



Building on prior learning

Before the start of the unit the children...

The pupils know how to use an atlas and find key countries on a map.

The pupils can use positional and directional vocabulary while using a variety of maps.

The pupils have studied the water cycle and the role a river plays in this

The pupils have identified how renewable energy can be used

The pupils have studied why people may have to leave their home countries due to natural disasters

Theme overview

The pupils will learn where the world's rivers are

The pupils will identify how rivers shape the land

The pupils will study landforms made by rivers

The pupils will compare landforms made by rivers

The pupils will identify how people use rivers in different ways

The pupils will study what happens when rivers flood

Preparing for future learning

In Year 6 Autumn 2 the pupils will go on to study **Local Fieldwork** where they will need to use their rivers knowledge to identify where land has been effected by rivers and water.

They will learn about making field sketches and identifying key observational features.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| River | Meander |
| Water cycle | Oxbow lake |
| Source | Erosion |
| Mouth | Deposition |
| Erosion | Agriculture |
| Transportation | Flood plains |
| Deposition | Tributaries |
| Erosion | Flood |
| Transportation | Flood plain |
| Deposition | Urbanisation |
| Landform | Dam |
| V-shaped valley | |
| Interlocking spurs | |

NC coverage and HWJS skills development

National curriculum coverage for Geography

- locate the world's countries
 - identify key topographical features and land-use patterns
 - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country, and a region within South America
- describe and understand key aspects of:
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use
 - physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle
 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Knowledge organisers

<p>Keywords</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>River</td><td>A flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean.</td></tr> <tr><td>Landscape</td><td>A part of the Earth's surface.</td></tr> <tr><td>Lake</td><td>A large area of water, surrounded by land.</td></tr> <tr><td>Sea</td><td>An area of salt water.</td></tr> <tr><td>Ocean</td><td>A large area of sea. There are five oceans: Atlantic; Pacific; Indian; Arctic; Southern.</td></tr> <tr><td>Source</td><td>The start of a river.</td></tr> <tr><td>Mouth</td><td>The end of a river, where it enters a lake, sea or ocean.</td></tr> <tr><td>Erosion</td><td>The wearing away of the Earth's surface.</td></tr> <tr><td>Transportation</td><td>The movement of sediment (material).</td></tr> <tr><td>Sediment</td><td>Natural material that is carried and deposited by a river.</td></tr> <tr><td>Deposition</td><td>The dropping of sediment.</td></tr> <tr><td>Riverbed</td><td>The bottom of the river.</td></tr> <tr><td>River banks</td><td>The sides of the river.</td></tr> <tr><td>Landform</td><td>A feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the land.</td></tr> <tr><td>Tributary</td><td>A smaller river that flows into a larger river.</td></tr> <tr><td>Agriculture</td><td>Farming (growing crops, such as cereals, fruits and vegetables)</td></tr> </table> <p>Water Cycle</p> <p>The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the world.</p>	River	A flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean.	Landscape	A part of the Earth's surface.	Lake	A large area of water, surrounded by land.	Sea	An area of salt water.	Ocean	A large area of sea. There are five oceans: Atlantic; Pacific; Indian; Arctic; Southern.	Source	The start of a river.	Mouth	The end of a river, where it enters a lake, sea or ocean.	Erosion	The wearing away of the Earth's surface.	Transportation	The movement of sediment (material).	Sediment	Natural material that is carried and deposited by a river.	Deposition	The dropping of sediment.	Riverbed	The bottom of the river.	River banks	The sides of the river.	Landform	A feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the land.	Tributary	A smaller river that flows into a larger river.	Agriculture	Farming (growing crops, such as cereals, fruits and vegetables)	<p>Erosion</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Abrasion</td><td>Sandpapering: rocks wear away each other and the riverbed and banks</td></tr> <tr><td>Attrition</td><td>Crashing: rocks collide and break up</td></tr> <tr><td>Solution</td><td>Chemical action: acids in the water dissolve the rock</td></tr> <tr><td>Hydraulic action</td><td>Water power: the force of the water breaks down the riverbed and banks.</td></tr> </table> <p>Famous Rivers</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Amazon River, South America</td></tr> <tr><td>Volga River, Russia</td></tr> <tr><td>River Nile, Sudan & Egypt</td></tr> </table> <p>Transportation</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Traction</td><td>Tractor wheels: large rocks roll along the riverbed</td></tr> <tr><td>Salutation</td><td>Jumping beans: pebbles bounce along the riverbed</td></tr> <tr><td>Suspension</td><td>Hoverboard: small sediment is carried along in the flow of the river</td></tr> <tr><td>Solution</td><td>Invisible material: the smallest sediment is dissolved into the water</td></tr> </table> <p>The River's Course</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Source 2- Interlocking spur 3- V-shaped valley 4- Waterfall 5- River channel (widens in middle course) 6- Meander (erosion on outside of bend) 7- Meander (deposition on inside of bend) 8- Oxbow lake 9- Rich, fertile land either side of the river 10- Mouth 	Abrasion	Sandpapering: rocks wear away each other and the riverbed and banks	Attrition	Crashing: rocks collide and break up	Solution	Chemical action: acids in the water dissolve the rock	Hydraulic action	Water power: the force of the water breaks down the riverbed and banks.	Amazon River, South America	Volga River, Russia	River Nile, Sudan & Egypt	Traction	Tractor wheels: large rocks roll along the riverbed	Salutation	Jumping beans: pebbles bounce along the riverbed	Suspension	Hoverboard: small sediment is carried along in the flow of the river	Solution	Invisible material: the smallest sediment is dissolved into the water
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, <p style="text-align: center;"><u>HWJS skills development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the world’s most famous rivers Describe the different forms of erosion Explain how meanders and ox-bow lakes are formed Explain the journey of the river Evaluate the importance of rivers for different communities 					
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Connections / deepening understanding</u></p> <p>English – The Silver Swan Art – Perspective Drawings School Trip – Selbourne River Study</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RADE</u></p> <p>Article 6 - (life, survival and development) Article 12 - (respect for the views of the child) Article 13 - (freedom of expression) Article 17 - (access to information from the media) Article 28 - (right to education) Article 29 - (goals of education)</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Assessment</u></p> <p>The pupils will be assessed through ongoing assessment using the atlas game and ‘Where am I?’ starter.</p> <p>By the end of the unit the children should be able to identify how rivers shape the land.</p>	
Assessment recording for the unit - checking the level of pitch of the work					
<u>Key skill(s)/ knowledge to be assessed by the end of the unit</u>		<u>Lower attaining</u>	<u>Middle attaining</u>	<u>Higher attaining</u>	
<p>Key skills: Compare different forms of erosion</p>		<p>The pupils can act out the different forms of erosion</p>	<p>The pupils can act out and compare the different forms of erosion</p>	<p>The pupils can accurately act out and compare the different forms of erosion</p>	
<p>Key knowledge : Know how rivers shape the land and form landforms</p>		<p>The pupils can explain that rivers erode and deposit</p>	<p>The pupils can label the erosion and deposition of a river and name a variety of landforms</p>	<p>The pupils can label the erosion and deposition of a river and sketch and label a variety of landforms</p>	

NB: The assessments are completed for two reasons – to enable the class teacher and in turn the subject leader to evaluate the pitch of the learning within the unit in order to consider any necessary updates and for the class teacher to report to parents on the attainment of pupils in the end of year reports