

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Rivers

Yr 2/3

Main Foci: Human and Physical Geography

What should I already know?

- The seven **continents**, five **oceans** and surrounding **seas** of the United Kingdom.
- A physical feature is natural.
- A human feature is something which is man-made.

Rivers - what are they? How are they formed?

- **Rivers** are natural streams of fresh water that flow into **seas, oceans** and **lakes**.
- Rivers usually begin in **upland** areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow **downhill**. They always flow downhill because of gravity.
- They then flow across the land - **meandering** - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

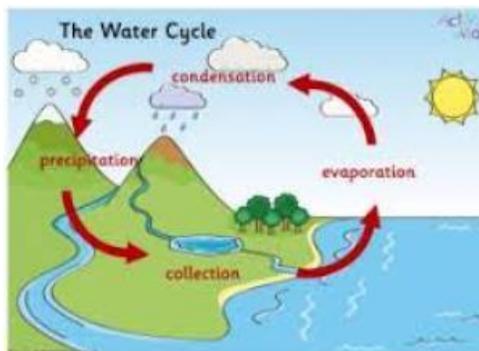
- Use the index in **atlases** to find **oceans, seas** and **rivers**.
- Label maps to show where **oceans, seas, lakes** and **rivers** can be located.
- Complete a table to show the length of different **rivers**.
- Describe the life of a **river** using the correct terminology.
- Go on a tour of the **River Stour** - can you notice the different features of a **river**? Sketch the **river** including the features you can see.
- Explain how the **vegetation** and animal life changes in the different layers of the **ocean**.
- Investigate the effects of **climate change** and plastic **pollution** on **oceans, seas** and **rivers**. Use your knowledge of the bodies of water to create a campaign to limit plastic **pollution**.
- Describe how oxbow **lakes** are formed because of **erosion** and **deposition**.
- Explain how **erosion** and **deposition** have an effect on **meanders** and **deltas**.

Vocabulary

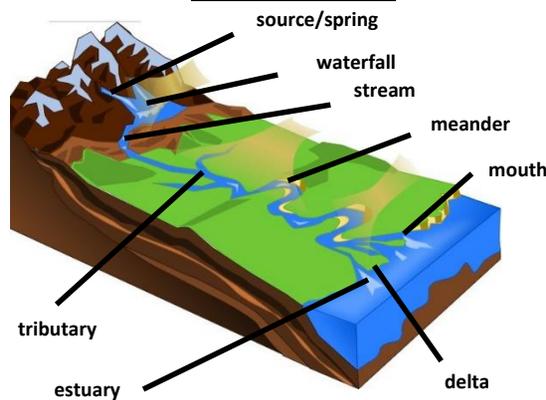
atlas	a book of maps
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent .
course	the channel along which the river flows
current	a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake, or sea
delta	an area of low land where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea
deposition	when a substance has been left somewhere as a result of a process
erosion	the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather
estuary	the wide part of a river where it joins the sea
lake	a large area of fresh water, surrounded by land
meander	a large bend in a river
mouth	where a river flows into the sea
ocean	one of the five very large areas of salt water on the Earth's surface.
sedimentary	solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind
source	where something comes from
spring	a natural outflow of ground water
stream	a small narrow river
tributary	a stream or river that flows into a larger one
water cycle	the circulation of the earth's water
waterfall	a place where water flows over the edge of a steep, high cliff in hills or mountains, and falls into a pool below
vegetation	plants, trees and flowers
condensation	small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface , such as a window
evaporation	to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapour .
precipitation	rain, snow, sleet, dew, etc, formed by condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere
surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it
absorb	soak up or take in
runoff	rain in excess of the amount absorbed by the ground

Diagrams

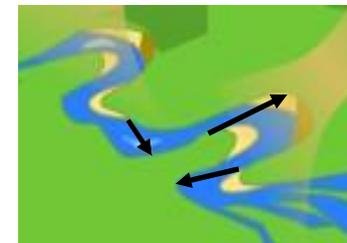
The Water Cycle



Features of a river



Erosion and Deposition



The arrows show the direction of the **river current** which causes **erosion** over time.

Sometimes, two **meanders** can join together to form a 'shortcut'. Water will flow down the shorter route, **deposition** will block off the old route and this will create an oxbow **lake**.

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Question 1: What is a river?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 2: Can you draw a diagram of a river and label it?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 3: Can you draw a diagram of the water cycle and label it?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 4: Can you name some key rivers from around the world?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 5: Can you name some key rivers from the UK?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 6: Can you name some key rivers from Northamptonshire?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 7: What is flooding?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 8: What is a positive impact from flooding?	Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 9: What is a negative impact from flooding?	Start of unit:	End of unit: