



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Term One - Geography

What we will be learning

I know:

Lesson 1

- How to locate rivers in the UK
- The names of 5 major rivers in the UK

Lesson 2

- How to explain the flow of a river

Lesson 3

- How to explain the features and geographical processes of a river

Lesson 4

- Small rivers are known as streams, brooks or creeks
- Whit Brook is the nearest river to school, and it flows into the River Irwell

Lesson 5

- How to estimate and investigate the depth and speed/flow of the local brook – gather data

Key Facts to Remember and Key Vocabulary

We can use an atlas to locate

major rivers in the UK. Major rivers include the following:

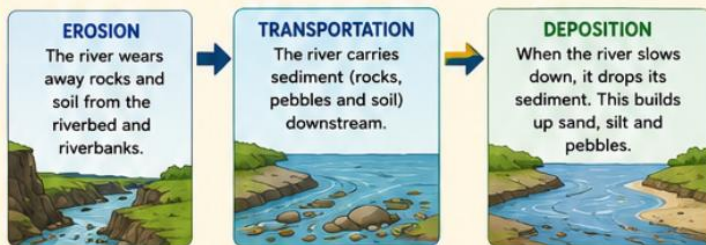
- **River Severn** – The longest river in the UK (354 km).
- **River Thames** – The best-known river, flowing through London.
- **River Trent** – One of England's longest rivers and part of the Humber river system.
- **River Mersey** – Famous for Liverpool and its historic docks.
- **River Clyde** – Scotland's most famous river, flowing through Glasgow.

Rivers flow from source to mouth.



- **Source** – The river begins on high ground.
- **Upper Course** – The river is narrow and fast-flowing. Waterfalls, rapids and V-shaped valleys may form.
- **Middle Course** – The river becomes wider and deeper. Meanders begin to develop.
- **Lower Course** – The river is widest and deepest. It flows more slowly across a floodplain.
- **Mouth/Estuary** – The river ends by flowing into the sea, an ocean, a lake or another river.

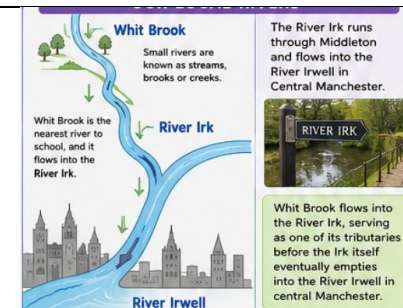
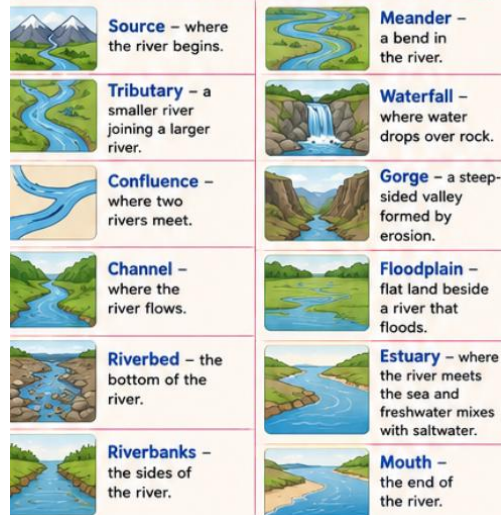
A river will flow and bend as it crosses the land (meander) and erode the land as it flows, carrying sediment (bits of rock and soil).



Erosion over a long period of time creates valleys, gorges and canyons.



THE MAIN FEATURES OF A RIVER



We can investigate the depth and speed (flow) of our local brook. We gather data to help us understand our river.

