

Geography

Rivers Year 5

Remember when

- Hot and cold places (Year 2)
- Coasts (Year 3)
- Water cycle (Year 4 science)
- North America (Year 5)

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	stream
Foss	climate
estuary	confluence
mouth	pollution
source	ocean
meander	water cycle
waterfall	precipitation
Absorb	condensation
Flooding	evaporation
Flood	
defense	
Tidal barrier	

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

-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.

	Title/ focus	Lesson outline
Lesson 1	<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>What rivers do we already know?</p> <p>Introduce different world rivers and facts to the children.</p> <p>The most famous river locations- Nile- Egypt, Amazon River- South America, The Mississippi- North America, The river Ganges- India, The Yangtze- Asia</p> <p>Activity –</p> <p>Children to work in mixed ability pairs to find and label famous rivers around the world on a map. What country are these rivers found in?</p>
Lesson 2	<p>LO: Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate and describe rivers of the UK</p> <p>SK: The most famous rivers in the</p>	<p>UK rivers and facts.</p> <p>Activity 1 -</p> <p>Children to look at a map of the UK- name and label key cities and rivers which go through these cities. Thames – London, The Mersey River – Liverpool, The River Humber – Hull.</p> <p>Activity 2 –</p>

	<p>UK are the River Thames – London, The Mersey River – Liverpool, The River Humber – Hull.</p>	<p>Children to work in mixed ability pairs to research statistical data e.g. length of river and what counties they flow through. Create a fact file about the famous rivers using information from their research.</p> <p>Extension – Comparing the rivers and the lengths.</p>
Lesson 3	<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>Activity 1 -</p> <p>Name and label the features of a river, what each feature does</p> <p>Activity 2 -</p> <p>Focus on the River Humber.</p> <p>What and where is the river Humber? Why is it so important to Hull? Discuss a brief History of the Humber, what has it been used for?</p> <p>Label the features of the River Humber.</p>
Lesson 4	<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. 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>What is the water cycle? Why do we need water? Why is it so important?</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z4gfp4j#zpfijjsg</p> <p>Discuss what water is in different states - what are the different states?</p> <p>Explain what precipitation is (rain) and how all water in the world refreshes and the amount of water in the world never changes.</p> <p>Activity 1 –</p> <p>Experiment showing evaporation, condensation and water changing forms.</p> <p>Activity 2 -</p> <p>Children to complete a diagram of the water cycle. Write sentences to explain each part of the water cycle.</p>
Lesson 5	<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>Activity 1 -</p> <p>Look at the tidal barrier near the deep (show pictures) - children to draw and label the tidal barrier writing simple sentences to explain what it does.</p> <p>Activity 2 –</p> <p>Walk around the school grounds, what flood defenses can they see at school? (Barriers) How many barriers are there? Is there a reason they are located where they are? Discuss 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers across the doors • Planting the bushes/ hedges

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planting the bushes on the drain. |
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Fieldwork – River Cruise (London trip)

LO: To use fieldwork to describe and understand key aspects of rivers

SK: 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".

Lesson 5 –

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Planting trees and Natural wetland areas prevent flooding by absorbing high levels of water.