

Do rivers and cities sit well together? (Year 5)

Strand

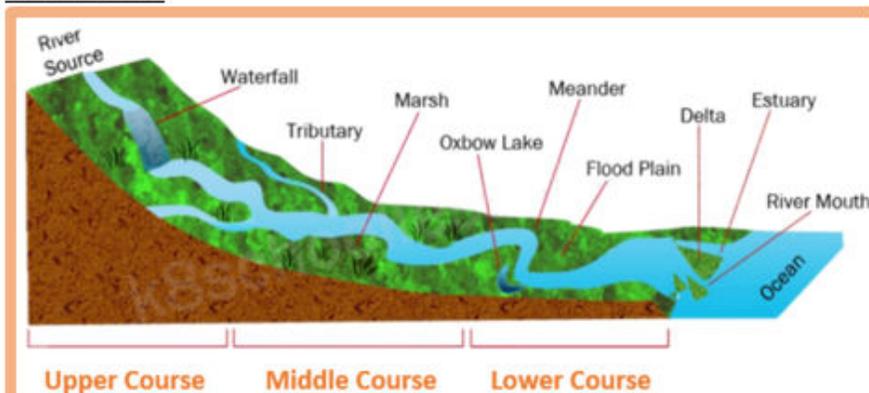
Natural phenomena



Vocabulary

river	source	mouth	tributary	meander	flood plain
A flowing, moving body of water.	This is where a river begins.	This is where the river ends and flows into another body of water such as the sea.	A smaller stream that flows into a river.	A winding curve or bend of a river.	An area of flat, low-lying ground next to a river that is likely to flood when the river overflows.

Parts of a river



Things I already know that I can connect new knowledge with:

- Water evaporates from all water sources. The repeated process of evaporation of water, condensation and precipitation is called the Water Cycle. (Y4)
- The River Nile used to flood creating fertile land for farming. Major settlements developed near the Nile because it was a good place to grow crops. (Y5)

Knowledge

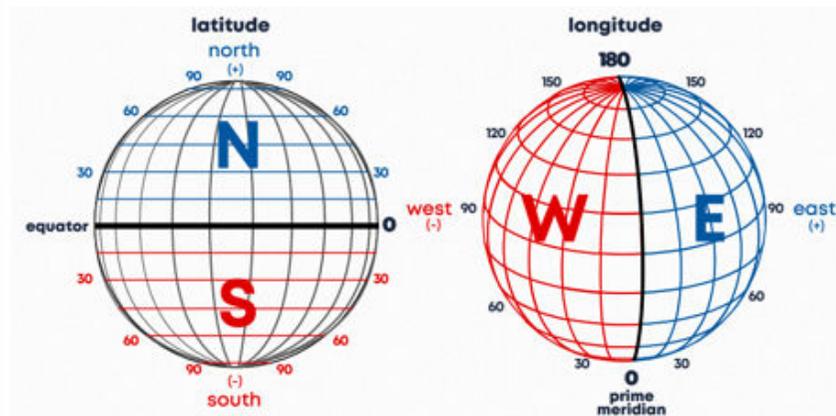
- A river is a moving body of water that flows from its source on high ground across the land and into another body of water. Rivers flow downhill, meandering as they go. Sometimes rivers are part of a river system that involves smaller tributaries that flow into it. Rivers are an important part of the Water Cycle as they transfer water to larger bodies of water such as seas and oceans.
- Rivers have always been useful for humans. For ancient civilisations, like the Ancient Egyptians, the river provided water to drink, fish to eat and fertile land to farm. When people learned to build boats, rivers provided an easy route of transport. Towns and cities still use rivers as part of their water supply, for leisure purposes or to create electrical energy.
- Significant rivers include the Soar (Leicester, UK); the Thames (London, UK); Seine (Paris, France); Tiber (Rome, Italy); Nile (Cairo, Egypt); Amazon (Brazil) and Ganges (India and Bangladesh).
- Rivers can become polluted by waste from factories and homes or if chemicals from farms wash into them.
- Flooding in the UK has short term and long term effects on local people including damage to homes, businesses and roads; and mental health issues.

Are the Americas just the same? North America (Year 5)

Vocabulary

biome	tundra	desert	temperate forest	tropical forest	urbanisation	lines of longitude	the Prime Meridian
A large, naturally occurring community of plants and animals that share a similar climate.	A huge, cold, treeless Arctic region. 	A barren area with little rain or vegetation. 	Mild climate; deciduous and evergreen trees. 	Biomes with hot, wet and humid climate. 	The process of making an area more urban. 	Imaginary lines that run from north to south around the globe. They can be used to identify the location of a place.	An imaginary line of longitude that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. It is used as a basis for world time zones.

Lines of latitude and longitude



Things I already know that I can connect new knowledge with:

- Lines drawn on maps that run from West to East are called lines of latitude, for example the Equator and the Tropics. (Y4)
- Used topographical and relief maps to locate mountainous regions and rainforests. (Y4)

Knowledge

- Lines of latitude and longitude can be used to locate places. The Prime Meridian is a line of longitude that divides the World into eastern and western hemispheres. It is also used as a basis for world time zones.
- North America is a continent that contains over 20 countries and 11 different time zones. Its largest countries by population are Canada, USA and Mexico. Major cities include Ottawa, Washington DC, Mexico City, New York and Las Vegas. North America contains several different biomes.
- The continent is part of the 'New World' which means it was new to European explorers but old to indigenous people. Europeans settled due to the abundance of natural resources such as forests, freshwater, fertile soils, oil and mineral deposits.
- Human activity has changed the landscape of the continent including the building of Las Vegas and the Hoover Dam. Positive effects include creation of jobs, consistent water and energy supply. Negative effects include pollution, loss of animal habitats.
- There are human and environmental problems associated with urbanisation such as pollution and pressure on housing and health care.

Are the Americas just the same? South America (Year 5)

Strand

Earth and

US



Vocabulary

Inca	indigenous	economy	export	biodiversity	favela
People native to South America who built the largest empire that existed in the Americas.	Originating or occurring naturally in a place.	Making and using of goods in a country.	Send to another country for sale.	The variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat.	A settlement of homes made from wasted materials.

Map of the continent



Knowledge

- South America is a continent that contains 12 independent countries and 5 different time zones. Its largest countries by population are Brazil, Colombia and Argentina. Major cities include Brasilia, Bogota, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.
- The Incan Empire covered land in many South American countries. The Inca overcame challenging terrain such as deserts, rainforests and mountains to build their empire.
- South America is a diverse continent with different cultures and traditions.
- Brazil is the largest country in South America. Most people in Brazil speak Portuguese whereas most people in the continent speak Spanish. Farming and energy production are important to Brazil's economy.
- Deforestation is a threat to biodiversity in the Amazon rainforest.
- Rural to urban migration has rapidly increased the population of Rio de Janeiro. This has led to increased cost of housing, unemployment, pollution and the development of vast slums called favelas.

Things I already know that I can connect new knowledge with:

- Lines of latitude and longitude can be used to locate places. (Y5)
- There are human and environmental problems associated with urbanisation. (Y5)