast?
- What is erosion, deposition and why can this be a problem?
- What are dams?



### **Topic Traveller Question:**

#### Do all rivers lead to the sea?

Answer this question in a creative way and bring into school at the end of this half term.

# Sticky Knowledge:

- The Derwent is a river in Derbyshire, England. It is 50 miles (80 km) long and is a tributary of the River Trent, which it joins south of Derby.
- The River Severn is the longest river in Britain running from Wales to Bristol.
- The start of a river is called the source and the end is the mouth. Many rivers and streams join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.
- The lonest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 130 miles long.
- A dam is a barrier that stops or restricts the flow of surface water or underground streams. Reservoirs created by dams not only suppress floods but also provide water for activities such as irrigation, human consumption, industrial use, aquaculture, and navigability.
- Some key coastal features you'll find are beaches, sand dunes, cliffs, and caves. Coasts are dynamic habitats which means they are constantly changing due to natural forces.

