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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. | |
| **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.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

