

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

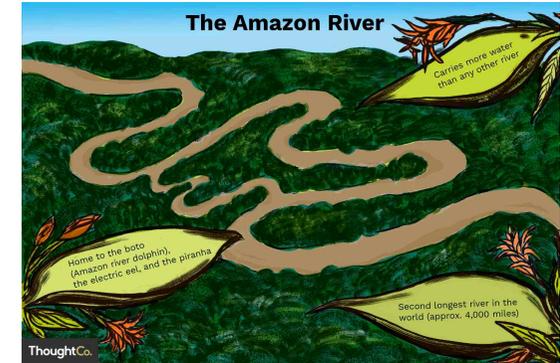
Major Rivers in the world

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

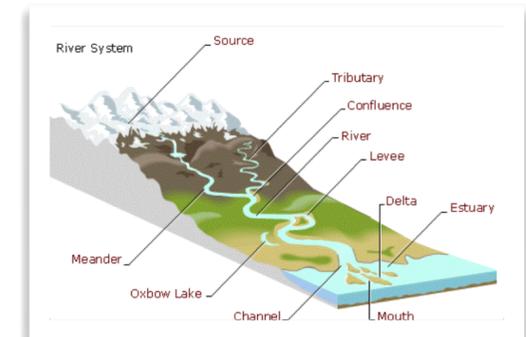
Amazon: Situated in Brazil, it is 4000 miles long. Runs through the Amazon rainforest.



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