






Year 6

Geography Knowledge Mat

Rivers

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge		Concepts
deposition	When the river loses energy, it drops any of the material it has been carrying.	Rivers are naturally winding watercourses. They provide water for drinking, irrigation, power and transport.		 Movement
erosion	The wearing away of the rock by the river	Rivers are responsible for changing the earth's surface more than anything else.		
flood plain	A flood plain is an area of flat land alongside a river. This area gets covered in water when the river floods.	River flooding occurs when there is too much water for the ground to absorb, through infiltration, and the surface run-off overflows the normal river channel.		
mouth	Where the river enters a lake or the sea	The Amazon river carries the most water in the world but the Nile is the longest.	The River Severn is the longest river in the United Kingdom.	 Physical Processes
ox bow lake	A U-shaped lake that forms when a meander is cut off			
sediment	Solid material that is moved by a river			
source	The origin of the river			Skills
tributary	A stream/river that flows into a larger river/lake			- Use OS maps/symbols (1:10,000 and 1:25,000).
water cycle	The water cycle is the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states.			- Relate map to vertical aerial photograph - Follow routes on maps (from the source of a river) - Make field notes/observational notes about land features.



Prior Learning

Europe/South America/Africa

I have already located rivers around the continents of Europe, Africa and South America.

Our Earth

I have studied weather around the world. I learned about global warming and the impact that human processes can have on physical processes.

Local/National

In this unit, we will learn about the processes of rivers and how water affects our environment. We will look at how rivers are used and how they can change over time.

Unit Objectives

Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Geographical skills and fieldwork :

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

