



# Where do rivers start and how do they get to sea?

## Year 5 Spring Term

### Knowledge

The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops!

Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power

A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course

Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river

### Skills

L.I: To explain what a river is and recap the water cycle

LI: To describe how rivers are used

LI: To identify the stages and features of a river

LI: To recognise and explain how human activity affects rivers

LI: To recognise and explain how flooding affects communities

LI: To identify the key characteristics of one of the world's longest rivers

**Vocabulary:** confluence, flood plain, meander, mouth, source, tributary, altitude, estuary, lower course, middle course, upper course

**Fieldwork - virtual tour of the River Thames**

**Visit the River Irwell at Kersal wetlands.**

<b><u>PRIOR LEARNING- Year 4</u></b> Local study - Salford	<b><u>FUTURE LEARNING- Year 6</u></b> Local study - Salford
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### N.C Links

#### 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

#### Place knowledge

- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Geography – key stages 1 and 2 4

#### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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.