

## Year 9 Geography Unit 3 Overview-Rivers

Target grade for tests:

Dates: W/C 11<sup>th</sup> February 2019 to W/C 20<sup>th</sup> May 2019



### You will learn about:

- Hydrological cycle and drainage basin
- Processes and landforms of erosion and deposition
- River management and case study

### You will be able to:

- Explain processes and landforms
- Analyse a case study
- Use literacy (PEEL, PEAL), numeracy (graph and data skills) and map skills

<p><b>Lesson Overview</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hydrological cycle &amp; drainage basins</li> <li>2. Long and cross profile of a river</li> <li>3. Rivers and their processes – erosion, transportation and deposition</li> <li>4. Upper course features and landforms</li> <li>5. A river's middle course</li> <li>6. The river's lower course</li> <li>7. What causes floods?</li> <li>8. Case study: Boscastle floods</li> <li>9. How do we manage rivers? Boscastle</li> <li>10. Assessment</li> <li>11. Assessment DIT</li> </ol>	<p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p><b>Abrasion:</b> the pebbles wear away the bed and banks of the river channel.</p> <p><b>Attrition:</b> The particles are knocked as they are transported, and they become more rounded and reduced in size.</p> <p><b>Bedload:</b> the material carried by a river.</p> <p><b>Confluence:</b> the point at which rivers meet.</p> <p><b>Tributaries:</b> finger-like river channels which branch away from a main river channel.</p> <p><b>Drainage Basin:</b> the land that is drained by a river and its tributaries.</p> <p><b>Erosion:</b> the wearing away of the bed and banks of the river channel by abrasion, hydraulic action, solution and attrition.</p> <p><b>Estuary:</b> the tidal mouth of a river, with large, flat expanses of mud exposed at low tide.</p> <p><b>Hydraulic Action:</b> The force of the water eroding material from the bed and banks of the river channel.</p> <p><b>Levées:</b> river embankments built by deposition.</p> <p><b>Load:</b> the material transported by a river as bedload, suspended load or dissolved load (in solution).</p> <p><b>Meander:</b> a bend in a river. The outside of the meander has fastest flow, deepest water.</p> <p><b>Mouth:</b> where a river ends, at a lake or the sea.</p> <p><b>Saltation:</b> material bounced along the bed of the river.</p> <p><b>Slip-Off Slope:</b> forms on the inside of a meander bend as a result of deposition in the slower flowing water.</p> <p><b>Solution:</b> some rocks such as limestone are subject to chemical attack and slowly dissolve in the water.</p> <p><b>Source:</b> where a river starts, usually in the mountains.</p> <p><b>Traction:</b> material rolled along the bed of the river.</p>
<p><b>Suggested reading or support available</b></p> <p>'Lifeblood' – Congo River – (2015 – Nat. Geographic) <a href="http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2015/10/congo-river/draper-text">http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2015/10/congo-river/draper-text</a></p> <p>'The Boscastle Floods of 16 August, 2004' – (by Alison Rae, GeoFile Online)</p> <p>Geo factsheet 84-5 – Managing the Ganges</p> <p>Geo factsheet 199 – Water issues</p> <p>Geo factsheet 206 – River restoration</p> <p>'Journey to the River Sea' – (by Eva Ibbotson, 08.05.2014)</p>	<p><b>Cross curricular</b></p> <p><b>SMSC:</b> using empathy when analysing the impact of flooding on different communities and developing an appreciation of the ways different cultures view and use rivers.</p> <p><b>Literacy:</b> The rules and conventions of researching and writing a DME. PEEL paragraphs, SPaG, Slow writing exercise.</p> <p><b>Numeracy:</b> use of figures as evidence and analysis of hydrographs.</p>