


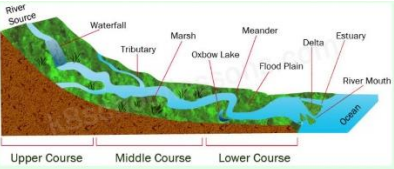













Leamington Primary Geography Knowledge Organiser Year 4 – Rivers

Why are rivers so important?

What I should already know	What I will learn	Important words to help me. (vocabulary)		Skills and Fieldwork
<p>That there are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers.</p> <p>How to identify rivers on maps, atlases and globes.</p> <p>How the water cycle works</p> 	<p>That the Nile is the longest river in the world. The river Severn is the longest in the UK, followed by the River Thames.</p>  <p>The River Mersey is the 28th longest river in the UK and is formed when three tributaries - the River Goyt, the River Tame and the River Etherow - merge in Stockport and ends in the Irish Sea.</p>  <p>Nearly all rivers have an upper, middle, and lower course. The beginning of a river, when it flows quickly with lots of energy, is called a young river, this is the upper course. The middle of a river's journey, when it gets wider and slows down, is called the middle course. It is here that rivers often meander (follow a winding path). When the river reaches the end of its journey, the lower course, it is called an old river. The end of the river is called the mouth.</p> 	bank	Is the terrain alongside the bed of a river	 <p>†Use an atlas to locate rivers of the world</p>
<p>Interesting Facts</p>		confluence	Where two rivers meet	 <p>†Use an atlas to locate and name the seas around the UK.</p>
<p>Antarctica doesn't have any major rivers, but with global warming there are small rivers that appear seasonally on the Antarctic.</p>		delta	An area of low, flat land , sometimes shaped like a triangle, where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea	 <p>†Describe the journey of a river using geographical vocabulary.</p>
<p>Rivers can carve out canyons in the landscape. The Grand Canyon in Arizona was carved by a roaring river.</p> 	<p>Flooding occurs when there is too much water for the ground to absorb, through infiltration, and the surface run-off overflows the normal river channel.</p> 	erosion	A process where natural forces like water, wind, ice, and gravity wear away rocks and soil.	<p>†Compare aerial views and photographs of each stage of The River Mersey. Describe what you can see using geographical vocabulary.</p>
	<p>Rivers are used for a variety of reasons including food, energy, transport and fun but are vital for our survival.</p>	estuary	The last section of the river before the sea	 <p>†Read graphs to compare water use across the world.</p>
		floodplain	A floodplain is a flat or nearly flat land adjacent a stream or river that experiences flooding during periods of high discharge.	 <p>†Locate the River Mersey using Digimaps</p>
		hydropower	is the use of falling or fast-running water to produce electricity or to power machines	<p>†Plan a route from our school to Croxteth Hall Park (where we will carry out our fieldwork task)</p>
		lower course	The lower course is the last course of a river. The gradient is at its gentlest, as	<p>†Discuss the risks of completing fieldwork on a river and discuss precautions we can take.</p>
		meander	A winding curve or bend in the river	 <p>†Discuss human and physical features of the landscape at Croxteth Hall Park.</p>
		middle course	The middle course is where the river starts to slow down. It gets wider, and travels in winding loops. The middle course can take up most of the river.	<p>†Draw a sketch map of the landscape/river in Croxteth Hall Park.</p>
		mouth	Where the river enters the sea	 <p>†Using appropriate equipment investigate how fast the river is flowing.</p>
		oxbow lake	A curved lake formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the main stream has cut across the narrow end and no longer flows around the loop of the bend.	
		reservoir	The store of water that is held back by a dam	
		source	The original point from which a river flows or begins.	
		tributary	A small river or stream that meets a large river	
		upper course	The upper course is closest to the source of a river. The land is usually high and mountainous, and the river has a steep gradient with fast-flowing water	