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| **Naseby Primary Academy – Geography** |
| **Topic: Ancient Egypt (Rivers and The Water Cycle)** (Human and Physical Geography) | **Year 5/6** |
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| **What should I already know?** |  |  |  | **Vocabulary** |
| * Plants **absorb** water through the soil to help them grow.
* The seven **continents** and the five oceans.
* The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom and that rivers lead into these oceans.
* How to use simple compass directions: North, South, East, and West.
 |  |  | **Absorb** to take in or soak up**Amazon** the largest river (by discharge volume of water)**Aswan Dam** a dam built across the Nile in Egypt**Blue Nile** a river which begins at Lake Tana in Ethiopia**Border** a line that separates geographical areas**Capital City** the city where the governor / government are located**Channel** the outline of a path or body of water **Climate** the average weather conditions of a place**Condensation** water which collects as droplets when water vapour cools**Condense** a change from a gas or a vapour to a liquid **Confluence** where two or more bodies of water join to form a single channel**Continent** a very large area of land that consists of many countries (E.g Europe)**Delta** a landform created by deposition of sediment**Deposition** material being carried by a river is deposited (put down)**Desert** areas that have very little precipitation (rain, snow)**Erosion** where natural forces (water, wind, ice) wear away rocks and soil.**Estuary** the wide part of the river at the place where it joins the sea**Evaporate** when a liquid heats and turns into a vapour or gas.**Feeder rivers** a smaller river that leads into a larger river**Flood Plains** an area of land next to a stream or river**Gorge** a narrow valley with steep rocky walls between hills or mountains**Human Features** would not have existed without humans**Interlocking Spurs** bits of rock that interlock (a bit like the interlocking parts of a zip)**Levees** a wall that blocks water from going a certain way**Lower Course** the final stage of a rivers course**Meanders** a winding curve or a bend in a river**Mediterranean** the sea between southern Europe and North Africa**Middle Course** the second stage of a rivers course (the middle part of the journey)**Mouth**  the point where the river joins the sea**Northern** in the north or facing north**Oxbow Lake** a U shaped lake that forms when a meander is cut off**Physical Features** natural features (haven’t been built or formed by humans)**Precipitation** any form of moisture which falls to the Earth (rain, snow, sleet)**Pyramids** pyramid shaped structures located in Egypt**Rapids** areas of shallow, fast-flowing water in a stream**Source** the place where a river begins**Sphinx** a limestone statue of a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human**Suez Canal** a waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea**Transpiration** plants give off water vapour through pores in their leaves**Tributaries** a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake**Upper Course** the first stage of a rivers course**Valley** a low area between hills or mountains**Volume** a quantity (amount) of liquid**Waterfall** a cascade of water falling from a height**Water Vapour** water vapour is transparent, it is a gaseous phase of water**White Nile** the stretches of river in Africa draining from Lake Victoria, through  to the Merger with the Blue Nile |
|  **Egypt’s Physical and Human Features.** | **The Water Cycle** |
| * Egypt is a country located in the **continent** of Africa.
* Cairo is the **Capital City** of Egypt.
* Egypt’s northern coast **borders** the Mediterranean Sea and the eastern coast borders the Red Sea.
* Egypt has a hot, **desert** **climate** which is generally exceedingly dry all over the country, with extreme heat during summer months. The northern **Mediterranean** coast receives rainfall in winter.
* **Physical Features** of Egypt include: **Nile Valley** and **Nile Delta**; Western Desert; Eastern Desert; **Sinai Peninsula**; Red Sea; Mediterranean Sea; River Nile
* **Human Features** of Egypt include: **Pyramids**; **Sphinx**; **Suez Canal**; **Aswan Dam**; Capital city, Cairo; Other cities, Alexandria
 | * Evaporation – the sun causes the water from the Earth (seas, lakes, puddles) to **evaporate** and turn into **water vapour**.
* Condensation – as the **water vapour** rises it cools down. **Condensation** happens and **water vapour condenses** to small droplets of water.
* Precipitation – as the **water vapour** droplets become too heavy, they fall back to the Earth’s surface as rain or snow.
* Run off and Transpiration – as **precipitation** happens, water is **absorbed** into the soil. Plants use the water to grow, when the water from their leaves **evaporates** back into the atmosphere, this is called **transpiration**. Water may also run off surfaces and enter oceans, seas and rivers.
* The water **evaporates** again and the cycle continues.
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|  **Rivers of the UK and the River Nile** | **The Life of a River (River Features)** |
| * The longest river in the UK is the River Severn. It is 220 miles in length and runs from Wales to the Atlantic Ocean near Bristol in England.
* The longest river in England is the River Thames at 215 miles long.
* The River Aire is the closest river to our school, flowing through Leeds and is 71 miles in length.
* Lake Victoria is thought to be the **source** of the River Nile, however there are lots of **feeder rivers** coming into the lake from the surrounding mountains.
* The **mouth** of the River Nile is at the Mediterranean Sea.
* The **White Nile** and the **Blue Nile** are the two main **tributaries** which join together to form the River Nile.
* The River Nile is the longest river in the world, however the **Amazon** is considered the world’s largest river by **volume**.
 | * The three main stages of a rivers course are: the **upper course**, the **middle course**, the **lower course**.
* The **Upper Course**: is fast flowing with a narrow **channel**, steep sides, steep **valleys** and has **interlocking spurs**, (Features: **Waterfalls**, **rapids**, **gorges**)
* The **Middle Course** is slower flowing with a wider **channel**, less steep sides and a wider **valley**. (Features: **loops**, **tributaries**, **confluences**)
* The **Lower Course** is slower flowing with a deep, wide **channel**, less steep sides and a wider **valley**. (Features: **flood plains**, **levees**, **delta**, **estuary**)
* Rivers change shape through **erosion** and **deposition**.
* As a river changes shape throughout its course, **meanders** and **oxbow lakes** form.
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| **Naseby Primary School – Geography** |
| **Topic:** (Human and Physical Geography) | **Year 5/6** |
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| Question 1 – Egypt is a country in the continent of… | Start of unit | End of unit |
| Europe |  |  |
| South America |  |  |
| Africa |  |  |
| Asia |  |  |

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| Question 4 – Name 3 physical features of Eqypt. |
| Start of unit | End of unit |
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| Question 9 – What are the three main stages of a rivers course? |
| Start of unit | End of unit |
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| Question 2 – The capital city of Egypt is… | Start of unit | End of unit |
| Alexandria |  |  |
| Giza |  |  |
| Aswan |  |  |
| Luxor |  |  |

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| Question 6 – The longest river in the UK is the …. | Start of unit | End of unit |
| River Aire |  |  |
| River Thames |  |  |
| River Severn |  |  |
| River Ouse |  |  |

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| Question 10 – What is evaporation? |
| Start of unit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| End of unit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| Question 3 – The coasts bordering Egypt are…. (tick all that apply) | Start of unit | End of unit |
| Red Sea |  |  |
| Atlantic Ocean |  |  |
| Mediterranean Ocean |  |  |
| Pacific Ocean |  |  |

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| Question 7 – The two main tributaries which join together to form the River Nile are… | Start of unit | End of unit |
| The Nile Delta |  |  |
| The White Nile |  |  |
| The Suez Canal |  |  |
| The Blue Nile |  |  |

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| Question 4 – Name 3 human features of Eqypt. |
| Start of unit | End of unit |
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| Question 8 – Rivers change shape through …. (Tick all that apply) | Start of unit | End of unit |
| Erosion |  |  |
| Evaporation |  |  |
| Deposition |  |  |
| Condensation |  |  |

Question 12 – Label the four main stages of the water cycle.

**Precipitation Evaporation Transpiration Condensation**

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| Question 11 – What is precipitation? |
| Start of unit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| End of unit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Some surface water enters the soil.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

