

## Dear Parents,

This half term our topic allows us to learn through fieldwork studies. Prior to their education visit, following the river Aln from source to mouth, they will learn all about how rivers are formed. This will include further consolidation of the water cycle and some great opportunities for observational drawing and fair testing. Additionally, the children will be using their science sessions to learn all about the human skeleton as a continuation from last term's healthy eating focus and the forthcoming summer term's further learning.

Mrs Chapman and Mrs Timmins.

### Our recommended read:

This half term 'The Wind in the Willows: Graphic Novel' by Russell Punter and Xavier Bonet will be available at the library or in school for you to borrow and share at home.



Where do you expect to find the **mouth** of a river?

Why is the **source** of the river up in the mountains?



How does the water act differently in a **confluence**?

What happens on the inside and outside of a river as it **meanders**? Why?

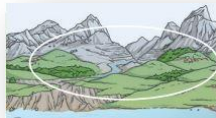
How can the **bank** of the river look different at each course?

## Spring 2

### Things to remember:

**Monday** – KS2 PE \*\*\*STILL PE DAY\*\*\*  
**Tuesday** – Willow Forest School  
**Wednesday** – KS2 swimming  
**Thursday** – Reading books changed  
**Friday** – Spelling test and Chestnut forest school

**Thurs 7<sup>th</sup> March** World Book Day  
**Thurs 14<sup>th</sup> March** River visit, **return to school 4.30pm**



### Upper course

This is the beginning of a river nearest the source, which is often steep and narrow. The land is often boggy and waterlogged and the water is moving fast



### Middle course

This is the middle of the river, which is usually wide and deep. It is where the river carves into the landscape as it meanders its way.



### Lower course

This is the end of the river which flows more slowly. The mouth of the river is usually joining the sea. It is here you're most likely to see flood plain.

## Useful words

**bank** – the land at the side of a river

**confluence**– the point where two rivers join together

**deposition** – when the river drops its material along the bed

**erosion**– where rocks and earth wear away changing the shape of the land

**floodplain**– the flat area around a river that often gets flooded

**meander**– a curve or bend in a stream or river

**mouth**– where a river flows into a larger body of water

**oxbow lake** – a curved lake formed after a bend in a river is cut-off

**source**– the origin of a stream or river

**tributary**– a smaller river or stream that flows into a larger stream or river