# GEOGRAPHY

## **River** Action

It is not necessary to carry out all the activities contained in this unit.

Please see *Teachers' notes* for explanations, additional activities, and tips and suggestions.

Theme	River Action							
Level	A1 – B1							
Language focus	Key vocabulary, word identification, grammar, use of student's own language.							
Learning focus	Using Geography textbooks and accessing curriculum content and learning activities.							
Activity types	Matching, word identification, structuring sentences and text, cloze, multiple choice, reading comprehension, categorising vocabulary, recording learning, developing a learning resource.							
Acknowledgement	Extracts from <i>The Human Planet</i> . Patrick E.F. O' Dwyer. Gill & Macmillan.							
	We gratefully acknowledge Gill & Macmillan for the right to reproduce text in some of these activities.							
Learning Record	A copy of the Learning Record should be distributed to each student.							
	Students should:							
	1. Write the subject and topic on the record.							
	<ol><li>Tick off/date the different statements as they complete activities.</li></ol>							
	<ol><li>Keep the record in their files along with the work produced for this unit.</li></ol>							
	<ol> <li>Use this material to support mainstream subject learning.</li> </ol>							
Learning Record	<ul> <li>student.</li> <li>Students should: <ol> <li>Write the subject and topic on the record.</li> <li>Tick off/date the different statements as they complete activities.</li> <li>Keep the record in their files along with the work produced for this unit.</li> <li>Use this material to support mainstream subject</li> </ol> </li> </ul>							

## Making the best use of these units

- At the beginning of the class, make sure that students understand what they are doing and why. 'We are doing the exercise on page (12) to help you to remember key words / to help your writing skills / to help with grammar' etc.
- You can create your **personal teaching resource** by printing these units in full and filing them by subject in a large ring binder.
- Encourage students to:
  - Bring the relevant subject textbooks to language support class. It does not matter if they have different textbooks as the activities in these units refer to vocabulary and other items that will be found in all subject textbooks. These units are based on curriculum materials.
  - Take some **responsibility for their own learning** programmes by:



Developing a **personal dictionary** for different subjects, topics, and other categories of language, on an ongoing basis. This prompt is a reminder.



Recording what they have learnt on the *Learning Record,* which should be distributed at the start of each unit.



Keeping their own **files** with good examples of the work produced in language support for different subjects and topics. This file will be an invaluable **learning resource** in supporting mainstream

learning.

• Don't forget that many of the activities in these units are suitable as **homework** tasks, for **self-study**, or for use in the **subject classroom** with the agreement of the subject teacher.



Indicates that answers may be found at the end of the unit.

#### Keywords

The list of keywords for this unit is as follows:

Nouns

abrasion action alluvium atlas bank basin bed bend chalk channel characteristics confluence consequences course dam delta deposit deposition downslope downstream erosion estuary fish flood flood-plain gorge grid hardness human activity interlocking spurs lake levees load material mouth ox-bow lakes

pool process reference reservoir rock river saltation sea shape sides solution source speed spurs stage stream suspension torrents traction tributary/tributaries valley volume water waterfall watershed

#### Verbs

to carry to collapse to cross to dissolve to erode to examine to flood to meander to rise to trace to transport to undercut

#### Adjectives

downstream fast-flowing hard highland important interlocking lowland mature old shaped soft steep swollen upper upstream wide whole young youthful zigzag

#### Adverbs quickly

Other side to side

NAME:

## Vocabulary file 1

This activity may be done in language support class or in the mainstream subject classroom.

Word	Meaning	Word in my language
abrasion		
bank		
characteristics		
deposit		
estuary		
human activity		

Get your teacher to check this and then file it in your resource folder so you can use it in the future.

NAME:

## Vocabulary file 2

This activity may be done in language support class or in the mainstream subject classroom.

Word	Meaning	Word in my language
lake		
mouth		
ox-bow lake		
to carry		
to meander		
to rise		

Get your teacher to check this and then file it in your resource folder so you can use it in the future.

NAME:

## Vocabulary file 3

This activity may be done in language support class or in the mainstream subject classroom.

Word	Meaning	Word in my language
to trace		
to transport		
suspension		
tributary		
downstream		
upstream		

Get your teacher to check this and then file it in your resource folder so you can use it in the future.

DATE:

GEOGRAPHY: River Action

Level: all Type of activity: whole class **Focus:** vocabulary, spelling, dictionary, writing **Suggested time:** 10 minutes

## Activating students' existing knowledge

Use a spidergram to activate students' ideas and knowledge on the key points in this chapter. See **Teachers' Notes** for suggestions.

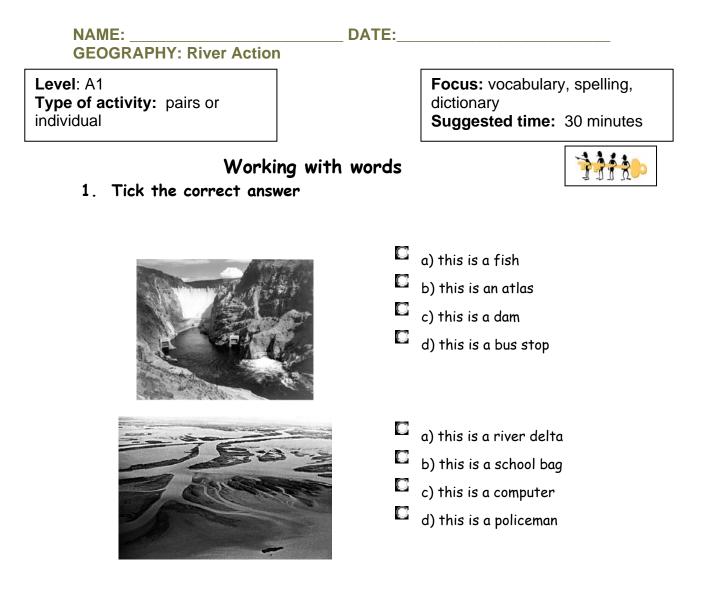
Possible key terms for the spidergram:

rivers to meander

- Invite students to provide key words in their own languages.
- Encourage dictionary use.
- Encourage students to organise their vocabulary into relevant categories (e.g. meaning, nouns, keywords, verbs etc.).



Students should record vocabulary and terms from the spidergram in their personal dictionaries.



2. Find these words in your textbook.

Write your own explanation for these words. Then write the word in your own language. Use your dictionary if necessary.

Word	Page in textbook	Explanation	In my language
atlas			
channel			
lake			
rock			

Check that these key words are in your personal dictionary.

DATE:

A1

Level: A1 Type of activity: pairs or individual **Focus:** vocabulary, basic sentence structure **Suggested time:** 20 minutes

## Picture Sentences

#### 1. Tick the correct answer

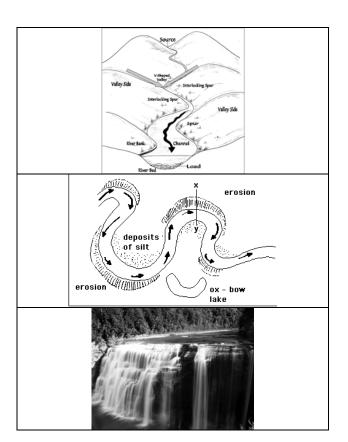
- a) This is a cave.
- b) This is an interlocking spur.
- c) This is a forest.
- a) This is a school bus.
- b) This is an ox-bow lake.
- c) This is a row of houses.
- a) This is a parking lot.
- b) This is a waterfall.
- c) This is a lawn.

2. Put these words in the correct order to form sentences.

the Liffey Dublin river in is

river ground rises a in high

rivers large materials transport



NAME: GEOGRAPHY: Rive	r Action	DATE:	
Level: A1/A2 Type of activity: pa	airs or individual		<b>Focus</b> : word identification, vocabulary <b>Suggested time</b> : 30 minutes
	Odd C	)ne Out	
1. Circle the word each line. <i>Example: apple</i>		· ~	n the other words in
river	erosion	house	valley
book	deposit	flows	meander
channel	plain	dog	streams
river	mature	bend	bottle

2. Find these words in your textbook. Then put them in short sentences in your own words. Use a dictionary if necessary.

downstree	Im
lowland	
steep	
swollen	
mature _	

Check that these key words are in your personal dictionary.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE:\_\_

#### **GEOGRAPHY:** River Action

Level: A2 / B1 Type of activity: individual Focus: key vocabulary Suggested time: 20 minutes

## Geography Keywords

1. Fill in the missing letters of the keywords listed below.

On the line beside each word, write whether the word is a noun, an adjective or a verb.

s_rea_	
r_v_r	
l_ke_	

v\_l\_ey

2. Write as many words as possible related to **rivers**. You have 3 minutes!

GEOGRAPHY: Ri	ver A	ction			_										
Level: A1 / A2 Type of activity: pairs or individual									pro	cus: k nunci ggest	ation	, spel	ling	nutes	
	U	Insc	ram	Ы	e tł	ne l	ette	ers							
1. A river begins at	its							5	UOC	RE				n word	d
Ans	swer											s you Iswer	write '.	ine	
2. A river enters the	e sea	at th	nis po	oint				ET	<b>TSUR</b>	RAY		s youi orrec	r <u>spel</u> t?	ling	
Ans	swer											an yo Ne wo		nounce	<u>e</u>
3. A river flows quic	kly d	own s	teep					S	OPLE	S		•		v what eans?	t
Ans	swer														
4. A river has differ									SAT	GES	wo pe	ord in erson	n youi	t this	
Answ	er _		حماء				cret		da						
		•	501	le 	The	Se	crei	<u> </u>	ae	1	1	1	1	l	
English				D	Ε	F	I	Ν	M	0	S	Т	υ		
Code	=	B	X   `	Y	F	G	Q	R	0	L	Ε	A	W		
example	(co	de) I	EAN	VУF	FRA	= 5	STUE	DEN.	Т (Е	inglis	sh)			120	

DATE:

## **BQXFB** =

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\_\_\_\_ DATE:\_\_

Level: A2 / B1 Type of activity: pairs or individual **Focus:** reading comprehension, extracting meaning from text, vocabulary **Suggested time:** 30 minutes

#### Completing sentences



1. Fill in the blanks in these sentences. Use words from the Word Box below.

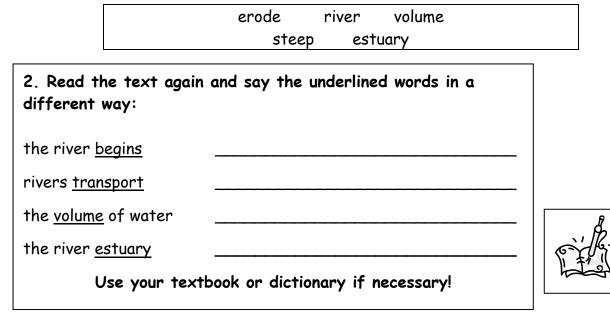
A \_\_\_\_\_ rises (begins) at its source. It flows down slope (its course) and enters a river or sea at its mouth (\_\_\_\_\_). Rivers flow quickly down

\_\_\_\_\_ slopes. They erode the land and transport (carry away) eroded material from highland to lowland areas.

How quickly they erode the land depends on:

- The hardness of rock soft rock erodes faster than hard rock (soft chalk is used to mark hard blackboards)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (amount) of water rivers with large volumes of water, such as rivers in flood, erode faster than those with less water
- The speed of river water fast-flowing rivers \_\_\_\_\_ more powerfully than slower-flowing rivers.

Word Box



DATE:

#### **GEOGRAPHY:** River Action

NAME:

Level: A2 / B1 Type of activity: individual **Focus:** key vocabulary, topic information, reading comprehension, multiple choice **Suggested time:** 30 minutes

**j**jż

Multiple choice Read the text below and choose the best answers.

The mature stage of a river

a)

Yes

A river flows slower in its mature stage than in its youthful stage and faster than in its old stage. It has far more water (volume), as many smaller streams, called tributaries, will have joined it since its source. In this stage a river erodes laterally (sideways).

It swings from side to side and is said to meander. As it does, it creates bends.

At each bend the river erodes the bank on its outside. This bank is then undercut and collapses into the river where its material (load) is carried (transported) downstream.

1. How does	a river flow in its ma	ature st	age?	
a)	slower		b)	faster
c)	very fast		d)	quicker
2. What are	the smaller streams	called?		
a)	little rivers		b)	lakes
c)	tributaries		d)	rivers
3. What hap	pens to a river at th	is stage	?	
a)	it stops		b)	it erodes
c)	it flows faster		d)	it flows
4. When the	e river swings, is it m	eanderi	ng?	
a)	Yes	b)	No	
5. Does the	river erode at each	bend?		



Read the text again and note the main features of a **mature river**:

b)

No

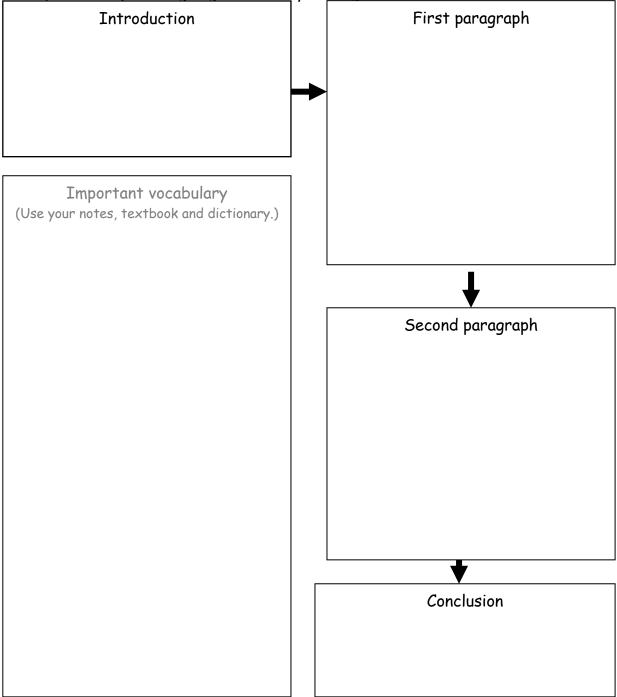
DATE:

Level: A2 / B1 Type of activity: pairs / small groups

Focus: vocabulary, structure, planning and creating text Suggested time: 40 minutes

You are going to write a piece of text on the topic 'The importance of rivers'. Use your keyword list and textbook to help you.

First plan what you are going to write by making notes on this chart:



NAME: GEOGRAPHY: River Action	DATE:	
GEOGRAPHY: River Action		
Use your plan and write your text.		
Title		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		<u></u>
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		······
	·········	
When your teacher has checked this, file it in your folder so you can use it in the future.		Have you ticked this activity on your
you can use it in the juiule.		Learning Record?

NAME: \_

DATE:

#### **GEOGRAPHY:** River Action

Level: all Type of activity: individual Focus: working with adjectives Suggested time: 30 minutes



Grammar points

Adjectives: We use adjectives to tell us more about nouns. For example: a **fast** car a **hot** day a **long** river

Many different adjectives are used to describe the action of rivers.

1. Fill in the **opposites** in this table of adjectives. Use your textbook or dictionary to help you.

fast	slow	
downstream		
hard		
	highland	
	mature	
soft		
	lower	
wide		

When we compare **two things** we use a **comparative adjective**: For example: John's car is **faster** than mine. Today is **hotter** than yesterday. The River Shannon is **longer** than the River Liffey.

2. Write the comparative adjectives:

fast	faster
hard	
soft	
wide	
slow	
low	

3. Write short sentences about a river using these adjectives:

mature \_\_\_\_\_

faster \_\_\_\_\_

wide \_\_\_\_\_

#### Levels A1 and A2

NAME:

## Alphaboxes

Using your textbook, find <u>one</u> word beginning with each of the letters of the alphabet. Write the word in the relevant box. You could also write the word in your own language.

jkIImage: Second secon	Joan onn rangaago	•		
ghijkIjkImnopqrstu	۵	b	c	
g       n       i       understand all these words?         j       k       i       i       i         m       n       o       Get your teacher to check this, ther file it in your folder so you can use it in the future.         p       q       r       folder so you can use it in the future.         s       t       u       i	d	e	f	
mnomnopqrstu	9	h	i	understand all
mnofile it in your folder so you can use it in the future.pqrstu	j	k	1	teacher to
p         q         r           s         t         u	m	n	0	file it in your folder so you can use it in the
	p	q	r	
v w xyz	S	+	u	
	V	W	xyz	

DATE:

**GEOGRAPHY: River Action** 

NAME:

### Word search

Find the words in the box below. When you have found all the words, write each word in your own language.

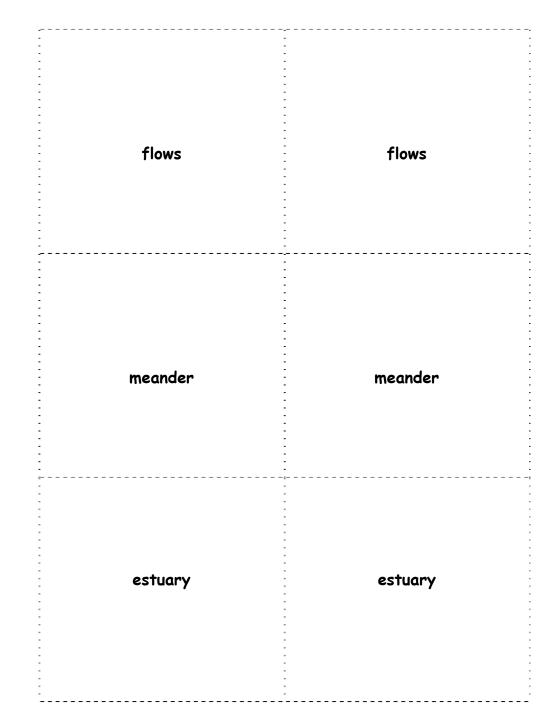
0	х	D	v	м	У	G	Ρ	L	А	I	Ν						R	Ρ	0	0	L	С						
В					в	0	в	0	в	V	Ρ							Ρ	Е	Ρ	υ							
L					L	W	С	С	С	G	J	Ι							м	У								
W					υ	v	Ρ	w	×	0	У	Q			Α	Q			м	С								
н					W	Ζ	Ν	Q	D	Е	Ν	L			Ι	D			D	F								
L	G	С	Ν	v	Ν	н	1	Ρ	н	Q	Α	Ν	S	Е	F	S	Ι	D	Е	S	х	Ν	V					
Ν	I	Е	F	С	н	А	Ν	Ν	Е	L	н	G	S	Т	R	Е	А	Μ	S	т	Е	Е	Ρ	У	<b>1</b>			
Q	Μ	Х	<b>1</b>	F	D	Х	F	L	0	0	D	Ι	Ν	G	Ζ	в	Т	Α	Т	G	W	R	Ν	к	F			
С	V	×	Q	Ν	С	0	Ν	Т	0	υ	R	S	Α	С	Ν	Q	Е	S	т	υ	Α	R	У	0	Ι			
в	Α	Α	F	D	Ρ	F	F	С	υ	S	Ρ	υ	R	S	D	0	W	Ν	S	L	0	Ρ	Е	<b>1</b>	Α			
L	С	S	Т	А	G	Е	S	W	<b>1</b>	Е	1	F	Е	Α	т	υ	R	Е	S	1	Ν	Е	R	в				
х	0	F	х	н	Ρ	V	н	Т	н	С	х	Q	×	R	D	Е	Ρ	0	S	Ι	т	S	F	S				
D	G	н	W	R	G	R	М	Ζ	X	к	Ι	Х	Q	S	Α	G	V	В	R	Α	к	Α	W	G				
S	Q	v	в	F	0	V	Α	L	L	Е	У	Q	0	×	G	Ν	У	Ι	к	в	G	0	V	F	Е			
L	0	<b>1</b>	L	0	0	V	Ζ	М	т	R	Ι	В	υ	Т	Α	R	Ι	Е	S	S	н	Α	Ρ	Е	D	У		
R	0	С	к	Е	R	0	S	I	0	Ν	Ρ	F	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	V	н	Q	<b>1</b>	G	к	в	D	G	<b>1</b>	Х	В	L	
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			Ι	L	С	в	R		Ζ	v	F	Ζ	Е		х	D	н	L	Α		L	Ι	Μ	Ν	н			
				Ι	к	С				W	Е	т				Х	0	Q				Ν	V	<b>1</b>				

CHANNEL	PLAIN	TRIBUTARIES
CONTOURS	POOL	VALLEY
DEPOSITS	RIVER	SHAPED
DOWNSLOPE	ROCK	SIDES
EROSION	STAGE	SPURS
ESTUARY	STEEP	
FEATURES	STREAM	
FLOODING		

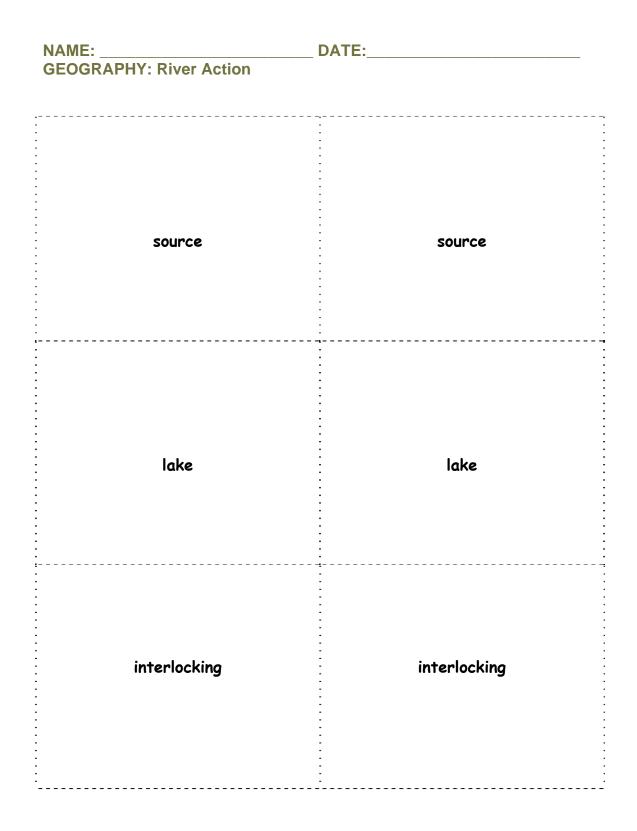
## Play Snap

 $\boldsymbol{\times}$ 

Make Snap cards with 2 sets of the same keywords. See *Notes for teachers* for ideas about how to use the cards.



DATE:
reservoir
deposit
bend
_



## Answer key

#### Working with words, page 8 1. c, a

#### Picture Sentences, page 9

1. b,b,b

NAME:

The river Liffey is in Dublin. A river rises in high ground. Large rivers transport materials.

#### Odd one out, page 10

House, book, dog, bottle

#### Geography Keywords, page 11

Stream, noun, river, noun, lake, noun, valley, noun

#### Unscramble the letters, page 12

Source, estuary, slopes, stages Secret Code: river

#### Completing sentences, page 13

1. A **river** rises (begins) at its source. It flows down slope (its course) and enters a river or sea at its mouth (**estuary**). Rivers flow quickly down **steep** slopes. They erode the land and transport (carry away) eroded material from highland to lowland areas.

How quickly they erode the land depends on:

- The hardness of rock soft rock erodes faster than hard rock (soft chalk is used to mark hard blackboards)
- The **volume** (amount) of water rivers with large volumes of water, such as rivers in flood, erode faster than those with less water
- The speed of river water fast-flowing rivers **erode** more powerfully than slower-flowing rivers.
- 2. The river rises.

Rivers carry away The amount of water The river mouth

Multiple Choice, page 14 1a,2c,3b,4a,5a.

**Grammar points, page 17** Opposites

fast	slow
downstream	upstream
hard	soft
lowland	highland
youthful / young	mature
soft	hard
higher	lower
wide	narrow

#### Comparative adjectives

fast	faster
hard	harder
soft	softer
wide	wider
slow	slower
low	lower

#### Word Search, page 19

VV C	n.a	Je		n,	Dage	e I	7																					
0	Х	D	۷	М	y	G	۴	F	A	Ŧ	н						R	۴	θ	₽	F	С						
В					В	0	В	0	В	V	Ρ							Ρ	Е	Ρ	U							
L					L	W	С	С	С	G	J	I							Μ	У								
W					U	۷	Ρ	W	Х	0	У	Q			А	Q			Μ	С								
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L	G	С	Ν	۷	Ν	н	J	Ρ	Н	Q	Α	Ν	S	Е	F	s	Ŧ	Ð	Ð	s	Х	Ν	۷					
Ν	I	Е	F	e	н	A	4	Н	Ð	F	н	G	s	Ŧ	R	Ð	A	₩	s	Ŧ	Ð	Ð	۴	У	J			
Q	М	Х	<b>1</b>	F	D	Х	F	F	θ	θ	Ð	Ŧ	Н	6	Ζ	В	Т	A	Т	G	W	R	Ν	Κ	F			
С	V	Х	Q	Ν	С	0	Ν	Т	0	U	R	S	A	С	Ν	Q	Ð	s	Ŧ	¥	A	R	¥	0	I			
В	А	A	F	D	Ρ	F	F	С	U	s	۴	¥	R	s	₽	θ	₩	Н	÷	Ł	θ	۴	Ð	J	A			
L	С	s	Ŧ	A	6	Ð	s	W	$\mathbf{J}$	Е	J	F	Ð	A	Ŧ	¥	R	Ð	÷	J	Ν	Е	R	В				
Х	0	F	Х	Н	Ρ	۷	Н	Т	Н	С	Х	Q	Х	R	Ð	Ð	۴	θ	s	Ŧ	Ŧ	s	F	S				
D	G	Н	W	R	G	R	М	Ζ	Х	Κ	I	Х	Q	S	А	G	V	В	R	А	Κ	А	W	G				
S	Q	۷	В	F	0	¥	A	F	F	£	¥	Q	0	Х	G	Ν	у	I	Κ	В	G	0	۷	F	Е			
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R	θ	e	ĸ	Ð	R	θ	s	Ŧ	θ	Η	Ρ	F	J	J	۷	Н	Q	$\mathbf{J}$	G	Κ	В	D	G	<b>1</b>	Х	В	L	
Ρ	G	F	Ζ	L	Q	S	Κ	М	В	U	Q	I	0	Q	R	Ŧ	¥	Ð	R	В	T	Ν	Q	н	Н	Κ	J	Ζ
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				I	Κ	С				W	Е	T				Х	0	Q				Ν	۷	<b>1</b>				