



## Unit Planner Geography Year: 5 Title: Rivers

<b>Unit Overview</b>	A river is a flowing stream of water that leads to the sea, a lake or another river. The water is usually fresh, and rivers tend to begin as small streams that get larger the further they flow.	
<b>Prior Learning/ Links</b>	year 1 – identifying physical features of the local area year 2 – comparing London to Mombasa and identifying their physical features year 3 – Droylsden detectives – looking at people settling around the river Tame, Rainforests - Amazon year 4 – Llandudno (bodies of water in the UK), states of matter – water cycle, Ancient Egypt – River Nile	
<b>Unit Title:</b>	<b>Substantive Knowledge</b>	<b>Disciplinary Knowledge</b>
<b>Key Questions:</b>  <b>How are rivers formed?</b>  <b>Why are rivers important to settlements?</b>  <b>What is the water cycle?</b>  <b>How is the water cycle linked to rivers?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know a river is a stream of water that flows into the sea.</li> <li>• Children will know famous rivers and where they are:            -The Ganges – India &amp; Bangladesh            -The Yangtze – China            -The Mississippi – Missouri (USA)            -The Yenisei – (Russia)</li> <li>• Children will recognise rivers are an important part of the <i>water cycle</i>: They will be able to describe this.</li> <li>• Children will know most rivers begin in hills and mountains where the land is high. They are fed by melting snow and rain. Small streams in the mountains join together to make rivers. The water follows cracks in the land.</li> <li>• Children will describe parts of a river: an upper, middle and lower course.</li> <li>• The children will know key features of a river: tributary, estuary, delta, floodplain, meander, mouth, water fall, oxbow lake, source.</li> <li>• Children will know rivers are formed through the processes of erosion and deposition – they will explain these in simple terms: Land is worn away by materials in the river hitting the sides of the river so it erodes. Chemicals can also cause erosion (wearing away). When a river slows down some of the materials are dropped (transportation) so that creates new land and changes the shape of the river (deposition).</li> <li>• Children know that rivers can sometimes flood, and that this can cause a negative impact on settlements.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<b>Investigating places:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locations</li> <li>- Physical features</li> <li>- Human features</li> </ul> <p>To explain why settlements have developed over time and the importance rivers have played in this.          To locate key rivers of the world and discuss their importance.</p> <b>Investigating patterns:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical processes</li> <li>- Human processes</li> </ul> <p>To describe the features of rivers and how they are formed over time using correct terminology.          To explain how water and weather can change the landscape of places.          To make predictions about how human activity may impact the land in the future.          To explain where our foods come from and the impact this can have on the environment.</p> <b>Geographical skills and fieldwork</b> <p>To be able to investigate features of a map using 6 figure grid references.          To use OS symbols to identify features on a map and hypothesise why those features may be where they are.          To collect information whilst on field trips to use and analyse for presentations.</p> <b>Communicating Geographically</b> <p>To present in details using maps, diagrams and graphs.</p>



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		To present information to a particular audience, ensuring key geographical vocabulary and facts are used.
<b>Vocabulary</b>	<b>Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources</b>	<b>Key Misconceptions:</b>
<p><b>Substantive:</b> biome climate confluence course current delta deposition erosion estuary lake meander mouth ocean pollution sedimentary source stream tributary water cycle water fall</p> <p><b>Disciplinary:</b> identify explain locate describe symbols mapping</p>	<p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zyt9q6f/revision/4">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zyt9q6f/revision/4</a></p>	<p>Rivers start at the sea. Making links between the water cycle and rivers</p>