

Year 9 Geography Unit 3 Overview-Rivers

Target grade for tests:

Dates: W/C 24th February 2019 to W/C 18th May 2020



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

Lesson Overview <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hydrological cycle & drainage basins 2. Long and cross profile of a river 3. Rivers and their processes – erosion, transportation and deposition 4. Upper course features and landforms 5. A river's middle course 6. The river's lower course 7. What causes floods? 8. Case study: Boscastle floods 9. How do we manage rivers? Boscastle 10. Assessment 11. Assessment DIT 			Key Words <p>Abrasion: the pebbles wear away the bed and banks of the river channel.</p> <p>Attrition: The particles are knocked as they are transported, and they become more rounded and reduced in size.</p> <p>Bedload: the material carried by a river.</p> <p>Confluence: the point at which rivers meet.</p> <p>Tributaries: finger-like river channels which branch away from a main river channel.</p> <p>Drainage Basin: the land that is drained by a river and its tributaries.</p> <p>Erosion: the wearing away of the bed and banks of the river channel by abrasion, hydraulic action, solution and attrition.</p> <p>Estuary: the tidal mouth of a river, with large, flat expanses of mud exposed at low tide.</p> <p>Hydraulic Action: The force of the water eroding material from the bed and banks of the river channel.</p> <p>Levées: river embankments built by deposition.</p> <p>Load: the material transported by a river as bedload, suspended load or dissolved load (in solution).</p> <p>Meander: a bend in a river. The outside of the meander has fastest flow, deepest water.</p> <p>Mouth: where a river ends, at a lake or the sea.</p> <p>Saltation: material bounced along the bed of the river.</p> <p>Slip-Off Slope: forms on the inside of a meander bend as a result of deposition in the slower flowing water.</p> <p>Solution: some rocks such as limestone are subject to chemical attack and slowly dissolve in the water.</p> <p>Source: where a river starts, usually in the mountains.</p> <p>Traction: material rolled along the bed of the river.</p>			
Suggested reading – this is available on Showbie in your class folder! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Brumadinho dam collapse' • 'Chaz Powell as an Explorer' • 'Stopping the Nile' 			Cross curricular <p>SMSC: 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>Literacy: to make well justified geographical decisions in terms of managing rivers, using key geographical words accurately.</p> <p>Numeracy: analysing measurements on height and distance to draw a long profile and analysing rainfall and discharge on hydrographs</p>			
Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection

