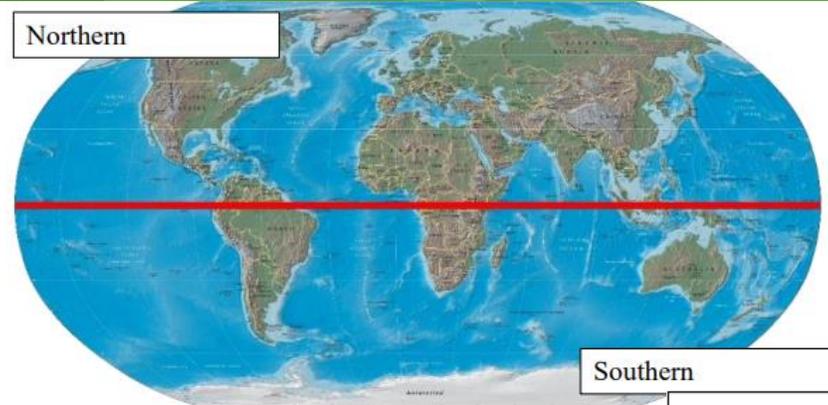


# Y5 - Geography Knowledge Organiser – What a Wonderful World

Key word	Definition
Latitude	Imaginary lines that run in an east-west direction across the Earth
Longitude	Imaginary lines that run from the north pole to the south pole
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth
Tropic of Capricorn	A line of latitude below the equator
Tropic of Cancer	A line of latitude above the equator
hemisphere	A half of the earth, divided by the equator
Northern Hemisphere	The half of the globe that lies north of the equator

Southern Hemisphere	The half of the globe that lies south of the equator
Greenwich Meridian	A longitude line that shows the world's standard time zone system
trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
import	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
export	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country
goods	Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes they are called products.
global	Around the world.

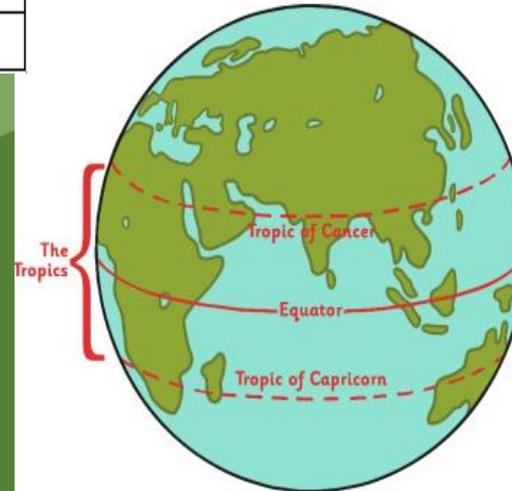


The red line represents the equator. It splits the earth into two equal parts. The half above the red line is the Northern Hemisphere. The half below the red line is the Southern Hemisphere.

## What Does the UK Trade?

The UK **trades** a lot of **goods** and services. Some of the **goods** the UK **exports** are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.

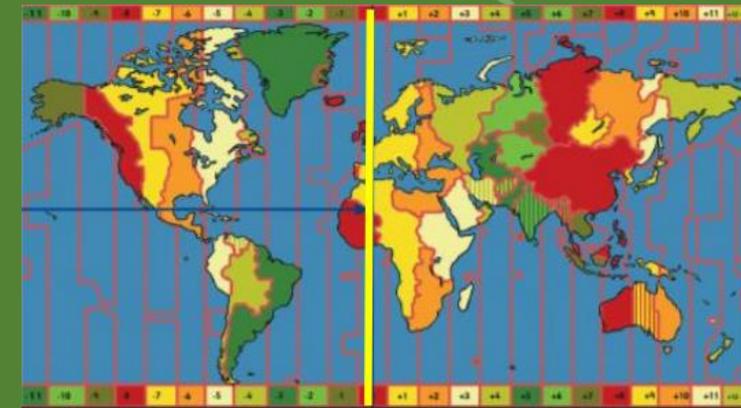
Some of the **goods** the UK **imports** are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.



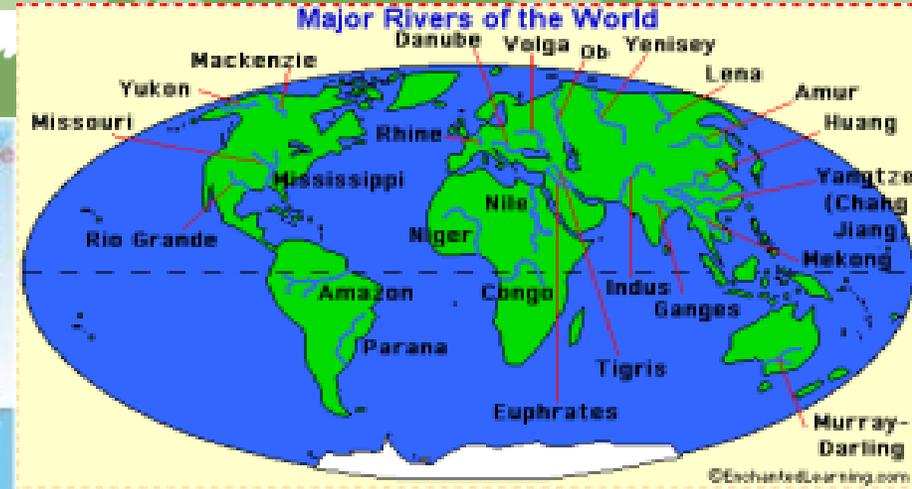
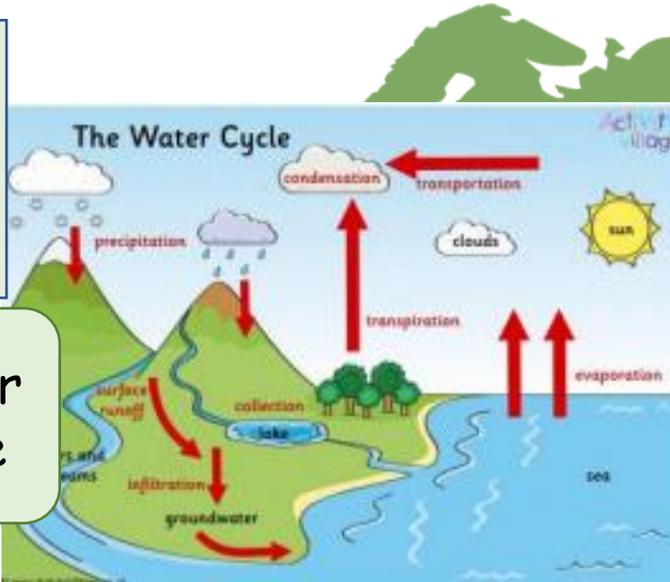
Between the two Tropics, the weather is hot all year round. Can you find out which countries lie near the equator?

## Time Zones

- The Prime Meridian line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England. All time zones start here – Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- From GMT to the east = + hour per time zone.
- From GMT to the west = - 1 hour per time zone.



Rivers- our local river is the **River Wye**. Rivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths, river receive water from a wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea. The water flows naturally downwards, sometimes underground and eventually to the sea.



## Water Cycle

Vocabulary Record Sheet  
Go With The Flow - Geography - Key Vocabulary

Key word	
source	The beginning of a river - the place where it starts
mouth	The place where a river meets the sea
tributary	A stream or river that meets another larger river
confluence	The point where two rivers meet
meander	A bend in a river
stream	A small river
floodplain	An area of flat land either side of a river that is likely to flood
river	A large, natural stream of water
bank	Edges of the river, where it meets the land
erosion	The gradual breaking down of earth by wind or water
sediment	Material (i.e. sand/rock) that settles to the bottom of liquid

## The Course of a River

**The Upper Course**  
Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

**The Middle Course**  
Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



**The Lower Course**  
Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

