

## Subject Knowledge Organiser

### Geography - Year 3 and 4

River Wide, Ocean Deep - Locational Knowledge and Human and physical geography

#### What I will have learnt by the end of this unit (Y3/4)

- Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling.
- Significant rivers in the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan.
- Significant rivers in the world include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.
- Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.

I will

- Understand the nature of a river: that it flows downwards from high ground to the sea and that it has the power to erode and shape the landscape over time.
- Begin to learn geographical vocabulary associated with rivers and their features.
- Understand the nature of a river and how it changes on its journey from source to sea.
- Understand and describe key aspects of physical geography including: rivers, and the water cycle.
- Learn the names of a least 10 major world rivers and the continents they flow through.
- Understand what happens as a river reaches the coast.
- Know why estuaries are so important for wildlife and nature reserves.
- Name and describe key coastal features.
- Understand the processes involved in coastal erosion.

#### I have already learnt that (Y1/2)

- Human features are man-made and include factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours, shops, castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads.
- Landmarks and monuments are features of a city or town that are easily seen and recognised from a distance. They help someone to establish or describe a location.
- Physical features are naturally-created features of the Earth and can change over time due to weather and other forces. Examples are beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil and valley.
- Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall.
- Geographical features can change over time due to erosion or human activity such as house building.

#### What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage (Y/5/6)

- Physical processes that can affect a landscape include erosion by wind, water or ice and the deposition of stone and silt by water and ice.
- The topographical slope or gradient plays a large part in controlling water and potential soil erosion.
- Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has an environmental, social and economical impact on many regions and countries. Tourism can change a place or landscape over time.

#### Recall and Remember

Can you answer these 3 questions in 3 minutes?

1. Can you name 10 significant rivers?
2. What are the 4 key words used when describing the water cycle?
3. Can you explain the water cycle to a friend?

#### Key Geographical Concepts

- Physical
- Human
- Locational
- Place knowledge
- Geographical skills

### Key Vocabulary

**Human feature** - things that are made or built by humans

**Physical feature** - anything that is on the Earth naturally

**Evaporation** - the process of turning from liquid into vapour.

**Condensation** - the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid.

**Precipitation** - Precipitation is any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the Earth. It comes in many forms, like rain, sleet, and snow.

**Collection** - This is when water that falls from the clouds as rain, snow, hail or sleet, collects in the oceans, rivers, lakes, streams.

**Erosion** - Erosion is a process where natural forces like water, wind, ice, and gravity wear away rocks and soil.

**Mouth** - The mouth of a river is where a river or any other surface water course flows into the sea, a lake or any other larger body of water.

**Tributary** - a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

**Meander** - A meander is when water flows in a curvy, bendy path

**Estuary** - the tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream.

**Bay** - A bay is a body of water partially surrounded by land.

**Headland** - a point of land usually high and often with a sheer drop, that extends into a body of water.

### Key Knowledge

**The journey of a river** - The water always flows down the hill and finds the shortest route down. It cuts a channel through the sand/soil. As the slope becomes more gradual, the river widens to take more water and the river slows more slowly. The river always flows downhill until it eventually reaches the sea.

The River Esk is the local river that flows from the moorland to the sea.

Some of the major rivers in the UK include Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan.

Some of the significant rivers in the world include the Mississippi, Nile, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

Coastal erosion happens as the waves pound rocks and cliffs. The waves also pick up rocks and pebbles and use these to erode the coastline to form certain features.

### My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

**Art** - Creating a collage of a river from source to mouth. Sketching the coastline.

**Computing** - Research skills (researching coastal defences).

