

Long Sutton County Primary School - Knowledge Organiser



Topic: Environmental Explorers

Year: 5

Term: 6

Background Information

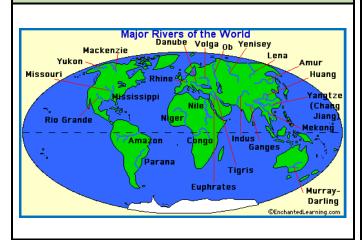
- Know basic vocabulary when describing what a river is/looks like.
- Know the basic physical features of a river.
- Know that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.
- Know that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
- Know the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.
- Know the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.
- Know how to construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

 A river flows downhill from a source towards the sea, some joining larger rivers along the way. This is known as the river's course which is split into upper, middle and lower sections (courses).

Interesting facts

- Along each river course, each has a different function.
- Erosion and deposition can change the shape of a river and it's current can vary in speed. Both happen as the river meanders downhill towards the mouth.
- Oxbow lakes form from erosion and deposition as the river meanders.
- Waterfalls cause erosion by the force of the water and the river's load (stones and other debris it is carrying) hitting the river bed, wearing it away.
- There are 10 major world rivers.
- Many rivers can flood, but many flooding prevention strategies are in place to prevent this such as dams.
- Throughout life, the human body changes. There are five different stages of life that we go through: birth, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age.
- During each stage, the human body grows and develops in different ways. In adolescence, our body goes through an experience called puberty.
- We can compare other animals gestation periods to humans by recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows.

Diagrams / Timelines / Photos



Know how to / Activity

- Can you map the river course of the River Nene (our local river) and label its different parts? How long is it? Is it tidal?
- Find a picture of you as a baby and a picture of you now. Label the similarities and differences to see how much you have changed throughout your life.

Key Vocabulary	
Confluence	Where two rivers meet.
Course	The journey taken by a river. Nearly all rivers have an upper, middle, and lower course.
Delta	A river delta is a land form that is created from deposition of sediment that has been carried by the flow of the river,
Estuary	The last section of a river before it meets the sea.
Meander	A winding bend in a river.
Mouth	Where a river meets the sea.
Ox-bow Lake	Is formed when a meander from a stream or a river is cut off to form a lake.
Source	Where a river begins its journey.
Tributary	A river or stream that flows into a larger river.
Fertilisation	In humans, it is the action of fertilising a female egg by a male sperm.
Fetus	An unborn offspring developed from an embryo more than eight weeks after conception.
Gestation	The period of time that a mammal carries her offspring inside her body before giving birth
Life Expectancy	The average period that a person or animal may expect to live.
Puberty	The period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction.
Reproduction	The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.