

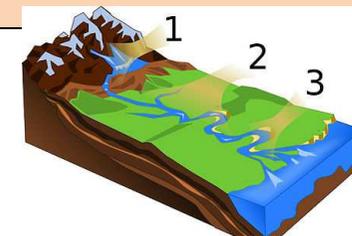
Knowledge Organiser
We are Geographers Year 5



	Key vocabulary	Definitions	Key knowledge
Geography	county	A division or area of the UK	<p>What I know already Raunds is a town in Northamptonshire. Raunds is in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Year 5 knowledge Raunds is in the Nene Valley. The River Nene is the 10th longest river in the UK, at 161 km long. It flows from its source in Arbury Hill in Northamptonshire, to the Wash in Norfolk and Lincolnshire. The River Nene has been used for different things in history:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leather tanning needed a supply of water so the Nene was useful for the development of the boot and shoe industry. Famers used the river to power mills to grind wheat and barley. Goods were transported by river. <p>Today, most of the uses of the River Nene centre around leisure activities and tourism</p> <p>Physical features are natural and include rivers, mountains, valleys & coasts. Human features are manmade and include cities, towns, ports and factories.</p> <p>Rivers can be divided into three stages: - Upper Course Here the river is typically a small stream formed either from channels of rainwater or a spring rising up from the ground. Water is fast flowing and as other streams join, the river gets bigger. Middle Course Fast flowing water causes erosion and the river gets wider and deeper through the middle course. Erosion causes loops to form in the river. Lower Course The river flows slowly in the lower course and as the force is less, material picked up in the earlier stages of the river, tends to be deposited.</p>
	topography	A detailed map of the surface features of land	
	source	The start of a river. This could be a spring on a hillside, a lake, a bog or mash. A river can have more than one source.	
	meander	A winding curve or bend in the river	
	tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a bigger river	
	confluence	It means flowing together. It's where a tributary joins a river or where two rivers meet.	
	estuary	Where a river reaches the sea or ocean	
	floodplain	The flat area around a river that often gets flooded	
	erosion	The process of breaking things down. Fast flowing water erodes river banks.	
	deposition	The process where material being carried downstream by a river is deposited as the energy of the river drops	
	canal	A man made waterway built so goods could be transported by boat	
	lock	A device used for raising and lowering boats between stretches of water of different levels on river and canal waterways	
	watermill	A machine that produces flour that is powered by a wheel turned by moving water	
leisure	Free time when people aren't working		
tourism	Holidays and visits to places of interest		



Key skills
Grouping and comparing materials based on a range of properties
Describing and explaining geographical features and scientific processes





Science – Properties and Changes of Materials	material	Matter from which a thing is made
	melt	To become liquid because of heat
	dissolve	To become incorporated into a liquid to form a solution
	solvent	A liquid that dissolves a solid, liquid or gas
	solute	A substance dissolved in another substance
	solution	A solute and a solvent make up a solution. The solute is usually present in a smaller amount than the solvent
	soluble	Able to be dissolved
	solubility	Measure of the ability to be dissolved
	saturated	A solution of a substance that can dissolve no more of that substance is saturated
	transparency	Measure of how much light a material lets through
	conductivity	Measure of how well a material conducts electricity
	filter	Verb – to remove solid particles or impurities from a liquid
	sieve	Verb – to strain solids from liquids or remove coarser particles from finer ones
	evaporate	Turn from liquid into vapour or gas
	condense	Change from a gas to a liquid
	reversible	Capable of being reversed or turned back
irreversible	Not able to be undone	
precipitation	When water falls from clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail	
accumulation	Gathering something together	

What I know already

Many metals, such as copper, iron and steel, are good electrical conductors. Plastic, wood, glass and rubber are good electrical insulators. That is why they are used to cover materials that carry electricity. Some metals are attracted by a magnet but not all. Rubber and plastic are not attracted by a magnet.

Year 5 Knowledge

Dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Some changes result in the formation of new materials, and this kind of change is not usually reversible, for example the changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.



The water cycle is the name we give to describe the way water moves throughout planet Earth. The water cycle has four main parts: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and accumulation.

