



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.

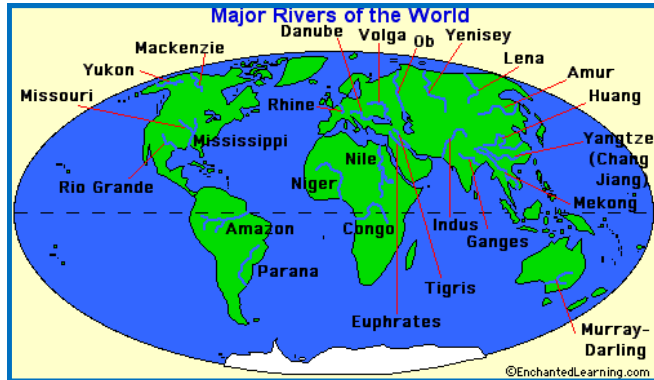
Interesting facts

- 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).
- 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.

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.

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.