



We already know...

- The ancient Egyptians lived beside the River Nile and farmed its fertile soil.
- Not all countries have such a high quality of life as England.
- Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas during an expedition in 1492.

In Year 5, we need to understand...

- Key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, & the water cycle.
- Human geography, including: types of settlement & land use, economic activity including trade links, & the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals & water.

Vocabulary

Estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
Mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
Source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
Meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
Erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
Stream	A stream is a small body of flowing water.
Tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
Summit	The highest point of a mountain or hill.
Range	A collection or group of mountains or hills.
Valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains.

Our sticky knowledge...

What are the characteristics of the world's most significant physical features?	Why are many cities located beside water?	What is the difference between a developed and a developing country?
The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 6,695 kilometres long.	The land beside bodies of water provides rich, fertile soil for growing crops.	England is a highly developed country.
Britain's longest river is the Severn running from Wales to Bristol. It is 354 kilometres long.	A port is a place at the edge of an ocean, river, or lake for ships to load and unload their cargo.	Politics is the way that people living in groups make decisions.
The water cycle includes evaporation, condensation and precipitation.	Water provides excellent trade routes.	A developed country has a strong infrastructure.
The highest mountain ranges are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.	Sustainability refers to using resources in such a way that they will continue to be available in the future.	Population, the economy and the political system are human differences between a developed and developing country.
The summit of Mount Everest, at 8,850 metres, is the highest point on Earth.	Water provides a range of leisure activities and attracts tourists to an area.	Natural hazards, climate and disease are physical differences between a developed and developing country.