

Key Question—What are the parts of a river?

# Geography - Year 5

## Knowledge organiser

Teaching focus:

Learning Lens: Physical and Human Geography.

### Previous Knowledge

Y4 Weather and Climate

### Project Hook or 'Wow' memory

A cloud in a bottle experiment.

### Learning Steps

### Key Knowledge (answers)

**What is the journey of a river?**

The features of a river and the surrounding landscape change from source to mouth. The upper course of a river is characterised by steep land, turbulent water and V shaped river valleys. In the middle course, land is flatter and rivers widen and begin to meander. The lower course, rivers are often at their widest and have the potential to form deltas.

**Why does flooding occur?**

Rivers flood for many reasons: in response to heavy or prolonged rainfall, due to the topography of the landscape, and morphology of rocks and soils. Human activity also plays its part; with growing urbanisation often comes an increased likelihood of flooding.

**What are the key features of an OS map?**

Compass directions  
The key  
Four and six-figure grid references

**What are the physical characteristics of the River Thames?**

The River Thames is the second longest river in the UK flowing 346km. Its source is at the Thames Head, just north of the village of Kemble and south west of Cirencester in Gloucester. Its mouth is the Thames Estuary, at Southend in Essex. It flows into the North Sea.

**How are waterfalls formed?**

Waterfalls are formed as the river flows downstream. The river can flow over different rocks- some are hard and some are softer. As water flows it erodes the rocks. However, it erodes layers of softer rock more quickly and easily than the layers (or strata) of harder rock.

### The key skills we want pupils to use during this topic:

Use secondary sources of information to find out answers to specific questions?

Use appropriate geographical vocabulary?

To be able to read OS and digital maps

### Key vocabulary

**Erosion**

Material is cut away from river beds and banks by the water

**Overbank flow**

When the river bursts its banks and the water leaves the main river channel

**Flood plain**

The area surrounding a river that has been submerged by water as a consequence of overbank flow

**Deposition**

Material is 'dropped' or deposited when the river no longer has the capacity to carry it .

**Transportation**

When eroded material is taken downstream

**Recede**

The flood water will eventually infiltrate the soil or flow back into the river channel. As the water recedes the river may take a new course

### Final Written Outcome

Kahoot Quiz answered

Kahoot Quiz created

