

## Year 5 Unit 1 – How do rivers and seas influence where we live?



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National Curriculum Objectives	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge	
Pupils should be taught to: Locational knowledge  Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities  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  Human and physical geography  Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle  Geographical skills and field work  use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied  Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world  Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies	Lesson 1- Prior learning/locational knowledge Revise- Know that the world is made up of 7 continents and 7 seas and what they are Know the UKs place in the world Location of Italy, Egypt, Port Clarence/Stockton-on-Tees, volcanic activity, mountain regions Know the significance of rivers for people- Teesside, Cairo Know the longest rivers on each of the seven continents Lesson2- What is The Water Cycle? Know the water cycle Lesson 3/4- What are the physical characteristics of rivers? Outreach Teesmouth Know that rivers start at the source Know that the source of a river is usually in upland areas Know that rivers are divided into three sections (the upper course, the middle course and the lower course) Know that a river is the path water takes as it flows downhill towards the ocean Know that in the upper course there are high levels of precipitation, steep slopes and little vegetation which makes water flow overland Know that the upper course river bed is narrow and rocky and the water is turbulent and fast-flowing Know that in the upper course the water has enough energy to transport boulders and rocks Know that rivers erode downwards carving the valley floor Know that waterfalls are a feature of the upper course Know that tributaries join together increasing the rivers width as it moves down hill Know that land becomes flatter in the middle course Know that the river becomes wider and deeper and begins to meander in the middle course Know that the shape of the river in the middle course is under constant change when it erodes, transports and deposits soil and other materials Know that the land is very flat, with gentle wide valleys in	To be able to use keys on OS maps to find out about what the place is like To be able to use 4 figure grid references to locate places and physical and human features on an OS map To be able to locate the highest points in the UK	



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	Know that rivers are widest in the lower course	
	Know that many rivers have estuaries and they are	
	characterised by wide, flat land and a wide channel as the	
	river flows out to sea	
	Lesson 5-What are the advantages and disadvantages of	
	living by rivers/seas?	
	Know that lots of animals and people live near rivers and	
	that river can be used for good things like sailing for trade	
	and pleasure and farm land	
	Know that rivers can be dangerous	
	Know that rivers are constantly changing	
	Know that rivers deposit large amount of material at the	
	estuary	
	Know that heavy rainfall or prolonged rainfall will cause the	
	ground to become saturated, surface runoff will increase	
	and tributaries will have a greater volume of water overtime	
	this will cause flooding often in the middle course where	
	land is flat	
	Know that overbank flow is when the water spills over the	
	top of the river bank and floods the flood plain	
	Know that flooding can cause change the landscape	
	temporarily or permanently	
	Know that there are often house on flood plains because	
	historically people wanted to live on the fertile soils for	
	agriculture and close to the river for trade, now it is	
	desirable for cheap housing and people like to live near	
	water	
	Lesson 6- Outcome lessons-How do rivers and seas	
	influence where we live?	
Prior Learning	Key Questions	Future Learning
Different climates of the world- biomes KS1	What is a river?	In future years our children will:
Location of places in the world- non-European (Egypt)	Where are the longest rivers in the world?	UKS2 world trade, fair trade, protected environments
Location of places in the world from European (Egypt)     Location of geographical regions, rivers, mountains,	What is The Water Cycle?	and resources
volcanic	What are the three sections of a river?	Conservation, climate change
Compare and contrasting places using geographical	What are the advantages of living by a river?	World distribution of resources
knowledge of features	What are the disadvantages of living by a river or the sea?	Animal rights
River Tees	21. 2 2 2	- / minut rights
River Nile		
	B. Challes and a	
Vocabulary	Revisited Learning:	



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course, source, precipitation, erosion, transportation, deposition,	
sediments, tributary, infiltrate, saturate	