

# Uplands Junior School Knowledge Organiser

**Subject: Geography**

**Topic Rivers (Raging Rivers) Human and Physical Geography**

**Year:5**

## Geography knowledge

### Rivers

Our local river is the River Severn

Rivers have sources channels tributaries and mouths

Rivers receive water from wide areas that flow for miles and miles - eventually flowing into a lake or sea. The water always flows downwards, sometimes underground and eventually into the sea.

Differences

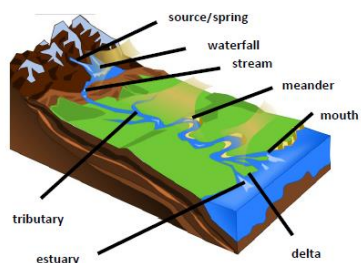
Oceans are very large areas of salt water that cover approximately two thirds of the Earth's surface

Seas are smaller areas of salt water that separate the oceans and land

Rivers are natural streams of fresh water that flow into lakes, seas and oceans.

## Diagrams

### Features of River



### Erosion and deposition

The arrows show the direction of the **river current** which causes **erosion** overtime.



Sometimes, two **meanders** can join together to form a 'shortcut'. Water will flow down the shorter route, **deposition** will block off the old route and this will create an oxbow lake.

### The Water Cycle



## Interesting Facts

Longest river in the UK is the River Severn at 220 miles / 354 km

The longest river in the world is the river Nile at 6650 km

The Amazon River in South America carries the most water.

Rivers change over time.

Floods make rivers larger- droughts shrink them.

Rivers can provide humans with food, energy and recreation.

## Geography skills

- Use the index in **atlases** to find **oceans**, **seas** and **rivers**.
- Label maps to show where **oceans**, **seas**, **lakes** and **rivers** can be located.
- Complete a table to show the length of different **rivers**.
- Describe and explain the parts of a water cycle-Where does the water come from
- Describe the life of a **river** using the correct terminology.
- Label the features of a river on a diagram.
- Go on a tour of the **River Stour / Severn** - can you notice the different features of a **river**?
- Explain how the **vegetation** and animal life changes in the different parts of a River.
- Investigate the effects of **climate change** and plastic **pollution** on **oceans**, **seas** and **rivers**.
- Use your knowledge of the bodies of water to create a campaign to limit plastic **pollution**.
- Describe how oxbow **lakes** are formed because of **erosion** and **deposition**.
- Explain how **erosion** and **deposition** have an effect on **meanders** and **deltas**.
- Explore the impact of humans on Rivers -both positive and negative impact.
- Understand the impact of flooding on communities.
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects 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 - **Carding Mill valley** visit

## Key vocabulary

<b>river</b>	A flowing stream of water
<b>stream</b>	A small fast flow of water
<b>canal</b>	Waterways built by people for ship ping transport.
<b>resevior</b>	A store of water that is held back by a dam
<b>lake</b>	Large bodies of water that are surrounded by water and are not part of an ocean or sea.
<b>sea</b>	Huge body of salt water
<b>source</b>	Where a river begins it journey
<b>channel</b>	The path of a river
<b>tributary</b>	A small river or stream that joins a larger river
<b>mouth</b>	Where the river enters the sea
<b>confluence</b>	Where two rivers meet
<b>meander</b>	A large bend in a river
<b>estuary</b>	The wide part of the river where it meets the sea
<b>water cycle</b>	The circulation of the Earths water.
<b>erosion</b>	the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by <b>rivers</b> , the <b>sea</b> , or the weather
<b>delta</b>	an area of low land where a <b>river</b> splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the <b>sea</b>
<b>deposition</b>	when a substance has been left somewhere as a result of a process
<b>pollution</b>	the process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals

## Prior knowledge to consolidate every year for the Geography quiz

\*Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.

\*Locate the four countries and capital of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.

\*Locate the world's countries, to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) North and South America.