Year Five Knowledge Organiser – A River Study (Cardingmill Valley, GIS and fieldwork)

Key Vocabulary

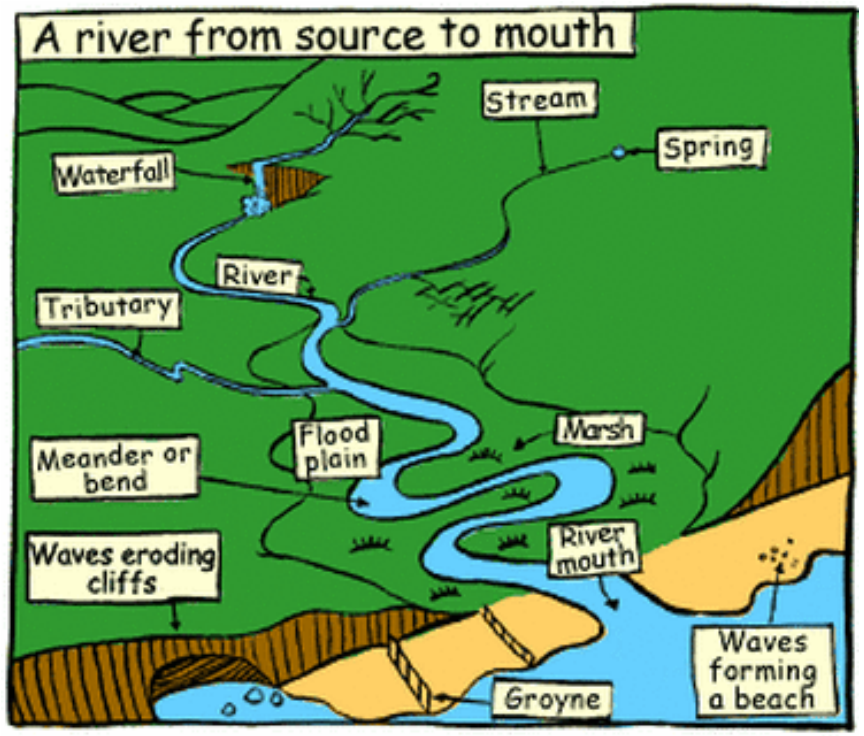
GIS	Geographic Information Systems are digital maps and sources of information used for a range of purposes.
Grid references	A map reference identifying a location, using a series of vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
Water Cycle	The processes by which water circulates between earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land.
Physical features	Natural features of the Earth, such as landforms, drainage features, climates, soils, and vegetation.
Fieldwork	Work done outside the classroom to gather research, explore, survey or interviewing to gather geographic data.
Geographic Data	Information about a particular area regarding a range of topics such as rainfall, land use and many others.

Did You Know?

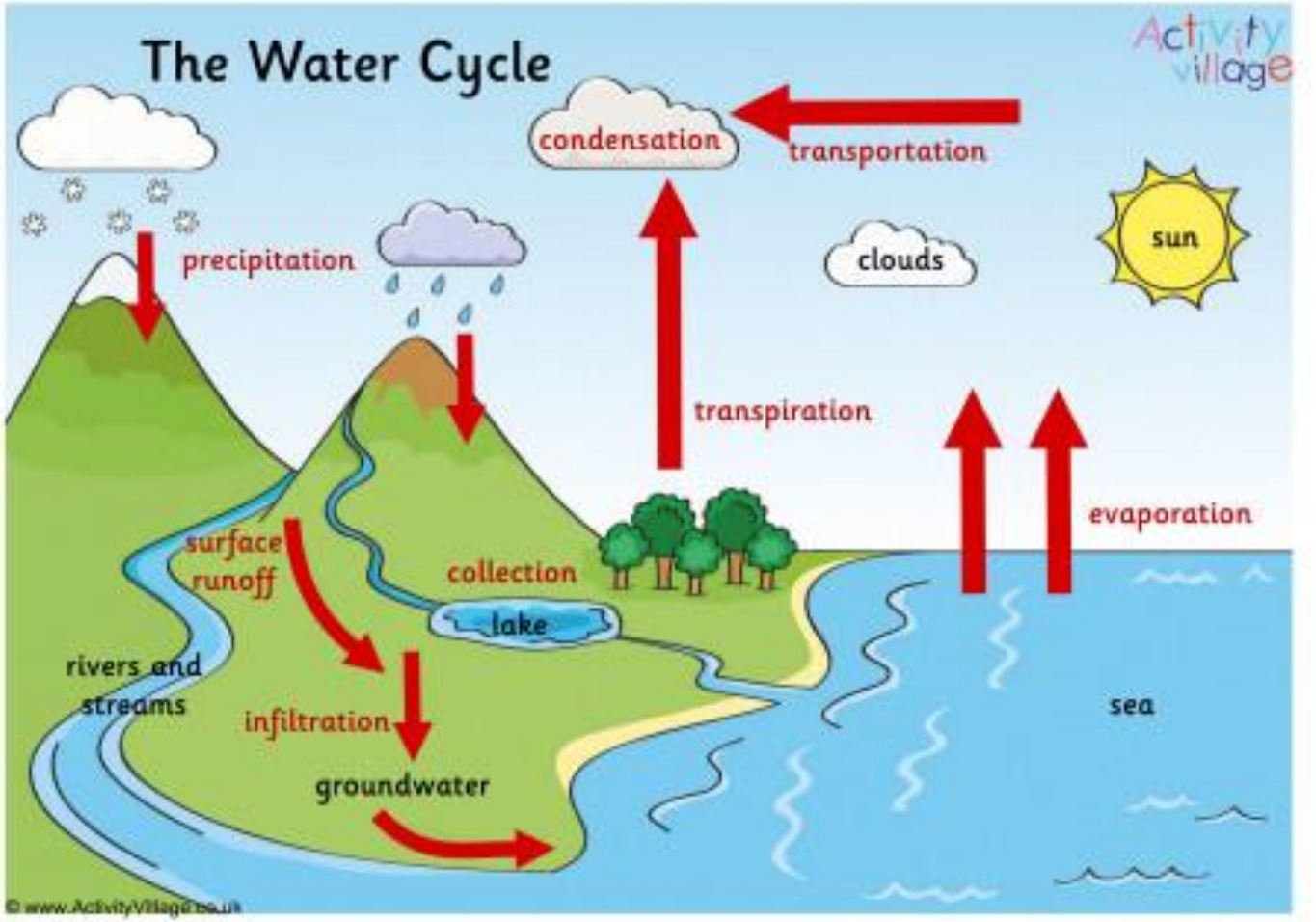
Cardingmill Valley is a large open area, popular with tourists.. It has fantastic views of the Shropshire hills and the Welsh hills, It is an important place for wildlife and for exercise.

There is a river that runs through the heart of Cardingmill Valley. It starts at the source and flows through the hills. It has many of the features of a river and is extremely popular with tourists.

Where is Cardingmill Valley?



- Rivers, and the landscape that surrounds them, have different characteristics as they move downhill from the upper course, into the middle and lower course.
- Floods cause a lot of damage but they also deposit nutrients from the water on the flooded land. This makes land that floods good for farming on.
- The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. (4,130 miles long.)
- The longest river in Britain is the Severn. (220 miles long)
- The river that carries the most water in the world is the Amazon in South America, it carries 210,000 cubic metres of water into the sea every second.



- Around two thirds of the world's water is in polar ice caps and glaciers.
- About 70% of the Earth is covered in water and 97% of this is in the oceans.
- There are underground reservoirs called aquifers. Some water in the ground may stay there for thousands of years.
- Beneath the ground is a water table. This is the level where the ground is saturated with water; the water table can rise or fall depending on the amount of rain that falls.
- When the ground becomes saturated with water it can cause flooding. The water that falls as rain no longer has anywhere to go as the ground is full of water so it stays on top.