

I have already learnt that... (Y1/2/3/4)

- Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours, shops, castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads.
- Landmarks and monuments are features of a city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They help someone to establish or describe a location.
- Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth and can change over time due to weather and other forces. Examples are beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil and valley.
- Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.
- Geographical features can change over time due to erosion or human activity such as house building.
- Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.
- Significant rivers in the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan.
- Significant rivers in the world include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.
- Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.

My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

Art - Sketching the coastline.

English - Write a script for short news clips on coastal erosion affecting people.
Creating a wildlife guide.

Computing - Research skills (researching a major river).

Key Geographical Concepts

- Physical
- Human
- Locational
- Place knowledge
- Geographical skills

Recall and Remember

Can you answer these 5 questions in 5 minutes?

1. Can you name 10 significant rivers and the continents they run through?
2. Can you explain the water cycle to a friend using the 4 key words?
3. Can you explain the process of erosion and deposition?
4. Can you explain the journey of a river from source to mouth?

Subject Knowledge Organiser

Geography - Year 5

River Wide, Ocean Deep - Locational Knowledge and Human and physical geography

What I will have learnt by the end of this unit and Key Stage (Y5/6)

- Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice and the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice.
- The topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling water and potential soil erosion.
- Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. Tourism can change a place or landscape over time.

I will

- Understand the nature of a river: that it flows down a slope or gradient to the sea and that it has the power to erode and shape the landscape over time.
- Learn geographical vocabulary associated with rivers and their features.
- Understand the nature of a river and how it changes on its journey from source to sea.
- Understand and describe key aspects of physical geography including: rivers, and the water cycle.
- Learn the names of a least 10 major world rivers and the continents they flow through and to begin to know some facts about major world rivers.
- Understand what happens as a river reaches the coast, including: estuaries, deltas, mudflats and salt marshes.
- Know why estuaries are so important for wildlife and nature reserves.
- Name and describe key coastal features.
- Understand the processes involved in coastal erosion.

Key Vocabulary

Evaporation - the process of turning from liquid into vapour.

Condensation - the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid.

Precipitation - Precipitation is any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the Earth. It comes in many forms, like rain, sleet, and snow.

Collection - This is when water that falls from the clouds as rain, snow, hail or sleet, collects in the oceans, rivers, lakes, streams.

Erosion - Erosion is a process where natural forces like water, wind, ice, and gravity wear away rocks and soil.

Mouth - The mouth of a river is where a river or any other surface water course flows into the sea, a lake or any other larger body of water.

Tributary - A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

Meander - A meander is when water flows in a curvy, bendy path

Estuary - The tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream.

Bay - A bay is a body of water partially surrounded by land.

Headland - A point of land usually high and often with a sheer drop, that extends into a body of water.

Stack - A geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion.

Wave-cut platform - The narrow flat area often found at the base of a sea cliff or along the shoreline.

Reservoir - A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.

Dam - A barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir used to generate electricity or as a water supply.

Confluence - The junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approximately equal width.

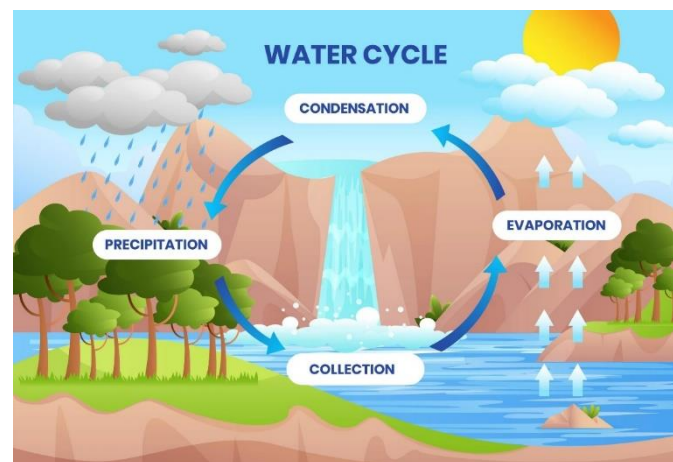
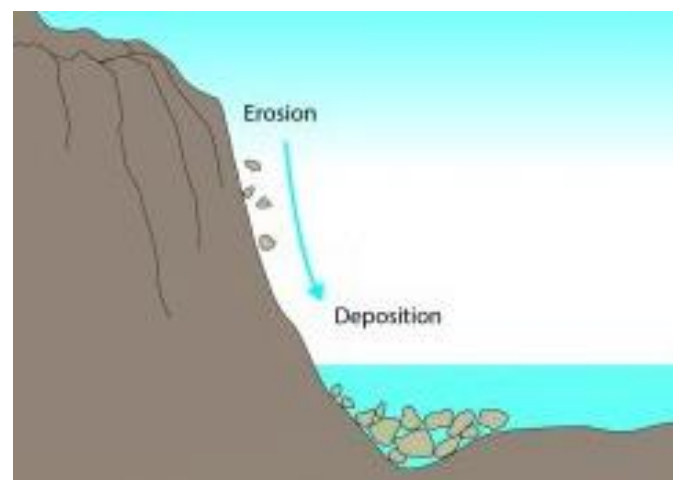
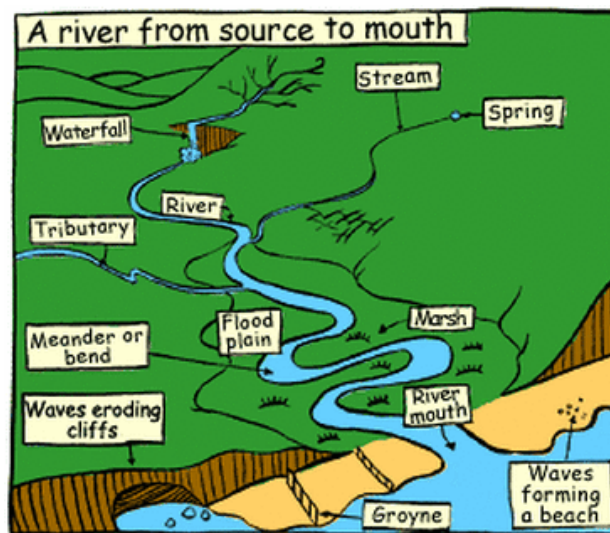
Tidal - Affected by tides i.e. the rise and fall of water.

Silt - Tiny pieces of sand or rocks. These are dropped by the water where the current is slow

Delta - A fan-shaped area of sediment built up at the mouth of a river.

Mudflats - Mudflats are large area of mud that the tide washes over twice each day. They are rich in plant and animal life.

Saltmarsh - An area of coastal grassland that is regularly flooded by seawater.



Key Knowledge

The journey of a river - The water always flows down the hill and finds the shortest route down. It cuts a channel through the sand/soil, it carries light particles with it, and sometimes the trickles/streams from different parts of the hill join together in the lower regions. As the slope becomes more gradual, the river widens to take more water and the river slows more slowly. The river always flows downhill until it eventually reaches the sea. As the river slows it cannot carry as much of the mud and silt that it has collected so it is deposited or dropped.

The River Esk is the local river that flows from the moorland to the sea.

Some of the major rivers in the UK include Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan.

Some of the significant rivers in the world include the Mississippi, Nile, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

Coastal erosion happens as the waves pound rocks and cliffs. The waves also pick up rocks and pebbles and use these to erode the coastline to form certain features.