



Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Rivers



Summary Statement: Children will use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate UK and main rivers of the world. They will learn the features of a river and know where the source and mouth of the river Irwell is. They will be able to recognise a meander, oxbow lake, waterfall and tributaries. They will be able to describe the effects of erosion and deposition.



source



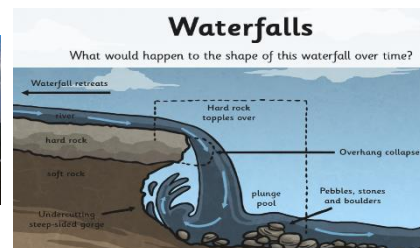
tributary



mouth

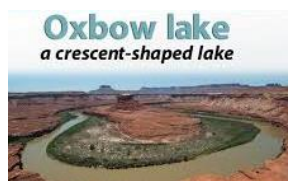


meander



Waterfalls

What would happen to the shape of this waterfall over time?



Oxbow lake
a crescent-shaped lake



By the end of the unit

children will:

- Know the features of the River Irwell;
- Be able to identify the features of a river;
- Know the effects of erosion, transportation and deposition.

Key Knowledge

- Pupils will be able to use an atlas to find key rivers in the UK and around the world.
- Pupils can talk about where a river begins, its key features and where it ends.
- Pupils are familiar with their local river - the River Irwell. They can follow the course of the river on a OS map. They know that a stream or small river that joins the main river is called a tributary.
- Pupils know that a meander can occur when a river is less steep; this curves.
- Pupils know that erosion, transportation and deposition change the landscape through which they flow
- They know that rivers carry water and nutrients to areas all around the earth. Rivers act as drainage channels for surface water. And provide excellent habitat and food for many of the earth's organisms.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
oxbow lake	A curved lake formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the main stream has cut across the narrow end and no longer flows around the loop of the bend.
tributary	A stream or river that flows into a larger stream or main stem (or parent) river or a lake.
confluence	A meeting point of two or more rivers.
upper course	The start of the river.
lower course	The end of the river.
source	The start/root of a river, this may be a stream, a lake, run off.
mouth	The widening channel of a river where it nears the sea.
meander	A winding curve or bend.
infiltration	When water moves down through the ground.
runoff	When water travels over the top of the ground and back into a stream, river or sea.
evaporation	The process of heating water that turns it from a liquid into a gas (water vapour)
precipitation	Water falling to the ground from a cloud. It can be in the form of rain, sleet, hail or snow.
transpiration	The process of water evaporating out of the leaf of a plant or tree.
ocean	A very large area of sea. They are usually considered to be five main oceans (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic).
river	A flow of water that leads to the sea. A river is a larger flow of water than a stream.
stream	A flow of water that usually leads into a river. A stream is a smaller flow of water than a river.
reservoir	An area where water is stored.