

# Geography

## Rivers Year

### Remember when

- Climates in hot and cold places
  - The different types of coasts in the UK
  - North America physical geography
  - Recall the 7 continents and surrounding oceans / UK seas
  - Water cycle (Year 4 science)
- Children must be able to recall the countries and capital cities of the UK.  
Children must know the location of Hull on the UK map and England on a world map.*

### Sticky knowledge

- . The most famous river locations- Nile- Egypt, Amazon River- South America, The Mississippi- North America, The river Ganges- India, The Yangtze- Asia
- . The most famous rivers in the UK are the River Thames – London, The Mersey River – Liverpool, The River Humber – Hull.
- . The start of a river is called its "source" The middle part of a river is called a "mature river". A mature river makes a riverbed that is U-shaped. It might be very deep and run fast.
- . The place where the river flows out into a bigger body of water is called the "mouth" of the river.
- . Water is evaporated when heated by the sun. It cools and falls as precipitation.
- . The precipitation is absorbed into the ground, adds to large bodies of water such as lakes and the sea or flows down hills and mountains as rivers.
- . Tidal barriers help to protect Hull against flooding.
- . Planting trees and Natural wetland areas prevent flooding by absorbing high levels of water.

### Key vocabulary

Humber	erosion
Counties	deposition
Yorkshire	tributary
Derwent	ox bow lake
Ouze	delta
Foss	stream
estuary	climate
mouth	confluence
source	pollution
meander	ocean
waterfall	water cycle
absorb	precipitation
	condensation
	evaporation

### National curriculum

#### Human and physical geography

-describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

#### Geographical skills and fieldwork

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

### Y5 Map types

### Y5 Physical geography

### Y5 Human geography

	Title/ focus	Lesson outline
<b>Lesson 1</b>	<p>LO: -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe rivers around the world</p> <p>SK: The most famous river locations- Nile- Egypt, Amazon River- South America, The Mississippi- North America, The river Ganges- India, The Yangtze- Asia</p>	<p>World rivers and facts; The most famous river locations- Nile- Egypt, Amazon River- South America, The Mississippi- North America, The river Ganges- India, The Yangtze- Asia</p> <p>What rivers do we know?</p> <p>Famous rivers in the world. World map- find and label.</p> <p>Where are they and what country are they in?</p> <p>Ch to work in mixed ability pairs to complete the task.</p>
<b>Lesson 2</b>	<p>LO: -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate</p>	<p>UK rivers and facts</p> <p>Map of the UK- name and label key cities and rivers which go through these cities.</p>

	<p>and describe rivers of the UK</p> <p>SK: The most famous rivers in the UK are the River Thames – London, The Mersey River – Liverpool, The River Humber – Hull.</p>	<p>Creating a fact file about the famous rivers and researching some statistical data to go on the fact file including which counties they cover.</p> <p>Comparing the rivers and the lengths.</p> <p>Mixed ability research.</p>
<b>Lesson 3</b>	<p>LO: To describe and understand key aspects of rivers</p> <p>SK: The start of a river is called its "source"</p> <p>The middle part of a river is called a "mature river". A mature river makes a riverbed that is U-shaped. It might be very deep and run fast.</p> <p>The place where the river flows out into a bigger body of water is called the "mouth".</p>	<p>The start of a river is called its "source" The middle part of a river is called a "mature river". A mature river makes a riverbed that is U-shaped. It might be very deep and run fast. It sweeps over small rocks and boulders, and makes big turns around hills and mountains. The place where the river flows out into a bigger body of water is called the "mouth" of the river.</p> <p>Name and label the features of a river, what each feature does</p> <p>What is a river? Features of a river.</p> <p>Focus on the River Humber, label features that we have looked at today.</p> <p>What and where is the river Humber? Why is it so important to Hull?</p> <p>Label the features of the River Humber.</p> <p>Brief History of the Humber, what has it been used for?</p>
<b>Lesson 4</b>	<p>LO: To use fieldwork to describe and understand key aspects of rivers</p> <p>SK: The start of a river is called its "source"</p> <p>The middle part of a river is called a "mature river". A mature river makes a riverbed that is U-shaped. It might be very deep and run fast.</p> <p>The place where the river flows out into a bigger body of water is called the "mouth".</p>	<p>Trip to the River Humber, what features can they spot (human and physical)? What is around the river? Human and physical features.</p> <p>Draw a map of what they see.</p>
<b>Lesson 5</b>	<p>LO: To know the stages of the water cycle and the role rivers play</p> <p>SK: Water is evaporated when heated by the sun.</p>	<p>Water cycle</p> <p>Why do we need water? Why is it so important?</p> <p>Water in different states- what are they? Where are they? Precipitation and how all water in the world refreshes and the amount of water in the world never changes.</p> <p>Experiment showing evaporation, condensation and water changing forms.</p> <p>Diagram of water cycle.</p>

	<p>It cools and falls as precipitation.</p> <p>SK: The precipitation is absorbed into the ground, adds to large bodies of water such as lakes and the sea or flows down hills and mountains as rivers.</p>		
<p><b>Lesson 6</b></p>	<p>LO: To understand why rivers flood and what can be done to prevent it</p> <p>SK: Tidal barriers help to protect Hull against flooding.</p> <p>SK: Planting trees and Natural wetland areas prevent flooding by absorbing high levels of water.</p>	<p>Why do rivers flood?</p> <p>Research what Hull has done to prevent flooding?</p> <p>Look at the tidal barrier near the deep- ch to draw and label and explain what it does.</p> <p>Flood defenses at school; look around the school what can we find (barriers)? Why did we plant the trees around the school?</p> <p>Map of the school- label on the map what we have done to help flood prevention-</p> <p>Barriers across the doors</p> <p>Planting the bushes/ hedges</p> <p>PLanting the bushes on the drain.</p> <p>Tasks- Tidal barrier, map of the school.</p>	
<p>Working towards</p>		<p><b>End of unit assessment</b> Working at Age related expectations</p>	<p>Working at a greater depth</p>