



Y4 Geography – Unit 1 What are rivers and the water cycle?

1) A river is a flowing stream of water that leads to the ocean, the sea, a lake or another river.

3) Rivers flow at different rates of speed at different parts of the river.

5) Precipitation is when it rains. The water cycle is continuous.

2) One of our local rivers is the 'Red River' and enters the sea at Godrevy.

4) When water is heated by the sun, it evaporates. When it condenses, it forms a cloud.

6) 4 figure grid references are used to read and plot specific points.



Y4 Geography – Unit 2 What difference have UK rivers made to the way we live?

1) A tributary, meander, estuary and river mouth can be identified on photos of rivers.

3) Maps can be used to locate settlements close to the River Fal. Reasons for their location are: transport, trade, fishing industry and agriculture.

5) The River Thames influences economic activity e.g. transport, energy, tourism, recreation, source of water. London has grown in a different way to settlements around the river Fal.

2) Settlements are found close to rivers due to: rich soil for farming, trade, water supply and transportation.

4) The River Fal influences economic activity e.g. transport, energy, tourism, recreation, source of water. However, human impact can affect this.

6) Whilst there are many similarities between the River Fal and the River Thames, the fact that the Thames runs through our capital city (centre of commerce, business, government) means that there are many differences.



Y4 Geography – Unit 3 What are the rivers around the world?

1) Some of the main UK rivers are:
Thames, Tamar, Wye, Avon, Dart, Tyne,
Severn, Trent and Mersey.

3) Key rivers in North and South America
are: Colorado, Missouri, Mississippi, Rio
Grande, Amazon, Orinoco, Yukon.

5) The Yangtze River in China produces
the most hydroelectric power in the
world and is used for irrigation.

2) Some of the key European rivers are:
Danube, Seine, Rhine, Dnieper, Loire,
Rhône and Volga.

4) The Equator, Northern Hemisphere,
Southern Hemisphere, Arctic, Antarctic
Circle and lines of latitude are all key
features of the globe.