

Year 5 – Spring Term: Investigating Rivers

Geographical Skills

In this topic, I will:

- I can explain the process of the water cycle using appropriate vocabulary, such as precipitation, condensation, evaporation and transpiration.
- I can describe the role rivers play in the water cycle.
- I can explain the journey of a river from source to mouth in detail, including vocabulary such as delta, tributary and meander.
- I can explain the processes of erosion, transportation and deposition in relation to rivers.
- I can describe why rivers are useful, such as for transportation, wildlife habitats, energy, farming and leisure.
- I can describe the causes of river pollution and its effect on the environment.
- I can generate geographical questions about a particular river and us
- I can use a world map to identify major rivers around the world.

Human and Physical Geography

Geographical Skills and Field Work

At the end of this topic, I will:

- List the main events in the water cycle.
- Use the index in an atlas to find rivers.
- Describe the place in which the source of a river is found.
- List some features of a river's upper course.
- List some features of a river's middle course.
- List some features of a river's lower course.
- Describe how water erodes a riverbank.
- Describe how deposition changes the shape of a river.
- List some ways that rivers are used.
- List some advantages for different uses of a river.
- List some disadvantages for different uses of a river.
- Describe what a dam is.
- Give the location of one major dam

National Curriculum Link:

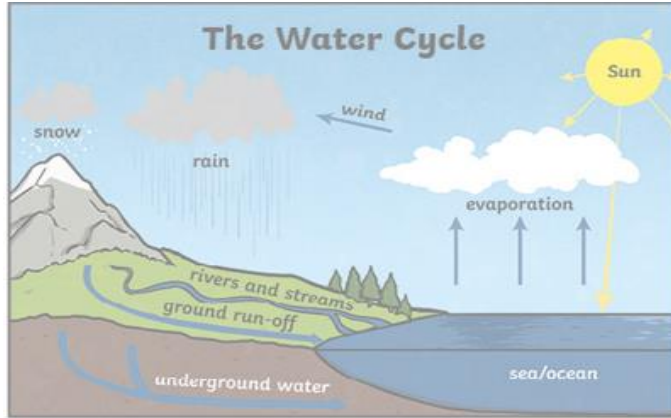
will be taught:

- To 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.

Key Questions:

1. What is the name for the process whereby plants release water vapour?
2. What is the name for the process where clouds release water?
3. What is another name for the water cycle?
4. What is the name for a curve in a river?
5. What is the name for the landform created by river deposits?
6. Can you name a common use of a river?
7. How can you prevent river pollution?
8. Which continent does the River Nile run through?
9. Which is the largest river in the world by volume?
10. Which is the longest river in Britain?

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Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a confluence.

The **source** of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

How Do We Use Rivers?

Leisure e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation <u>and</u> <u>education</u> <u>about</u> local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats

Key Vocabulary

channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
dam	A barrier built to hold back water.
deposition / deposit	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
discharge	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
mouth	The <u>point where</u> a river joins the sea.
source	The place where a river begins.
tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
tributaries	Rivers <u>that</u> <u>join</u> <u>up</u> <u>with</u> another river.
valley	A <u>long</u> <u>ditch</u> <u>in</u> <u>the</u> <u>earth's</u> <u>surface</u> between ranges of hills or mountains.