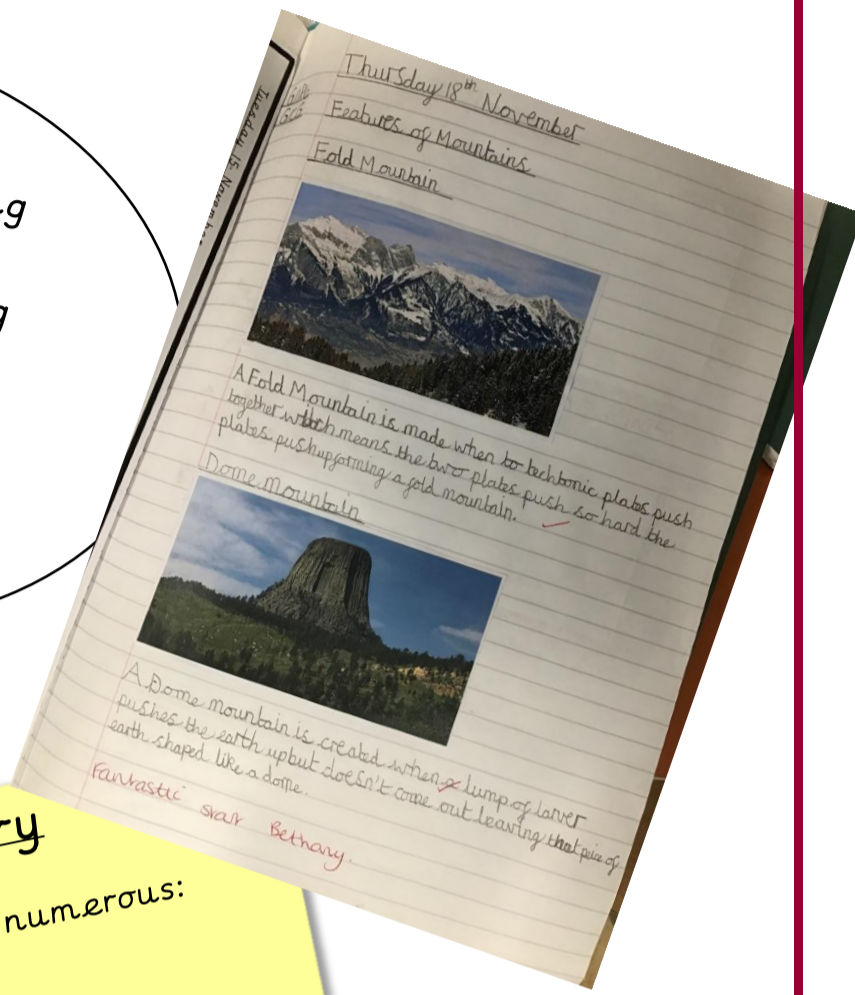
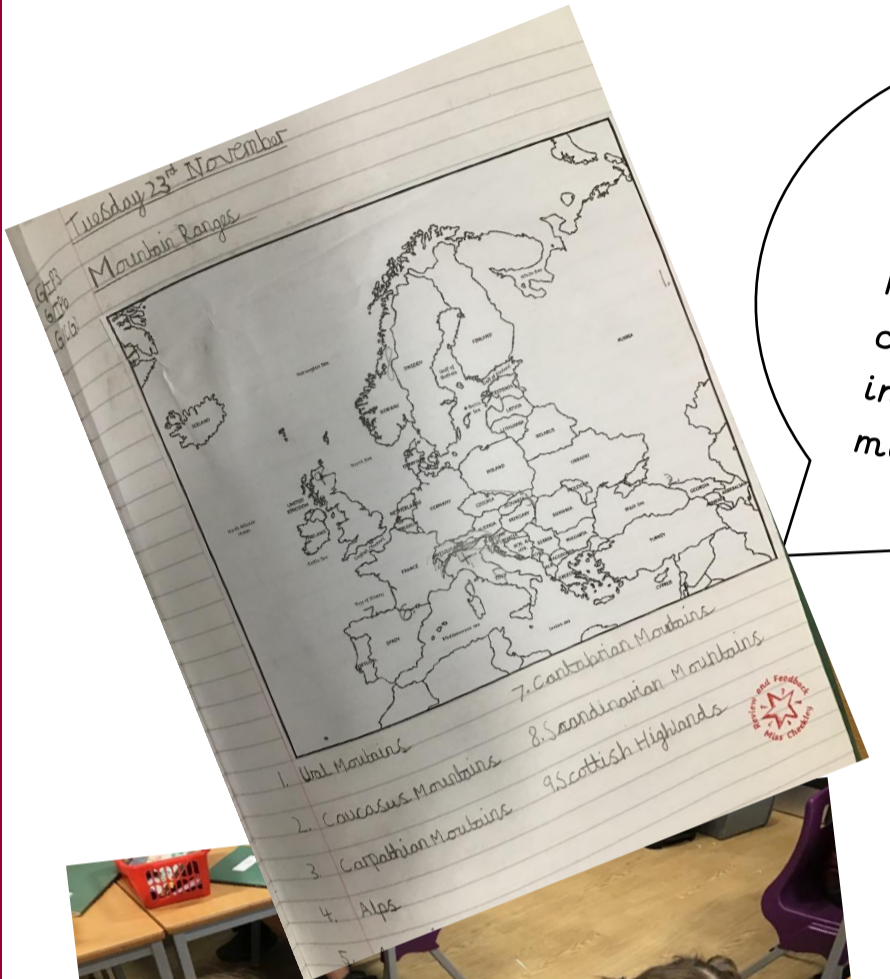


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Autumn Project Reflections

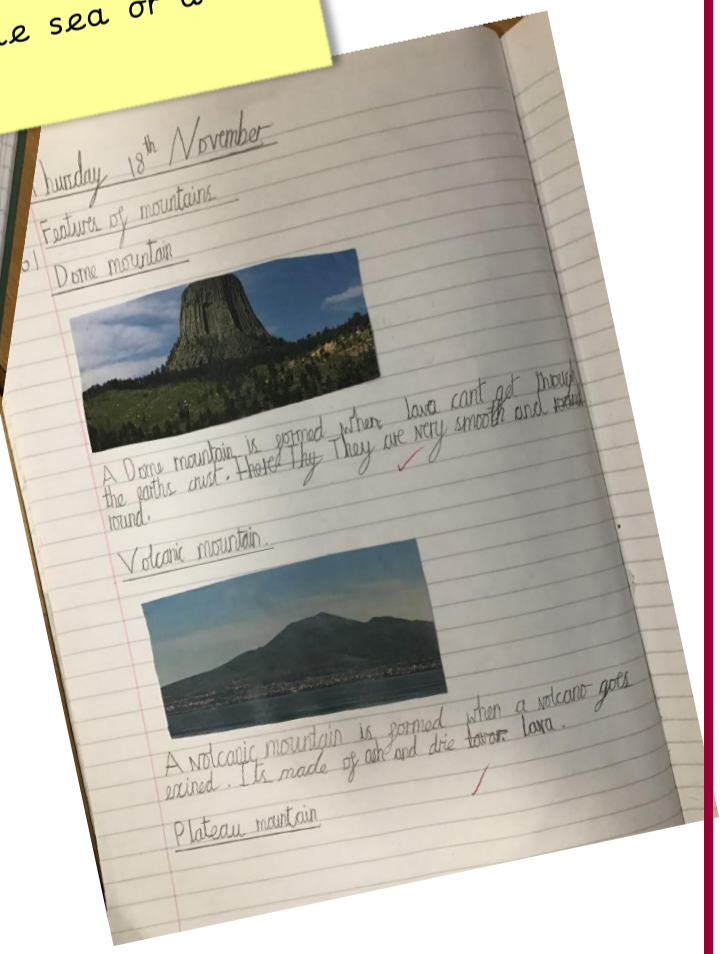
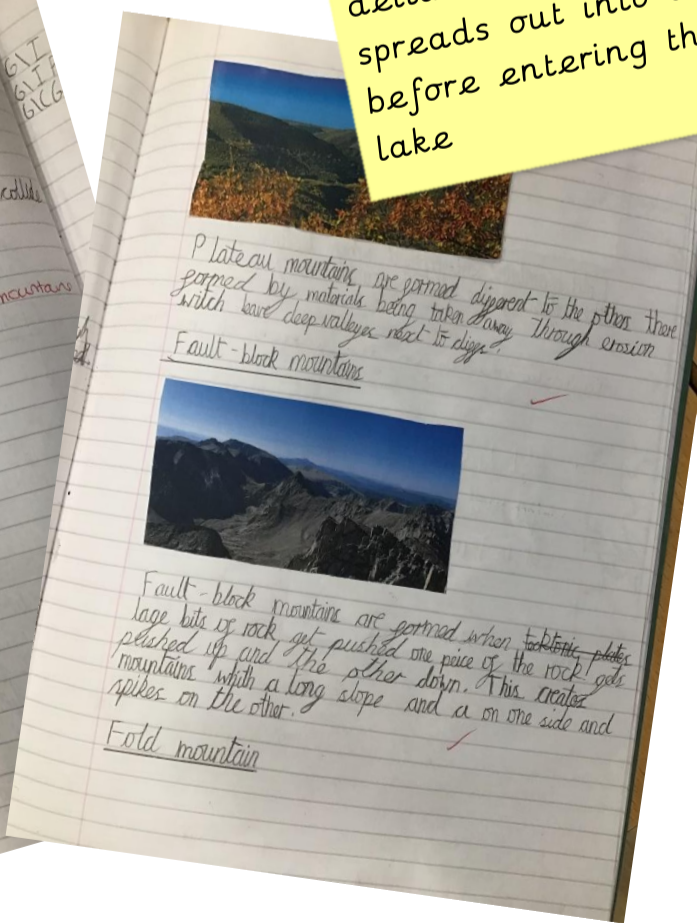
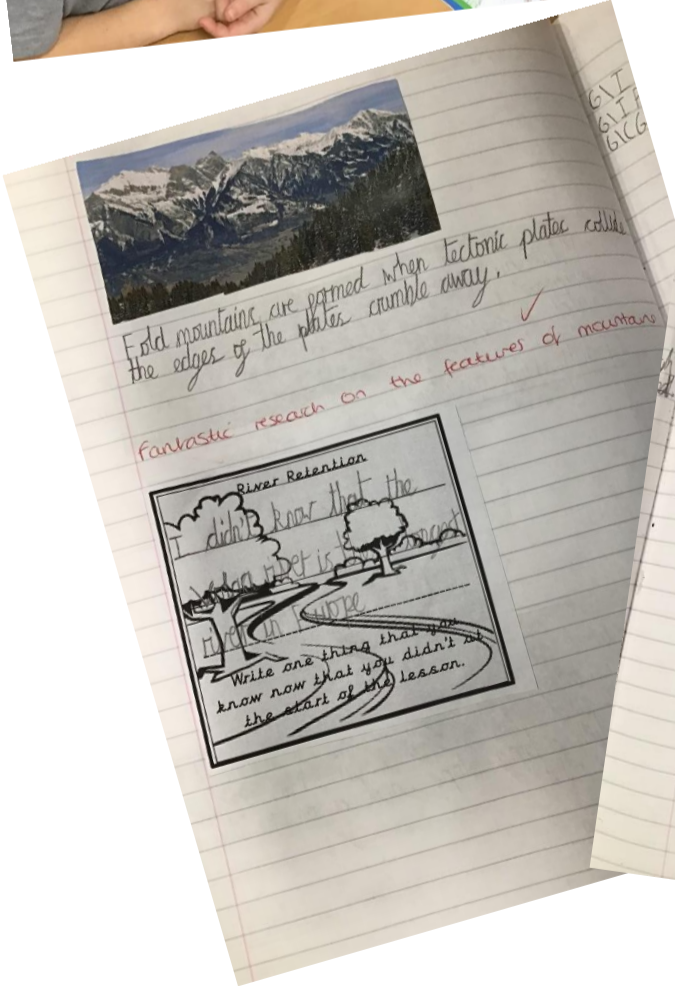
Geography – Rivers and Mountains

Naming and locating counties and cities and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, and rivers



Key Vocabulary

- primary: important
- numerous: many
- traversing: crossing
- source: where something comes from
- remote: far away from towns and cities
- delta: where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea or a lake



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Key vocabulary

watercourse: a channel of flowing water

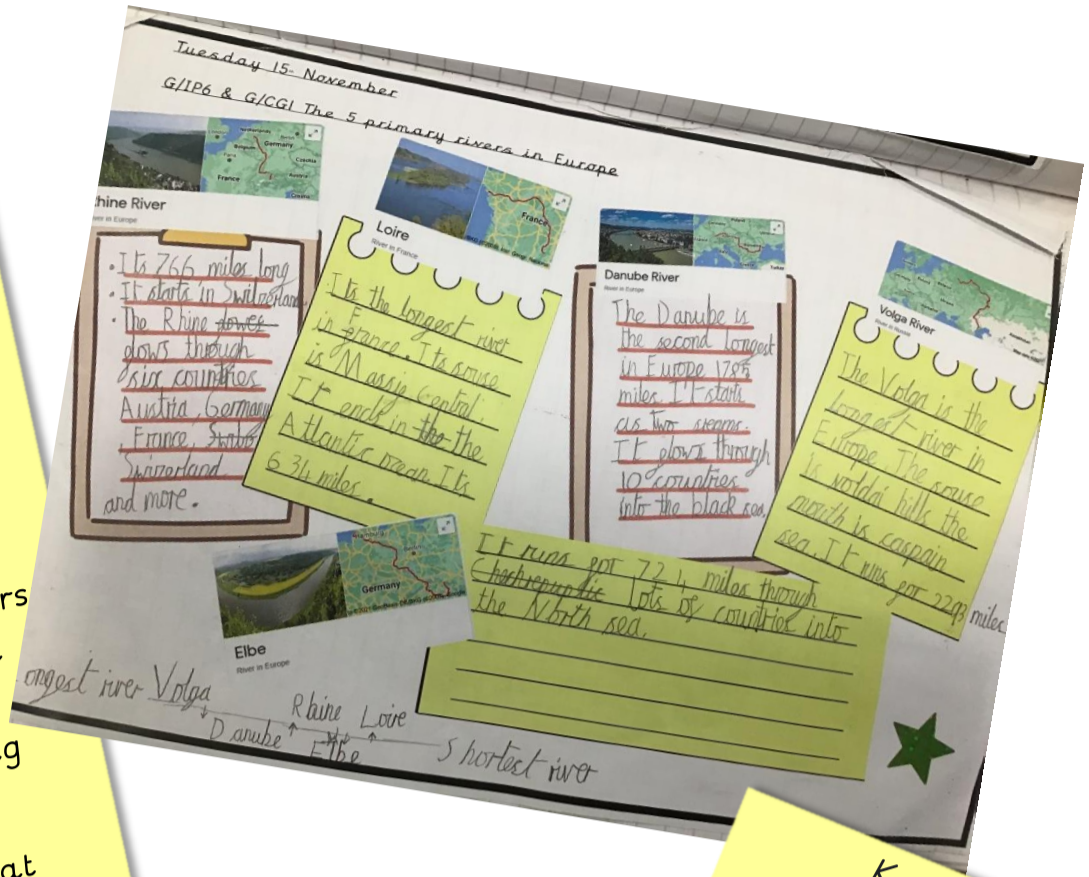
tributaries: smaller streams that join a river

source: the start of a river mouth: the end of a river channel: the course of a river

river bed: the bottom of a river reaches: parts of a river meanders

bends in a river deltas: where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea

estuary: the part of a river that meets the sea



Key vocabulary

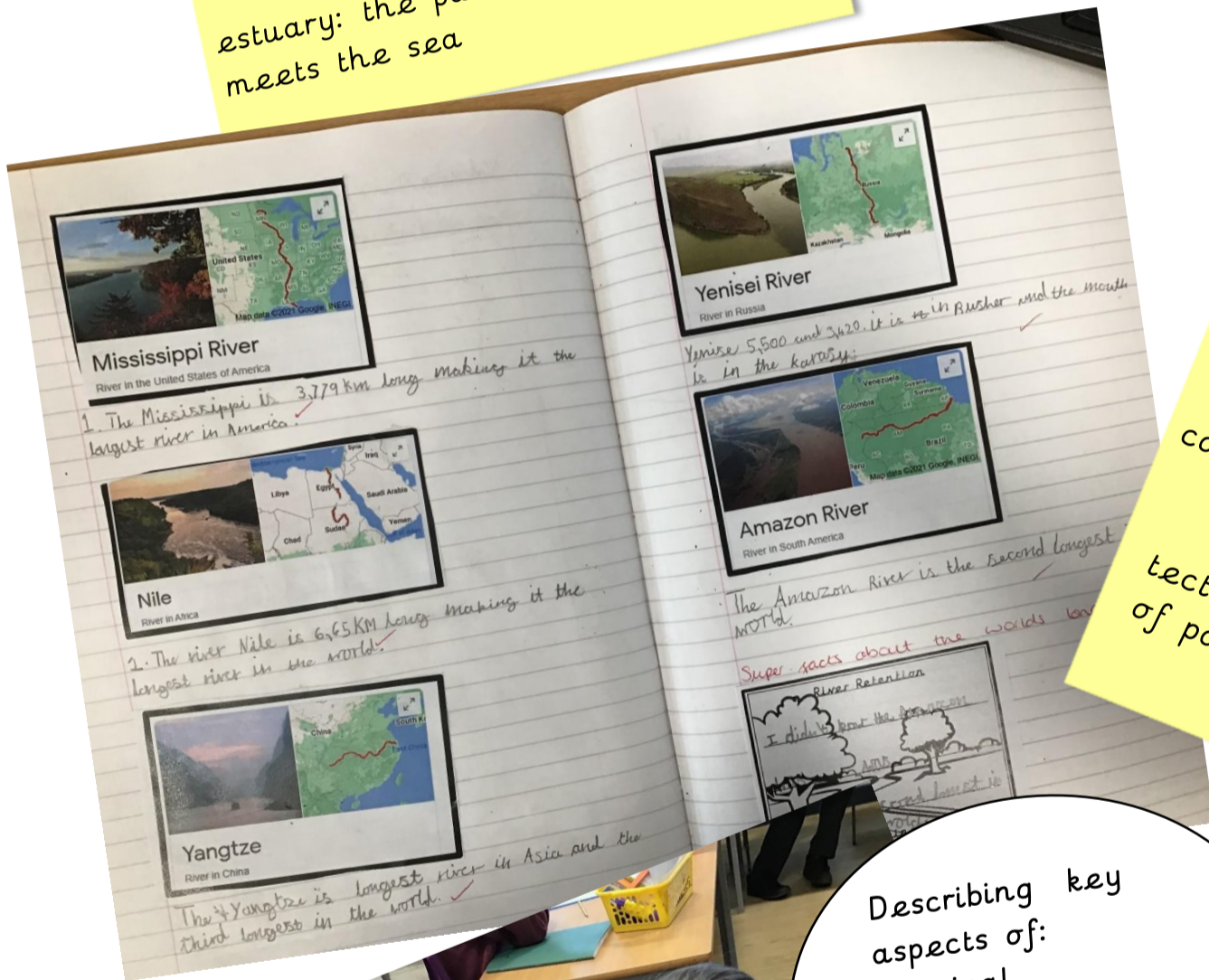
landform: natural feature of the Earth's surface

summits: the tops of mountains

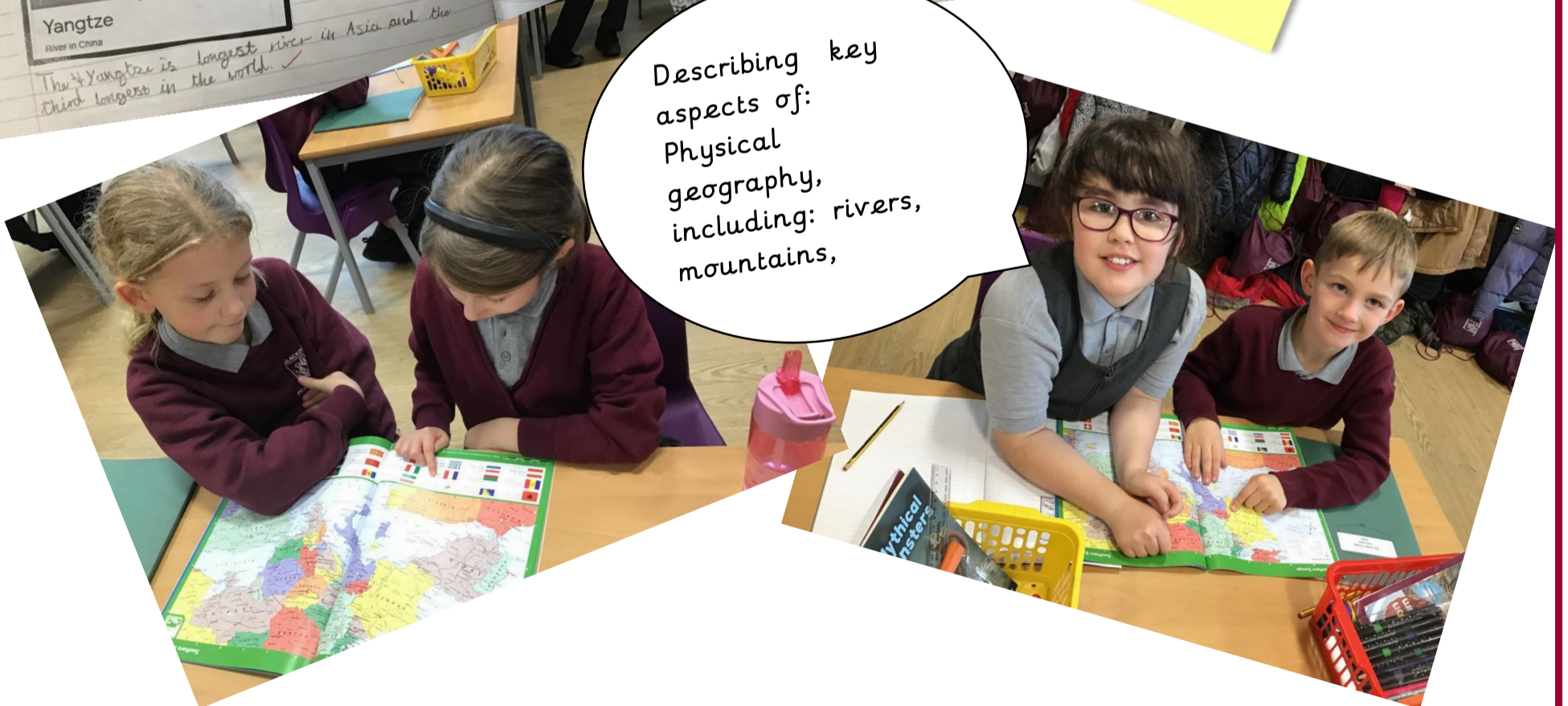
mountain ranges: series of mountains

magma: molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth's plate

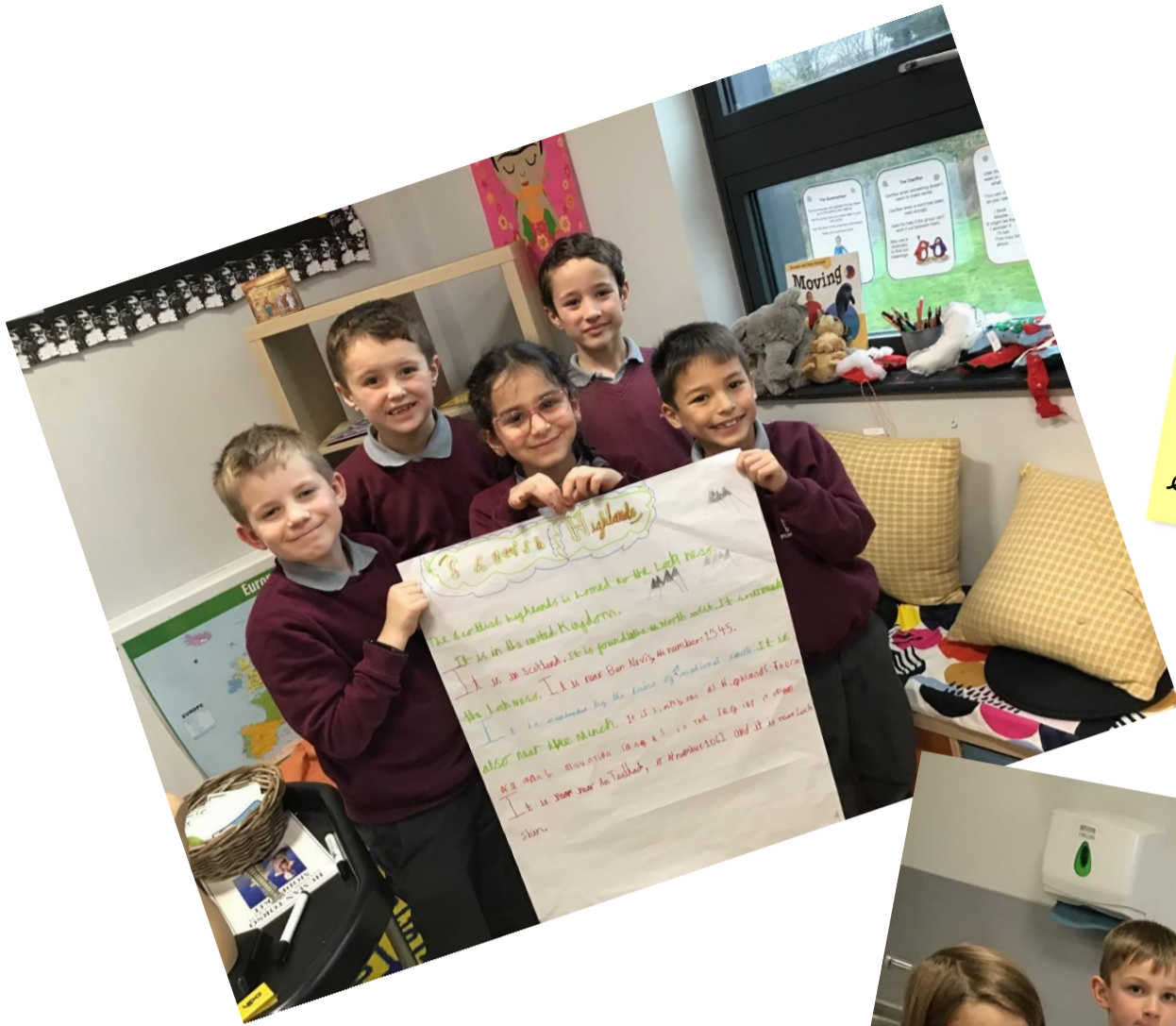
tectonics: the movements of portions of the Earth's crust.



Describing key aspects of: Physical geography, including: rivers, mountains,

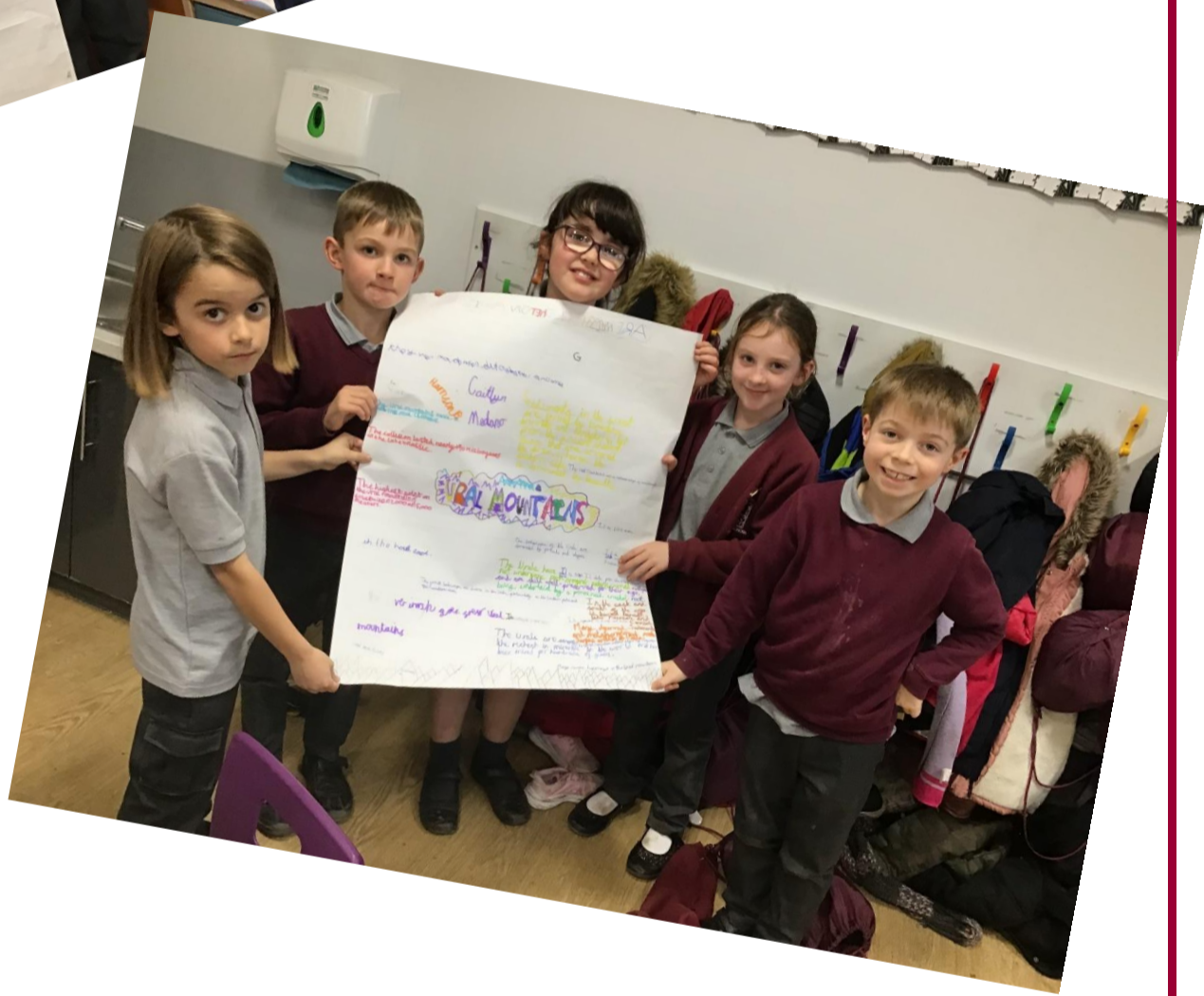


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Key vocabulary
mountain ranges: a series of mountains joined together
peak: the pointed top of a mountain
boundary: a line that separates two countries
extends: reaches, stretches

Comparing and contrasting the Ural Mountains and the Scottish Highlands.



- Mountains
- Ural Mountains.
 - Caucasus Mountains
 - Carpathian Mountains
 - Alps
 - Apennines
 - Pyrenees
 - Cantabrian Mountains
 - Scandinavian Mountains
 - Scottish Highlands

- Learning links
- [Mountains - BBC Bitesize](#)
 - [The effect of weather on rocks - KS2 Science - BBC Bitesize](#)
 - [Rivers - BBC Bitesize](#)

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The Earth's surface is constantly being broken down and reshaped. It is affected by many factors, most notably the weather, which includes wind, ice, rain and snow. Humans also can affect weathering by contributing to the pollution that may cause landforms

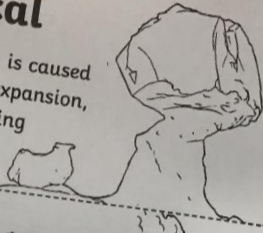
Key vocabulary

constantly: always
 contributing: adding
 pollution: adding something that has harmful effects
 landforms: natural features of the Earth's surface

Weathering

Physical

Physical weathering is caused by wind, water, ice expansion, heating and cooling



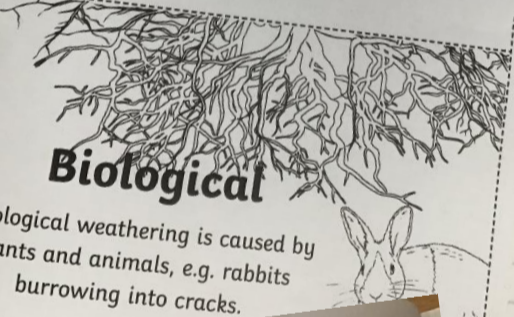
Chemical

Chemical weathering is where rocks are weathered by chemicals, such as rainwater or acid rain.



Biological

Biological weathering is caused by plants and animals, e.g. rabbits burrowing into cracks.



Monday 29th November

Q1/Q1 Weathering and erosion

Freeze-Thaw Weathering

Complete the paragraph to explain what freeze-thaw weathering is. Use the words below to fill in the gaps.

Even though some rocks are very hard, they can have small cracks in them. When it rains, the cracks fill with water. On cold nights, the water freezes and then it expands. This creates a powerful force that can increase the size of cracks. Over time, this is repeated and can force the rocks apart. Eventually, a piece of rock breaks off and falls down the hill, creating scree.

cracks	rains	expands	increase	force	scree
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Exfoliation (or Onion-Skin Weathering)

Circle the correct word or phrase in the sentences below to explain how exfoliation takes place:

- Exfoliation is a type of erosion / deposition.
- It is a common process in warm areas / cold areas.
- As the sun shines on rocks during the night / day it causes them to expand/break.
- During the day / night the rock expands / contracts.
- This is because of the colder / warmer temperature.
- Over time, this continued process causes large small pieces of rock to flake off.

Weathering

Mechanical weathering

Chemical weathering

Biological weathering

It will get wet and squeeze. It will get softer. It is physical process.

This is a V-shaped valley because of the slope is like a V-shape.

This is more rabbits are digging burrows in cracks and breaking land up.

- Take away quiz
- Q1 vegetation / erosion ✓
 - Q2 hydraulic action ✓
 - Q3 attrition / abrasion ✓
 - Q4 solution ✓
 - Q5 attrition / abrasion ✓
 - Q6 breaks ✓
 - Q7 biological weathering ✓
 - Q8 exfoliation ✓
 - Q9 abrasion / attrition ✓
 - Q10 freeze-thaw / pressure / fracture / pressure ✓

River Erosion

- Hydraulic action:** The power of the water forces air into cracks on the river bed, making the cracks bigger and loosening bits of soil and rock.
- Abrasion:** rocks are dragged along the river bed, cutting into the ground below and making the channel deeper.
- Attrition:** In the river, rocks are thrown together. This makes them become smaller and smoother.
- Solution:** Tiny particles in the river are dissolved in the water.

