

# Year 4 Summer 1 - Geography - Knowledge Organiser - Water, Water Everywhere

## Key Vocabulary

**estuary:** an estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean

**mouth:** river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean

**source:** the source of a river is where it begins, usually in high ground

**meander:** a meander is a winding curve or bend in a river

**waterfall:** waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks

**erosion:** erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve intensely into the banks

**deposition:** rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river is deposited in another part

**tributary:** when one stream meets another and merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary

**ox bow lake:** ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the meander

**delta:** deltas are often found at the mouth of large rivers

**stream:** a stream is a small body of flowing water

## Key Knowledge

Rivers carry water and nutrients to areas all around the earth. They play a very important part in the water cycle, acting as drainage channels for surface water. Rivers drain nearly 75% of the earth's land surface. Rivers provide excellent transport links for towns and cities.

A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.

Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

## Diagrams

### Major Rivers in the world

**Nile:** The world's longest river (4,160 miles long) and runs into the Mediterranean.

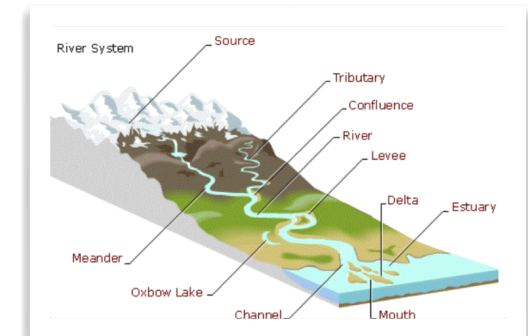
**Amazon:** Situated in Brazil, it is 4000 miles long. Runs through the Amazon rainforest.



Major Rivers in UK



River Features



## Key Questions

How is a river different from other bodies of water? e.g. streams, canals, reservoirs, lakes.

Where does the water come from? Where does it go? (water cycle)

Where are the key rivers in the world, in the UK, and locally?

What are they like? How long? How wide? How much water?

How did that river get like that? Why and how is it changing? Is the river still changing?





**Major Rivers in the UK**

**River Features**