

Our School Values– Geography	
Love	learning about, exploring and caring for the world that we live in.
Courage	visiting new places and challenging others' viewpoints.
Unity	working in groups to research and find answers to our own investigations.
Inspiration	encouraging others to look after our world.



Year 5

Geography

Rivers



NC:

name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Knowledge I already know

Location and Place Knowledge– Year 1 UK Topic:

I know that the North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Irish Sea and English Channel surround the UK.

Human and Physical Knowledge– Year 4: Europe Topic:

I know that a lake is either natural or artificial, while a sea occurs naturally. A sea contains only salty water, while a lake can contain either salty or freshwater. I know that the sea affects life in the countries that border it.

Knowledge I will learn

Human and Physical Knowledge:

I know that the River Bourne is a small local river that flows into the English Channel at Bournemouth Beach.

I know that rivers in England, at their mouth, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.

I know that rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys.

I know that fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider.

I know that at the lower course, rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides.

I know that dams are built to hold river water back to prevent flooding or to generate power.

I know that rivers are used for leisure, industry and tourism and that there are positive and negative impacts of activities on the environment.

Weather Knowledge:

I know that flooding can occur when rivers overflow their banks after heavy rainfall, the sea floods the land after heavy winds, volcanic eruptions under the sea cause a tsunami.

Fieldwork Knowledge:

I can take measurements using a range of geographical equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.

Mapping Knowledge:

I can give directions and instructions to 8 cardinal points.

I can align a map with a route and follow a 1:50,000 OS map.

I can use a range of viewpoints up to satellite. I can use models and maps to talk about contours and slope.

I can use a linear scale to measure rivers.

I know how to use 6 figure grid references on OS maps to find a specific place.

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
tributaries	Rivers or streams that flow into a larger river or lake.
confluence	Where two rivers join together to form a single channel. We see this where the River Stour and the River Avon join in Christchurch.
Parts of the river	The source of a river is often in upland areas. In the upper course , the river bed is narrow and rocky. As the land becomes flatter the river moves into its middle course . It becomes wider and deeper. At the lower course , the land is very flat, with gentle, wide valleys– this is near to sea level.
precipitation	Ran, snow, sleet or hail that falls on the ground.
cross section	A view inside of something as if a cut has been made through it.
saturated	Holding as much water as can be absorbed– thoroughly soaked.
flood plain	An area of low-lying land next to a river, formed mainly of river sediments.
recede	Means to go back. When flood water recedes, it goes back into the river/sea
OS Maps	OS maps show contour lines which show whether ground is elevated (above sea level) or depressed (below sea level). The scale on a map is the ratio of the distance on Earth compared to the same distance on a map.
geology	The science of rocks and how they have changed over time.
natural seeps	Where groundwater emerges from underground onto a surface. Seeps are wet areas whereas springs have flowing water.
flushes	Areas where water from underground flows out onto the surface to create an area of saturated ground.
watercourse	The channel that a river flows through.
upstream	The opposite direction from that in which a stream or river flows.

Human and physical. Mapping. I know the journey that a river takes	Weather I know why flooding occurs and some solutions that can be used.	Mapping I can use an OS map to identify features of a river.	Human and Physical I know the features of a local river	Fieldwork I know how to record how fast a river is flowing	Human and Physical I know the different ways that rivers are used.
Diagram of a river's journey	Complete a flooding flow chart	Mapping the River Thames	Fact file about the River Bourne	River Bourne fieldwork trip.	Written debate