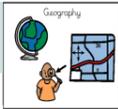


Thinking Geographically

- To begin suggesting questions for an enquiry about river usage.
- Investigate places on a larger scale – comparison of local and global rivers.
- Collect and record evidence unaided.
- Carry out a fieldwork enquiry – prepare questions, ask questions, use sketches, take photos and interrogate findings.
- Identify key topographical features using a range of sources.
- Describe and understand key physical and human geography associated with rivers and coasts.
- Describe and understand the water cycle
- Name and locate UK and global cities and rivers.
- Explore and explain the relationship between rivers and settlement development and land-use and how they have changed over time.
- 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.

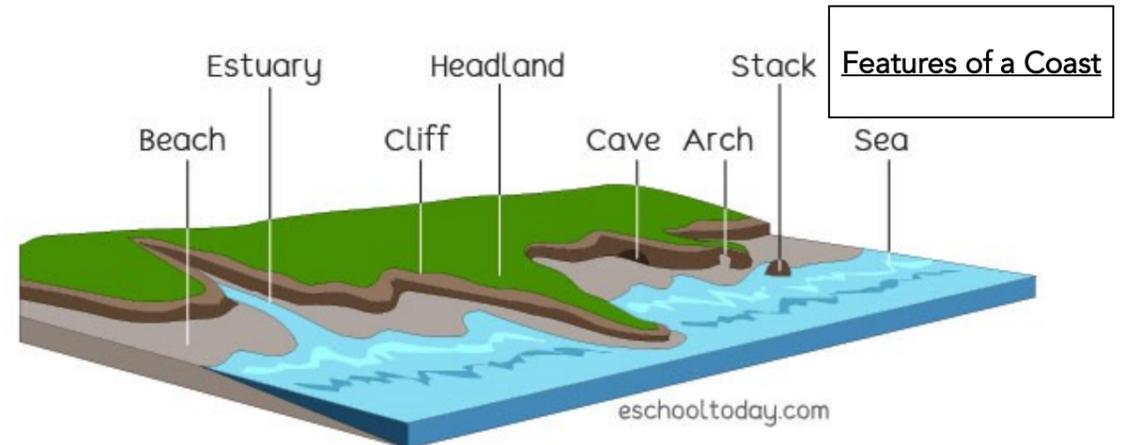
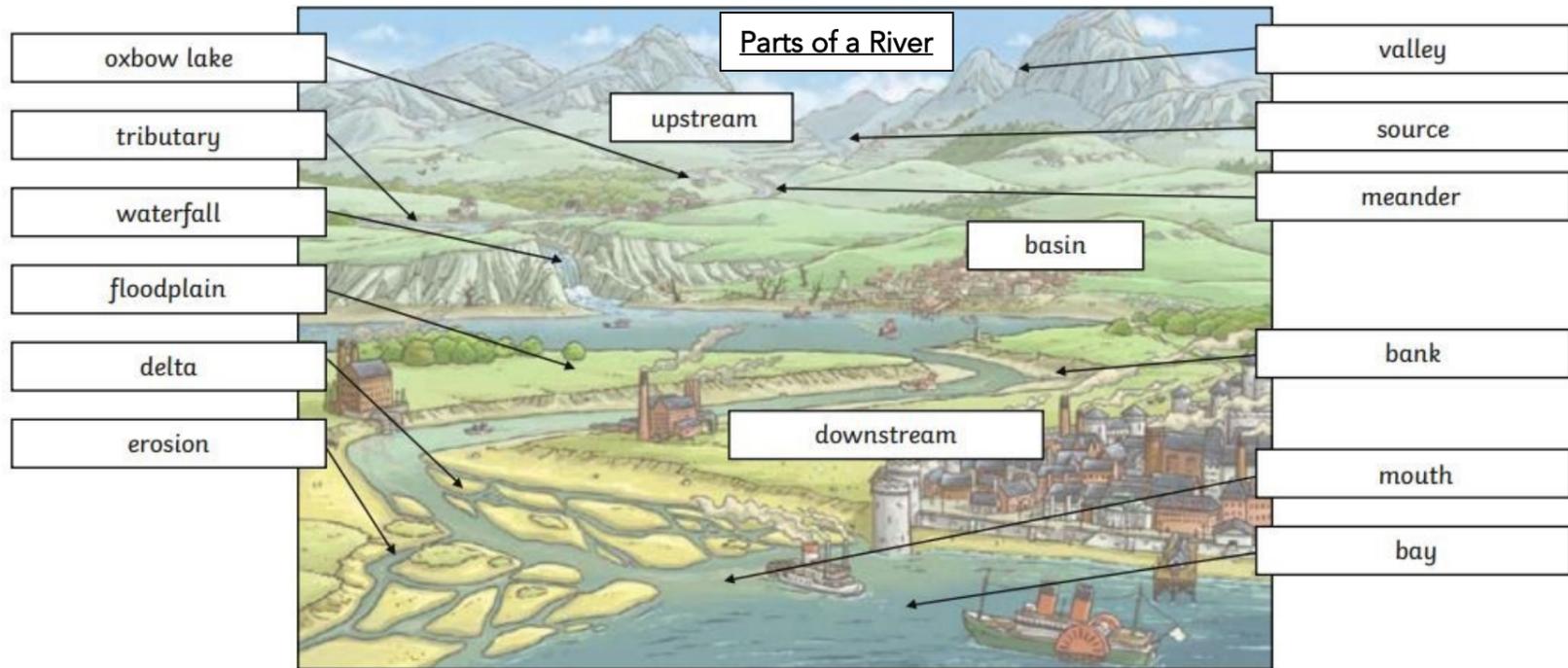
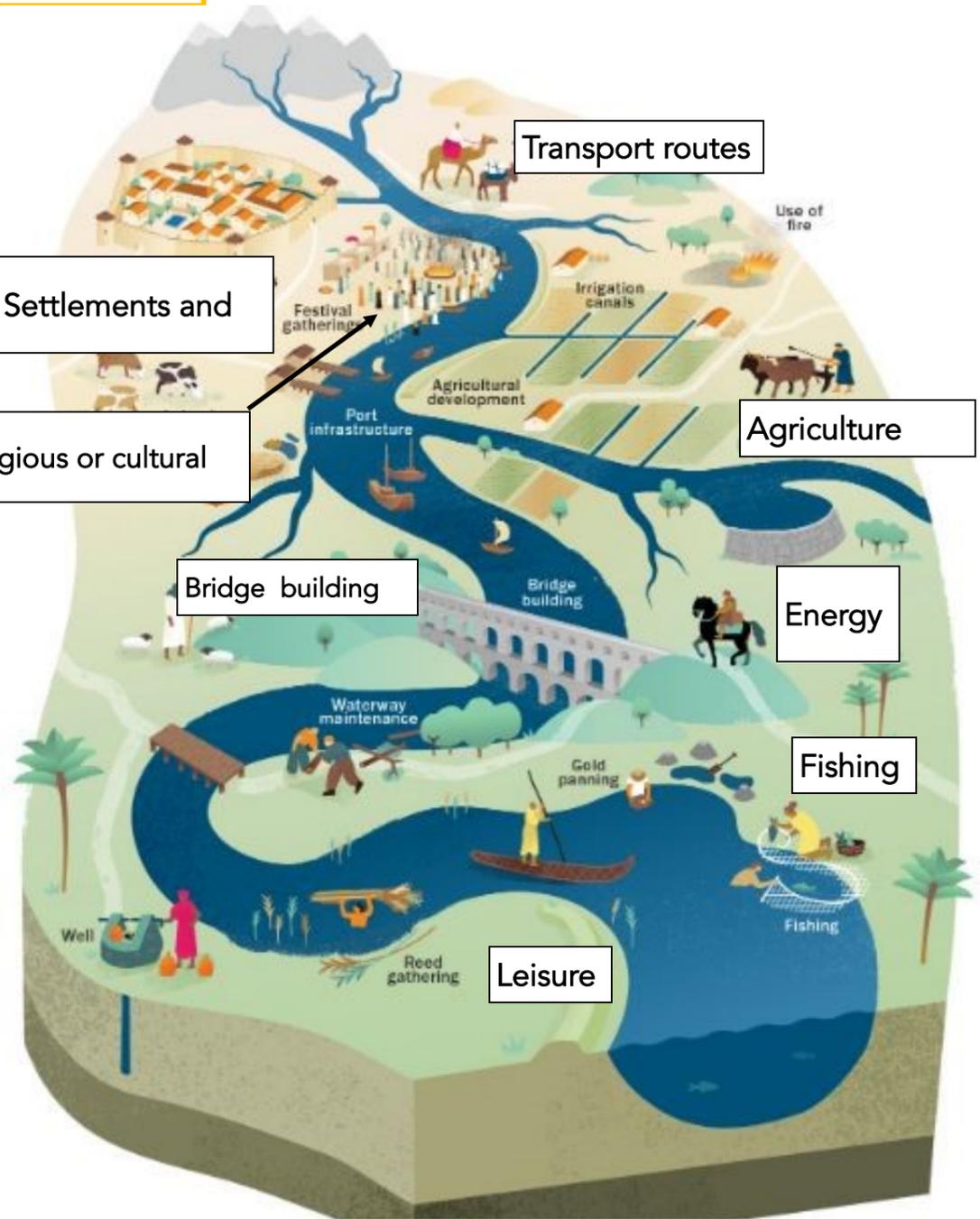
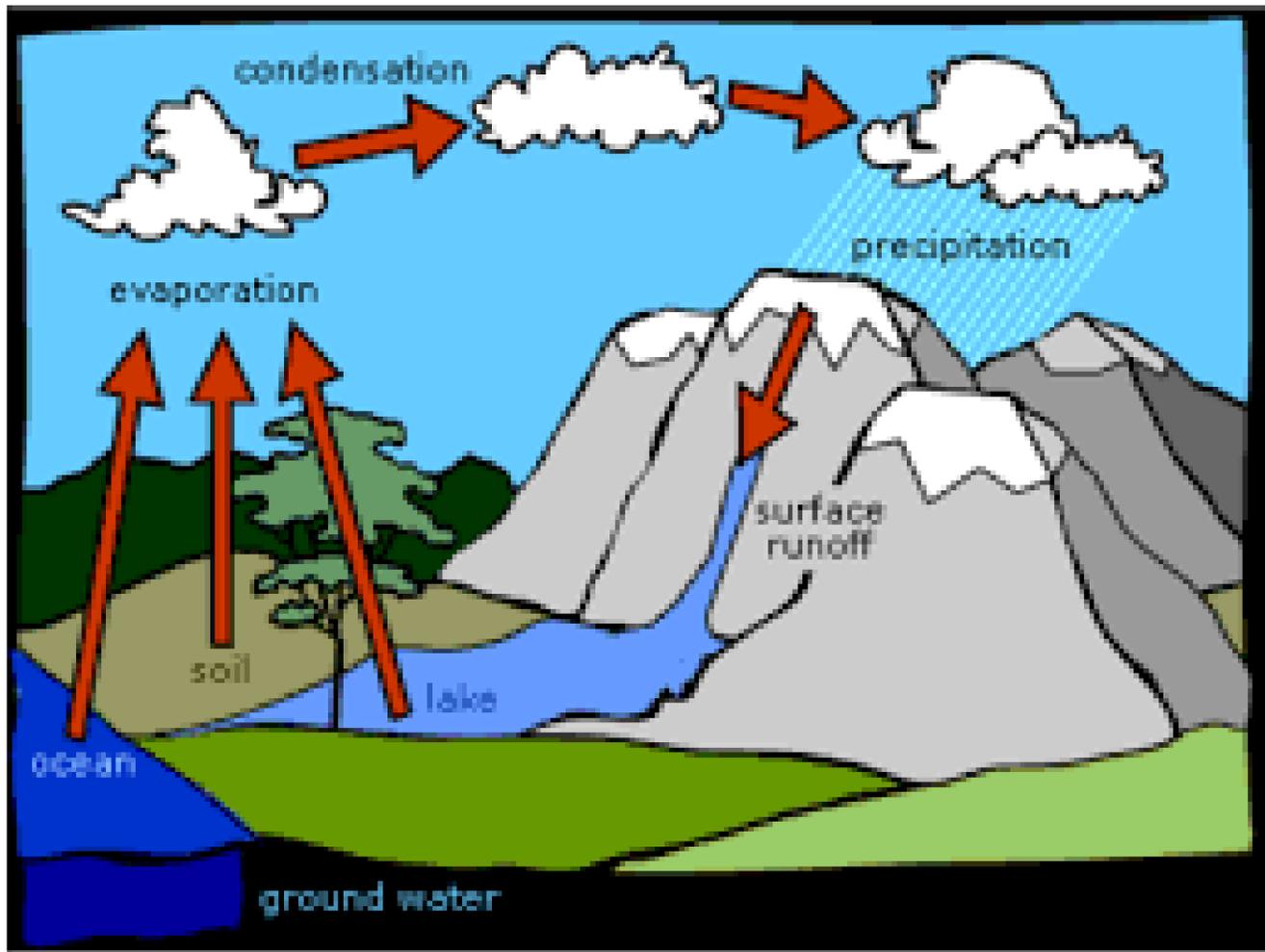
Geography Learning Journey

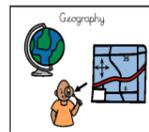
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Likes and dislikes in the environment Care for the natural environment	Similarities and differences between countries Map skills	Explorers Migration	United Kingdom Islands	Pre-historic Britain Tectonic Shang Dynasty	Roman Britain	The Vikings and Anglo Saxons Brazil	NW5– My London France



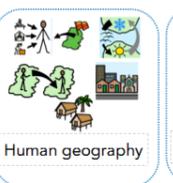
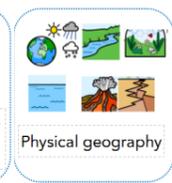
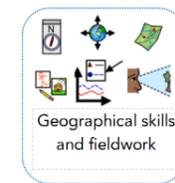
Year 5 — Rivers Knowledge Mat

River Usage

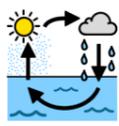
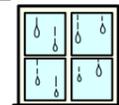
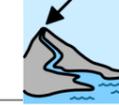
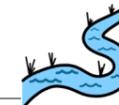




Year 5 — Rivers Knowledge Mat



Geography Vocabulary

water cycle		The water cycle works by using the energy of the Sun to exchange water from oceans and lakes to the atmosphere, and then back into the oceans again.
evaporation		When the Sun shines, it warms water up and turns it into a gas - water vapour.
condensation		The process where water vapour becomes liquid.
precipitation		The water vapour cools down, condenses and turns back into a liquid. It then falls back to Earth as rain,
river features		Parts and processes associated with rivers.
source		The place a river originates (starts).
meander		A river following a winding course.
basin		The area of land around a river from which all water is drained.
tributary		A smaller river or stream flowing into a large river or lake.
mouth		Where a river flows into a larger body of water (often the sea).
river erosion		The wearing away of rock and soil found along the river bed and banks.
floodplain		An area of low-lying ground next to a river.
confluence		A point where two rivers meet.
coast		The part of the land next to or near the sea.

Key Facts

A river is a moving body of water that drains the land.
The River Severn is the longest river in the UK at 354km.
The River Nile is the longest river in the world at 6650km.
The second longest river in Europe, the Danube , passes through four capital cities: Vienna (Austria), Bratislava (Slovakia), Budapest (Hungary), and Belgrade (Serbia).
Most of the capital cities of the world were built on or near rivers. This was because it gave settlers access to freshwater and easy transportation for trade.
Rivers flow from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water. This could be a lake , the sea , an ocean or even another river.
A river flows along a channel , with banks on both sides and a bed at the bottom.
If there is lots of rainfall, or snow or ice melting, rivers sometimes rise over the top of their banks and begin to flow onto the floodplains at either side.
As rivers flow, they erode (or wear away) the land.
Rivers provide habitats , freshwater , leisure , navigation , transport nutrients and hydro-electric power .
Rivers are an important part of the water cycle and responsible for transferring water to oceans.
Human activity is a main cause of pollution in rivers and oceans, and of some increased flooding events.
Flooding and drought can have catastrophic impacts on wildlife and people.
Careful environmental management can reduce flooding and pollution.
The Thames Barrier is an important defence against flooding for London.