



Year 4: How have rivers and seas influenced where we live?

Target Memories:

A river is a flowing, moving stream of water

It flows from its source on high ground, across land and finishes at the mouth.

The River Tees is our local river.

Curriculum links:

A river has 3 main sections: an upper, lower and middle course.

Upper course

Rain falls on high ground and collects in channels. It flows downwards forming a stream.



The stream runs downhill and join other streams. It increases in size and speed, forming a river.



The river flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys. Features include waterfalls and rapids.



Middle Course

The middle course is wider and deeper. There is more water and it has more energy.



The river constantly changes shape due to erosion.



The process of erosion means that features of the middle course are meanders and ox bow lakes



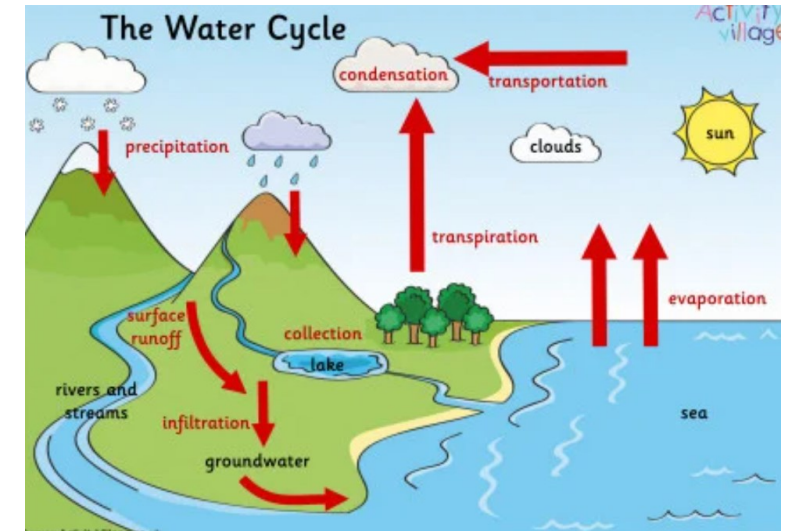
Lower Course

The river flows with less force because the land is flatter. The river slows down.



The river bank has shallow sides and the floodplain is very wide.

This is where the river ends and meets another body of water like the sea. It is called the river mouth.



How Do We Use Rivers?

Leisure e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats