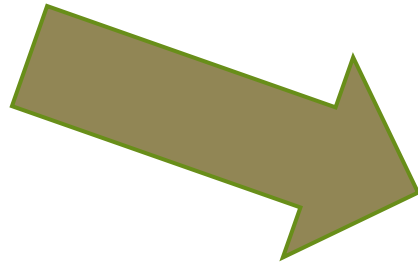


Year 6 English

CVPS Home Learning

WC 06.07.20.

Click on the lesson
you would like to
complete today



[Lesson 1](#)

[Lesson 2](#)

[Lesson 3](#)

[Lesson 4](#)

This week, your English learning will be linked to your
Geography focus in Discovery.

Lesson 1

LO: To understand the journey of a river from start to finish.

Today you will be looking at the journey of a river and describing each stage of that journey.

To start off with, click the link below to find out more about rivers and the journey they take. Then read the next few slides to give you more information.

[Click here for video](#)

What is a river?

Rivers are bodies of water which are created by a form of precipitation which falls over mountains and other high land.

The precipitation is then forced downhill, to lower ground, because of gravity.

These rivers, which are just starting out and very fast flowing, are known as **young rivers**.



The Journey of a River

As the young river travels to lower ground, it changes.

As the river travels towards lower, flatter ground, it begins to slow.

As it slows, **meanders** are formed. These are bends in the river.

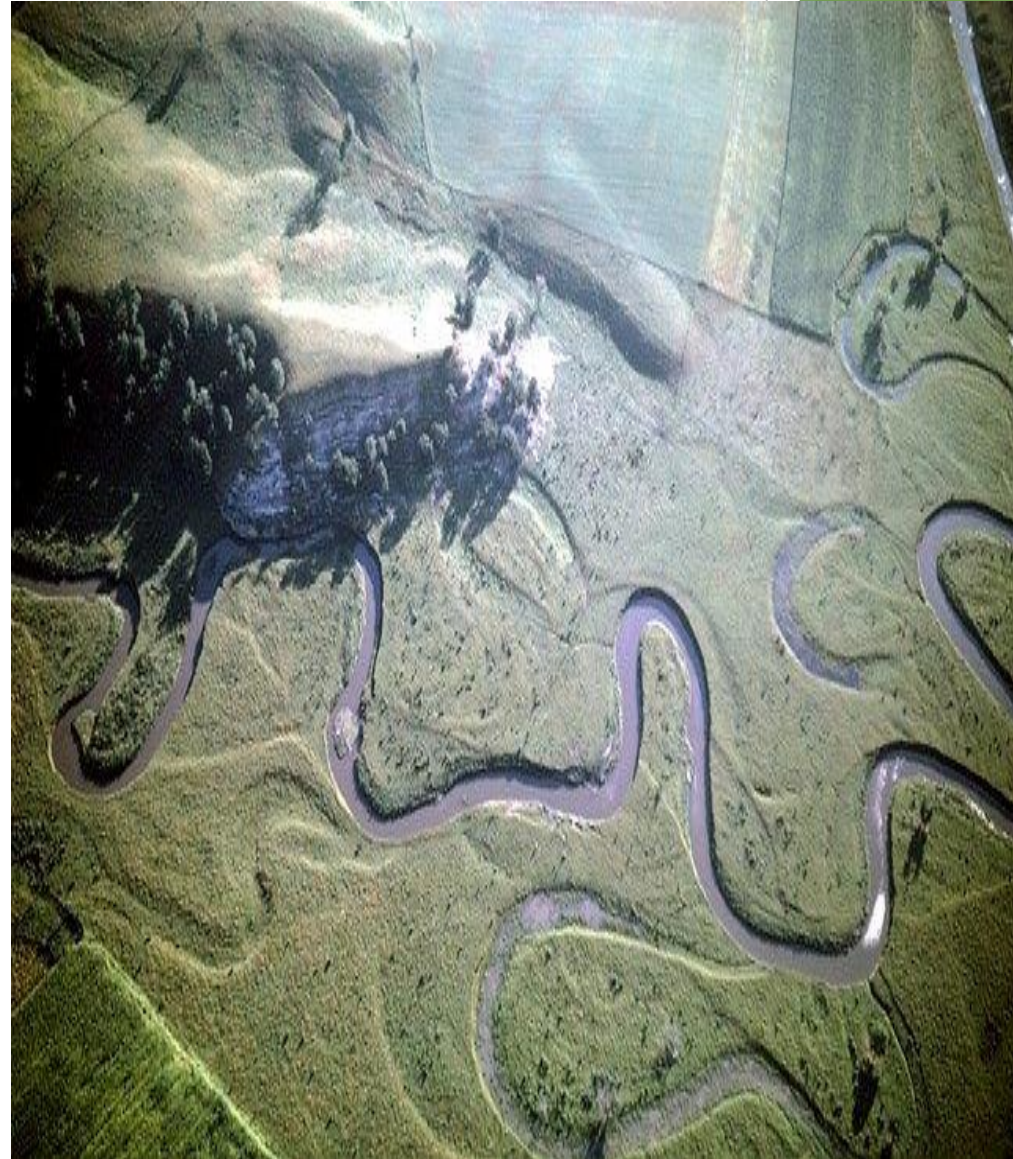


Erosion...

All of these meanders have been caused by water **eroding** the landscape.

Erosion is when the surface of the landscape is rubbed away by the force of the water flowing on it constantly.

This **erosion** often changes the shape, and path, of a river.



Transporting Materials...

As parts of rock are eroded, or as the flowing water collects water from the river bed, it begins to travel.

The force of the river flow carries objects along, and the faster the river, the heavier the objects it can carry.

Near the end of the river, which is also known as the **mouth**, the river can only carry small rocks and pieces of sand and soil because it is slower flowing.

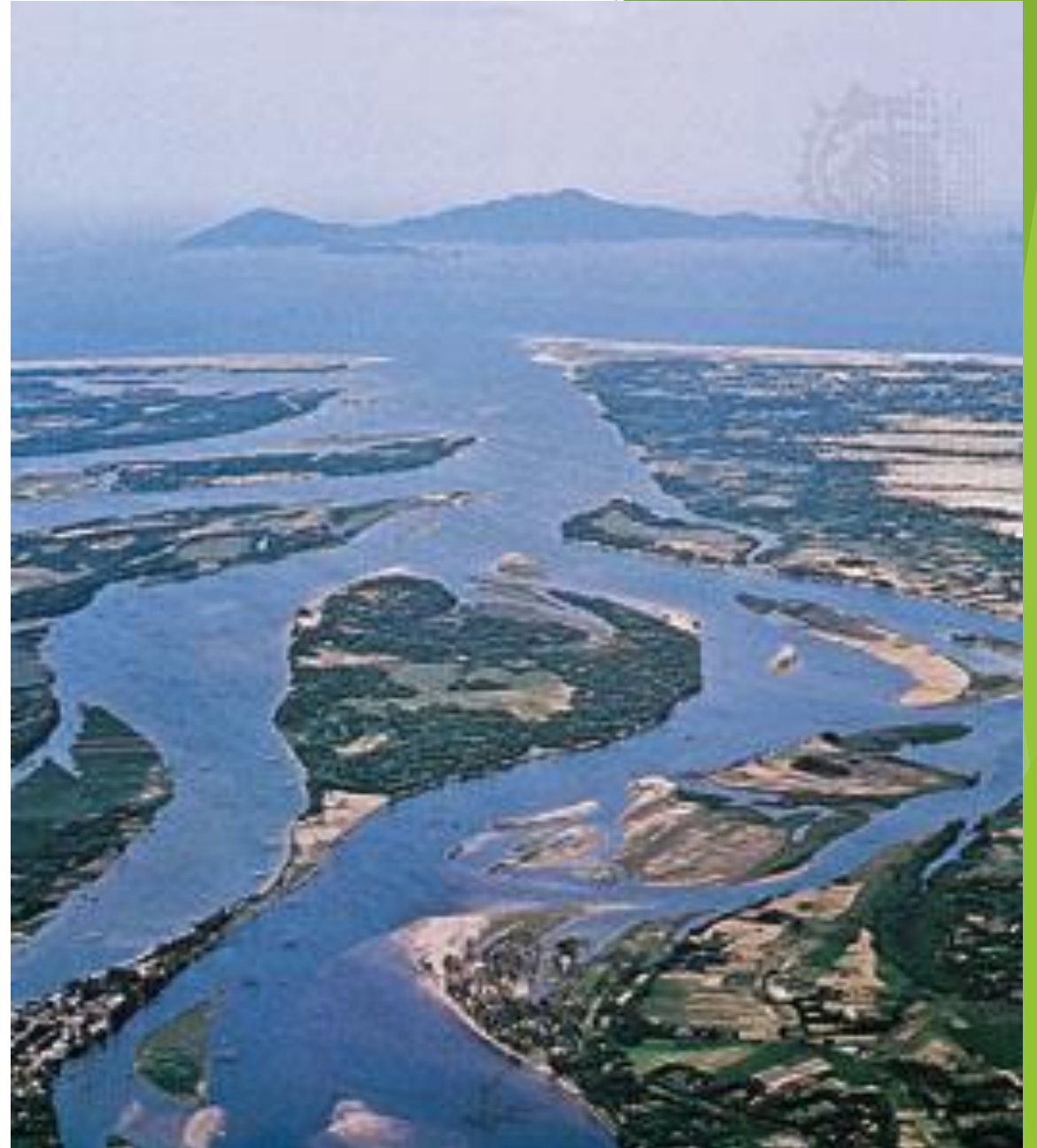


Depositing Materials...

The materials that have been carried along in the water are often **deposited** near the mouth of the river, because there is no longer enough strength in the water to carry the materials along.

Collections of these rocks, soils and sands are called **deltas**.

Deltas can also be created when floods have occurred and they leave behind these deposits of rocks.



Ox box lake-

An **oxbow lake** is a U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water. This landform is so named for its distinctive curved shape, which resembles the bow pin of an **oxbow**.



Task 1: Complete the 'Journey of a River' sheet.

- ▶ Use full sentences to describe each section of the journey in your home learning booklet.
- ▶ You may use diagrams to help you to explain and give additional details to the reader.
- ▶ On the next slide you can print a background for your work, or you can draw this in your book.

Journey of a river

Key Words:

Mouth

Tributary

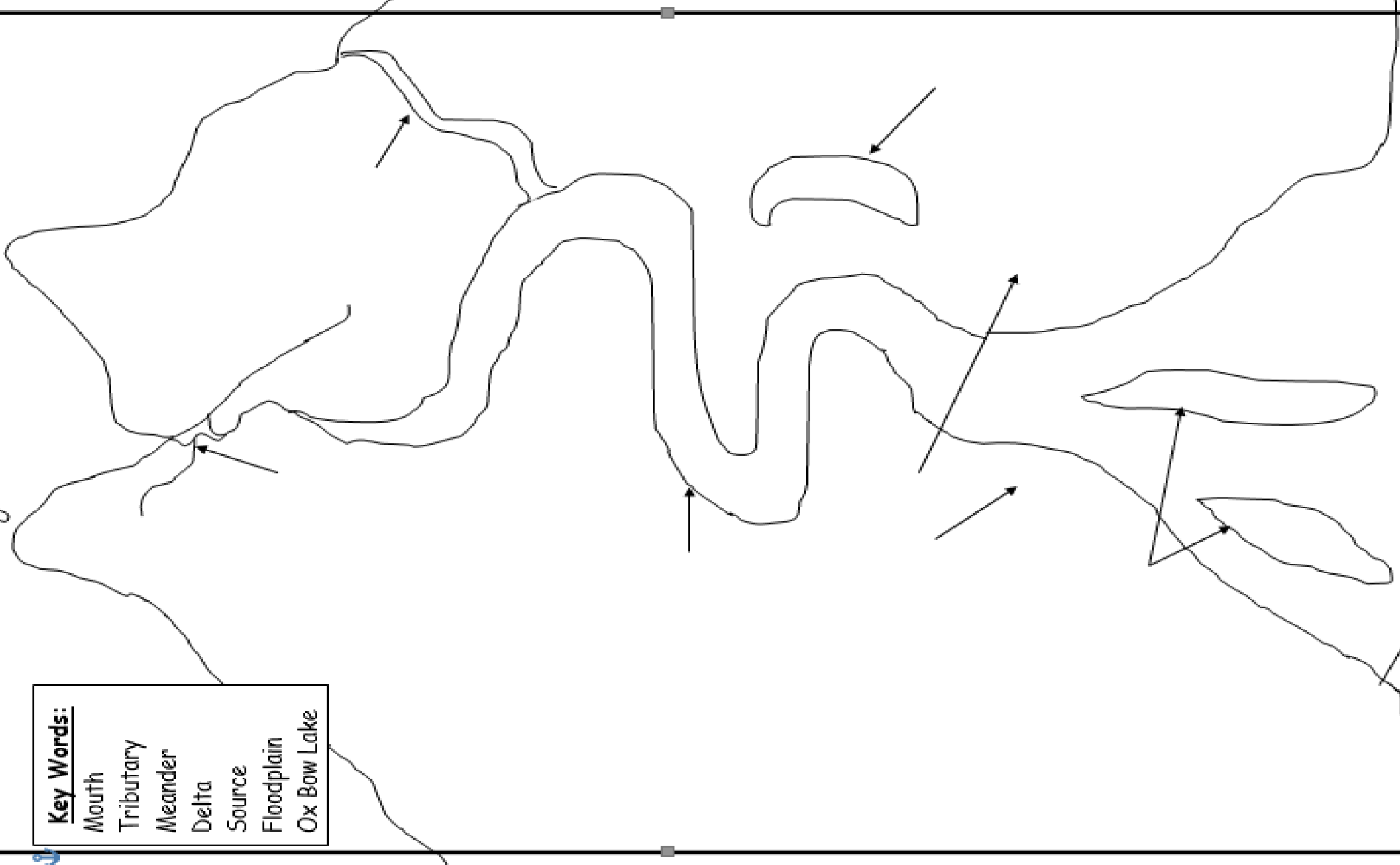
Meander

Delta

Source

Floodplain

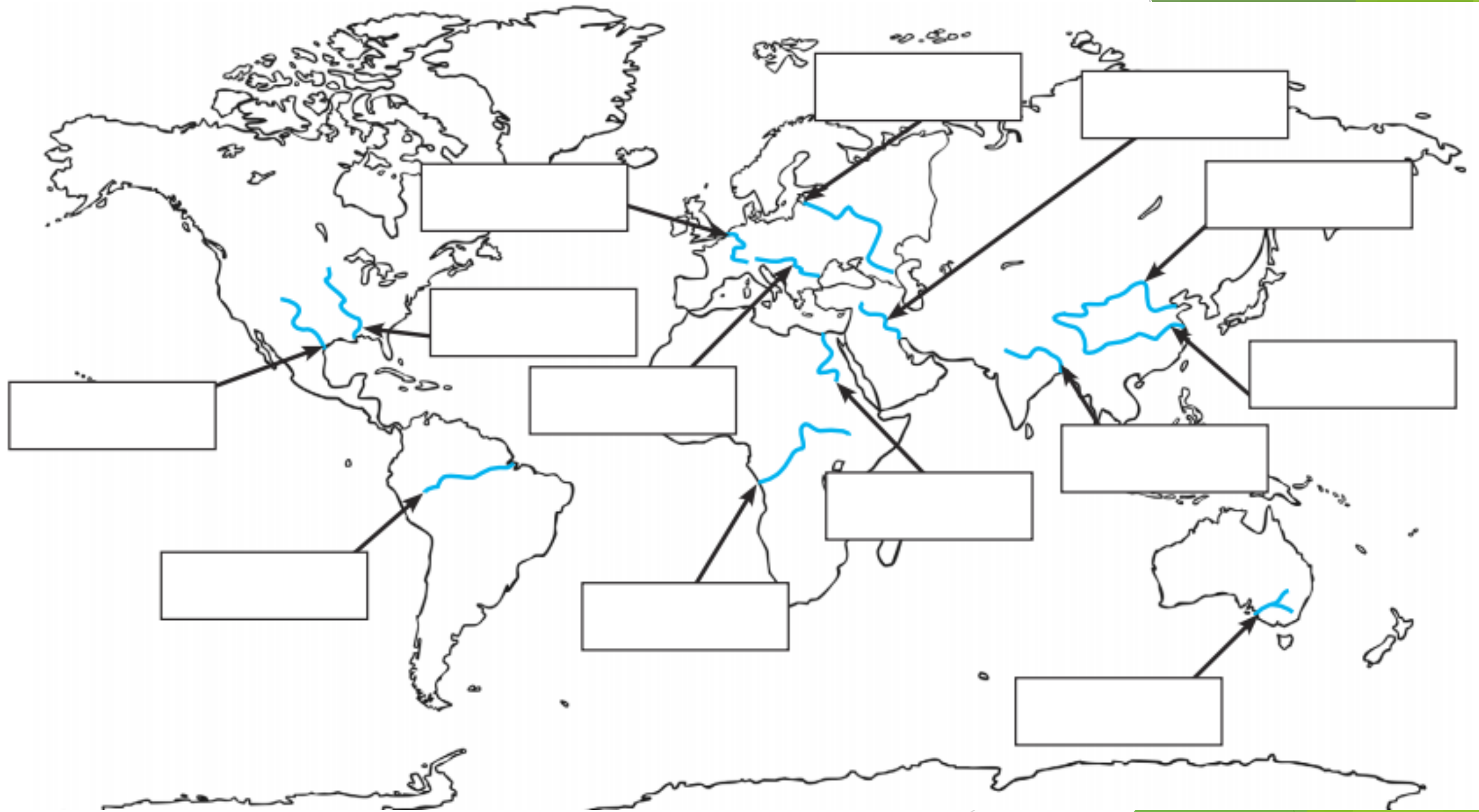
Ox Bow Lake



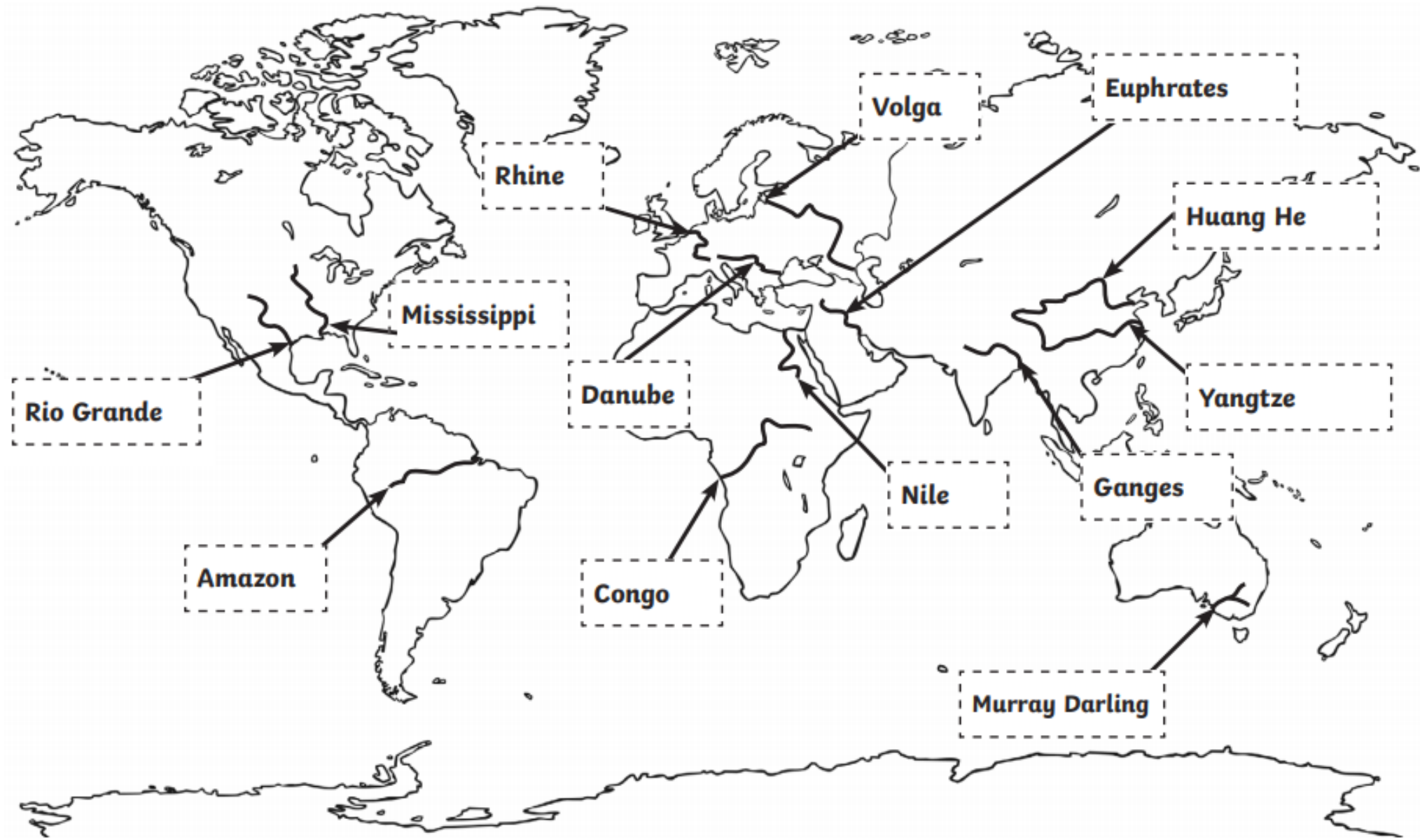
Lesson 2

LO: To create a fact file on rivers around the world.

- ▶ Read through the next slides, full of information about 'Rivers Around the World'.
- ▶ Organise the information and present it as a fact file on your page.
- ▶ Maybe you could use flaps or 3D elements to enhance your work.
- ▶ Can you think of an interesting way to present your findings?



World Map Rivers Answers



The River Thames

Fact Sheet

The River Thames is 346 km long, making it the longest river in England and the second longest in the United Kingdom.

The source of the Thames is at Thames Head in Gloucestershire, and it flows into the North Sea at the Thames Estuary.

Although the river is now mainly used for tourism, its main use was once for transporting goods in and out of the country.

Did you know?

The river is policed by five police forces and there is also a London Fire Brigade fire boat on the river.



The Amazon

Fact Sheet

The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world and has the largest capacity.

The river is 6 miles wide at its widest point.

The river's source is formed by melting glaciers found high in the mountains of Peru. It then flows through Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela before flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Amazon flows through the largest Rainforest in the world.

Did you know?

The Amazon was named by a Spanish explorer who told stories of a tribe of female warriors who lived by the river.



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The River Nile

Fact Sheet

The Nile is 6,650 km long, making it the longest river in the world.

The Nile is in north-eastern Africa and runs through Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, DR Congo, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Egypt.

The river's source is in the rainforests of Rwanda and its mouth is in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Egyptians have depended on the river since ancient times. The banks of the Nile are full of valuable minerals enabling farmers to grow crops in the fertile soil.

Did you know?

Nearly all the cultural and historical sites of Ancient Egypt are found along the riverbanks of the Nile.



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The Ganges

Fact Sheet

The Ganges is 2,525 km long and starts its journey in the Himalayas.

The river flows through Nepal, India and Bangladesh, where it empties into the Bay of Bengal.

The Ganges deposits minerals and nutrients into the surrounding land making it ideal for farming.

The Ganges is heavily polluted due to the many cities that deposit waste products into it. Pollution threatens both humans and more than 140 fish species.

Did you know?

Hindus believe the waters of the Ganges are purifying and if they bathe in the river their sins will be forgiven and they will be cured of illness.

'Wishing candles' are placed in the river to represent a wish for a friend or family member.



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The Mississippi

Fact Sheet

The Mississippi is 3779 km long making it the longest river in America.

In 1922 water skiing was invented on the Mississippi river.

The river source is at Lake Itasca in Northern Minnesota in the USA and it flows through 10 states before emptying into the Gulf of Mexico .

The Lake Pontchartrain Causeway is the second longest road bridge in the world and crosses the river in New Orleans. It is 24 miles long!

Did you know?

The name Mississippi comes from the Anishinabe people who called the river 'Messipi' which means Big River or Father of the Waters.

Minneapolis lies on both banks of the Mississippi.



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The Yangtze (Cháng Jiāng)

Fact Sheet

The Yangtze is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world.

It flows for 6,418 km from glaciers on the Tibetan Plateau to the East China Sea at Shanghai.

The Yangtze is heavily polluted by local industry.

The River Dolphin that used to live in the river is now extinct and the river is home to three endangered species: the Chinese Alligator, Chinese Paddlefish and the River Pig (porpoise).

Did you know?

The river is home to the Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest power station.



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The Murray River

Fact Sheet

Dams were built to assist with irrigating the land to help crops grow but this has drawn water away from ecosystems that need it.

The source of the river is high in the Australian Alps. The river flows into the Indian Ocean.

There are many animals in the Murray River that can only be found in Australian waters including Golden Perch, Murray Cod and the Platypus.

Did you know?

The Aborigines believed the river was created by the great ancestor Ngurunde as he chased Pondi (The Murray Cod) through the landscape.

The Murray is 2,575 km long.



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The Volga

Fact Sheet

The Volga is the longest river in Europe, measuring 3,692 km.

The source of the river is in the Valdai Hills in Russia and its mouth is at the Caspian Sea.

The river valley is very fertile and rich in minerals, making it an ideal environment for growing wheat.

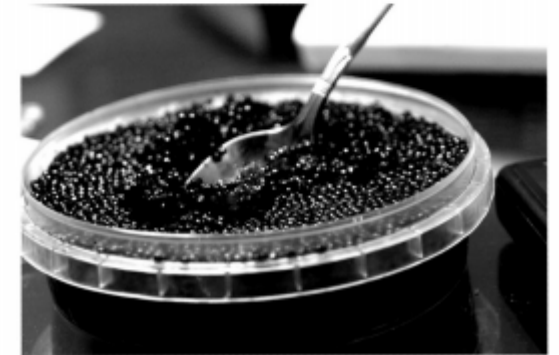
The pollution caused by the many industrial areas the river runs through is of great environmental concern.

The river is mostly used for transport and shipping goods. It is also used for supplying electricity to the surrounding towns and cities.

Did you know?

The Volga was widened in places for navigation purposes.

The Volga is a source of Caviar, a delicacy made from the eggs of the Sturgeon fish.



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Lesson 3: To write an explanation text about how a volcano erupts.

- ▶ Follow this link to find out all the information you need about volcanoes and how they erupt.

[Click here for information](#)

Look at this checklist and try and tick off all of these features in your Explanation text.

**Y6 Example Information Text
Explanation: Genre Features Checklist**

Did I include...	✓ Child	✓ Friend	✓ Teacher
Structure and Language			
a question as a title?			
an introduction?			
detailed information about the topic?			
causal conjunctions and adverbials?			
time conjunctions and adverbials to show the order of events?			
technical language for the topic?			
diagrams or illustrations (with captions)?			
organisational and presentational devices to structure my text?			
a summary to end my text?			

How Volcanoes Erupt

Volcanoes are like openings on the Earth's surface. All volcanoes can eject lava, rocks, gas or ash, which can cover the surrounding land. When this happens, it is called a volcanic eruption.

There are five main parts of a volcano: the magma chamber, the main vent, the crater, the cone and sometimes there are some smaller vents. The magma chamber is a large space where magma is stored. It is connected to the surface by the main vent and smaller vents. The crater is located above the magma chamber and the outside of the volcano is referred to as the cone.

Just before an eruption, the magma chamber is filled with molten rock from the mantle. After a short period of time, the pressure increases and, as a result, the magma rises through the vent towards the crater. Magma contains bubbles of gas, which grow larger and larger as the pressure increases. This leads to the volcano erupting magma on to the surface of the earth. As the gas bubbles in the magma escape into the atmosphere, the hot molten rock changes to lava. There are two main types of eruptions: explosive eruptions and effusive eruptions. An explosive eruption is when the volcanic material is ejected from the crater violently and dramatically. By contrast, in an effusive eruption, the lava gradually oozes out of the crater. The type of eruption is determined by the amount of gas and the mineral content in the magma. All volcanic eruptions cause significant changes, both positive and negative, to the surrounding land.

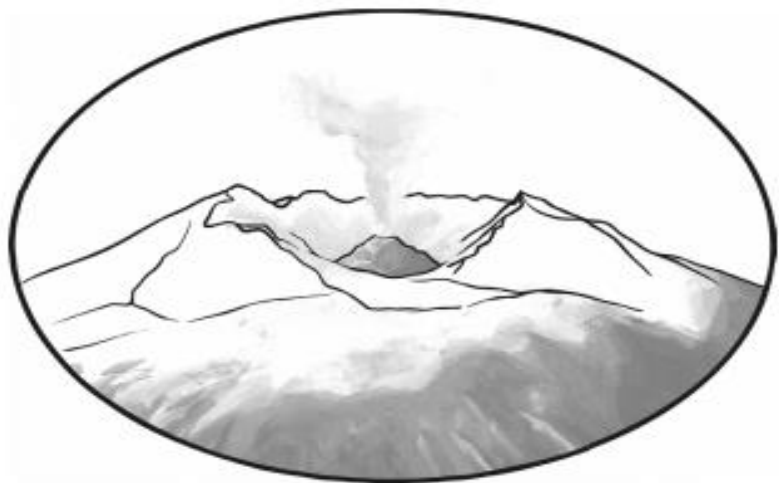
As the lava cools, it solidifies and becomes a type of igneous rock, such as basalt and granite. Volcanic eruptions are part of a continual process called the rock cycle. Eruptions occur daily around the world and new rock is constantly being formed through this process.

Here is an example text. Magpie ideas that you like, but use this as a guide not just something to copy.

Lesson 4

- ▶ LO: Complete reading comprehension

Volcanoes of the World



Mount Hood

Mount Hood can be located in the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon, USA. It is found in the Cascade mountain range and is a dormant volcano which had its last significant eruption in 1865. Mount Hood has a cone shape because it is a stratovolcano made up of hardened layers of ash and lava. Its height isn't that great compared to other volcanoes – the highest on earth is well over 6000 m whereas Hood is 3426 m.

During the warmer months, tourists come here to hike, bike, climb, camp and fish. During the colder winter months it becomes a skiing haven.

Mount St Helens

Mount St Helens is an active volcano which is located in the Cascade Mountain Range, Washington, USA. This mountain range contains many dormant and active volcanoes because it is part of the Pacific Ring Of Fire. The base of Mount St Helens is 6 miles wide. A tragic eruption took place here on May 18th 1980, where 57 people were killed, or declared missing, and many roads and homes were destroyed. The eruption was so powerful that it caused an avalanche resulting in the top 400 m of the volcano disappearing. Since then, the volcano was actually erupting from September 2004 to January 2008, creating a second lava dome.

Today the volcano is closely monitored by geologists who can predict whether another eruption may occur in the near future.

Mount Kilauea

This is a shield volcano which can be found in Hawaii. It is one of the largest active volcanoes in the world and has erupted over 60 times. It is 1247 m above sea level and the summit is made up of a lava lake which is believed to be the home of the Hawaiian volcano goddess, Pele.

Mount Kilauea has been erupting continuously since 1983! Most of the lava enters the sea but has been known to flow in other directions, destroying many homes.

Popocatepetl

This volcano is nicknamed 'El Popo'. After 50 years of being a dormant volcano, it burst back to life in 1994.

In April 2012, rock fragments, ash and water vapour were thrown up high in the air creating an ash cloud. This cloud was launched 2 km into the sky and caused huge transportation problems. A similar situation occurred again in both 2013 and 2014.

Popocatepetl is found in Mexico and is 5426 m tall. The name means 'Smoking Mountain' in Aztec.

Mount Vesuvius

Located near Naples, Italy, this volcano has a very famous history. It is 30 miles wide at its base and is estimated to be about 17,000 years old. In the last 2000 years it has erupted a total of 50 times, with the last eruption taking place in 1944 during World War 2. It has two cones which are 3 miles apart and is known as a stratovolcano because of its cone like shape.

The most famous eruption took place in 79AD, when Vesuvius erupted for an entire day, killing thousands of people and burying the nearby city of Pompeii. Archaeologists returned to Pompeii to discover that bodies and other items had been well preserved by the hardened ash.

Visitors can climb the volcano to almost reach the summit where they can see ash being released from the crater.

Krakatoa

Krakatoa sits on the Ring of Fire and is located in Indonesia. The 1883 eruption generated the loudest ever sound in history and could even be heard in Australia (nearly 2000 miles away). Thousands of people died and entire villages were decimated mostly due to the tsunami which followed the powerful explosion.

Mount Fuji

This is the highest mountain in Japan, standing tall at 3776 m, and is also an active stratovolcano. It last erupted in 1707 and many people believe it to be a very sacred place. This volcano is actually three volcanoes piled one on top of the other with Fuji being the very top layer. Mount Fuji is very popular for climbers in July and August who trek up the mountain to witness the spectacular sunrise.

Answer these questions in your home learning booklet.

Volcanoes of the World Comprehension Questions

1. How many metres above sea level is Mount Kilauea?
2. What does Popocatépetl mean in Aztec?
3. Name two volcanoes which can be found in the Cascade Mountain Range.
4. Which record was made during the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883?
5. What kind of a volcano is Mount Vesuvius?
6. Compare Mount Hood and Mount Fuji.

Challenge Questions

1. Which of these volcanoes is the tallest?
(Tip: you will need to do some of your own research to answer this question)
2. Find out more about the Ring of Fire and write down what you have discovered below.