

PEMBRIDGE CE PRIMARY SCHOOL LEARNING JOURNEY KEY

Pembridge is a school where we encourage everyone to be inspired through faith in God and to live by Christian values so that our teaching and learning is of the highest quality, our whole community flourishes and we reflect all that is worthy of praise.

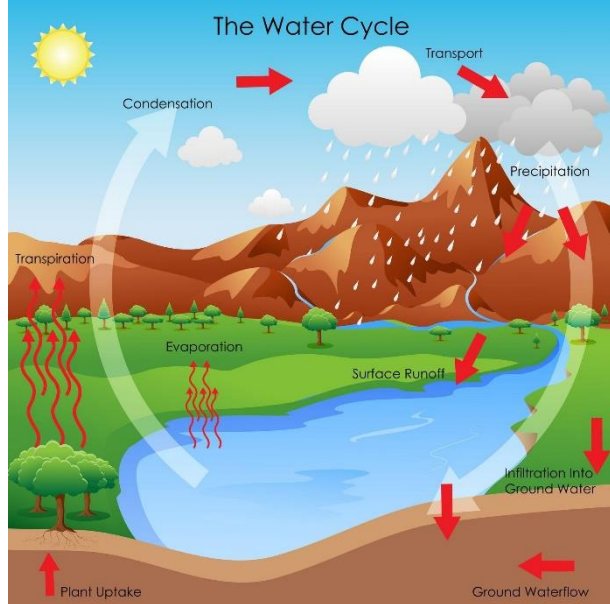
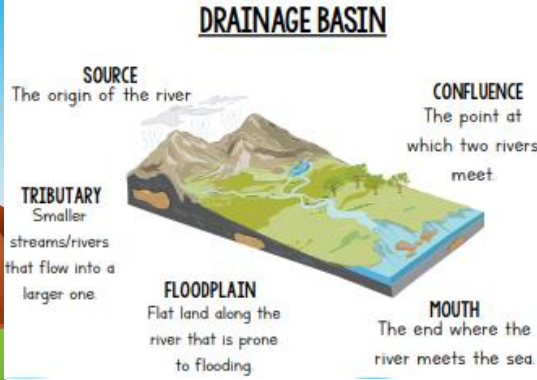
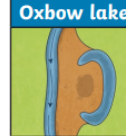
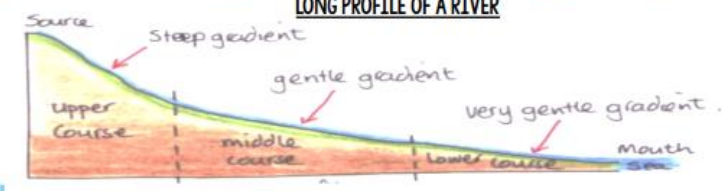
SUBJECT: Geography

YEAR: B

TERM: Summer 1

YEAR GROUPS: 5/6

KEY QUESTION: Where does the River Arrow go?

Question	Vocabulary to use	Information which will help me		Can I...?
Where do rivers come from and where are they found?	channel dam deposition discharge erosion	 The Water Cycle Condensation Transport Precipitation Transpiration Evaporation Surface Runoff Infiltration into Ground Water Plant Uptake Ground Waterflow	 DRAINAGE BASIN SOURCE The origin of the river CONFLUENCE The point at which two rivers meet. TRIBUTARY Smaller streams/ rivers that flow into a larger one. FLOODPLAIN Flat land along the river that is prone to flooding MOUTH The end where the river meets the sea.	• Name the main events in the water cycle. • Describe the place in which the source of a river is found. • List some features of a river's upper, middle and course. • Explain how water erodes a riverbank.
What are the key features of a river system?	mouth source tidal bore tributaries			
How do rivers change shape?	confluence valley erosion flooding			
How do we use rivers?	transportation reservoir meander oxbow lake			
	levee			
	What is the impact of damming rivers?	estuary delta gorge		
		 Meander - a curve in the river Eroded materials are carried by the river and released, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.	 Oxbow lakes - a U-shaped lake As meanders grow, two meanders can merge together through erosion. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river deposits eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.	Dams are built to hold water back, usually in a reservoir. Dams might be built to: control the flow of a river to prevent flooding and/or generate power.
		 LONG PROFILE OF A RIVER Source Steep gradient gentle gradient very gentle gradient upper course middle course lower course Mouth	RIVER PROCESSES EROSION where rocks are worn away and the land changes shape. TRANSPORTATION where eroded material is carried by the river downstream. DEPOSITION where transported material is dropped when the river loses energy, such as when it enters the sea.	• Describe how waterfalls are formed. • Identify meanders and oxbow lakes on a map and photograph. • Explain how meanders and oxbow lakes form. • Describe how deposition changes the shape of a river. • Explain some ways that rivers are used. • List some advantages and disadvantages for different uses of a river. • Describe what a dam is and its purpose.