Alverton School Geography Knowledge Organiser Years 5 and 6 - Rivers

Super Six What we already know. The continents and oceans of the world. The Water Cycle is the never-ending cycling of water on our planet. The appearance of a river changes as it passes through the The UK is divided into four countries. Water goes through a series of changes: evaporation, conglomeration, landscape. The upper course is steeper and narrower; the middle The UK is an island and there are different bodies of condensation and precipitation. The amount of water in the world never course is slower with meanders and the lower course is much water around it: English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea changes. slower with many channels. and Atlantic Ocean. Where the land meets the sea is called the coast and the A monsoon is a seasonal change in the direction of the prevailing, or features of a coastal region. Erosion is the process through which water wears down strongest, winds of a region. Monsoons cause wet and dry seasons The Nile is the longest river in the world the banks and bed of the river; transportation id the throughout much of the tropics. The Amazon Basin supports the rainforest which supports movement of this sediment and deposition is when it drops to the river bed a huge number of species. Rivers flood for many reasons and human action can be Waterfalls are formed through erosion of softer bands of rocks. an important factor. Floods can seriously affect both The Angel Falls, at 979 metres high, is the highest uninterrupted waterfall in the world, Gaping Gill in North Yorkshire, at 100 the environment and the surrounding communities. Key Vocabulary metres is England's highest. They can generate hydroelectricity. The process where material transported Deposition by the river is put down. The process that wears away the river Erosion bed and banks. UNIT THE WATER CYCLE Lake A large area of water surrounded by SOUTCE Woterfall land. Maanda Marsh Exturior Doite Tributary Oxbow Lake Large curve or bend in a river Meander Flood Plain River Mout A large amount of fresh water flowing River continuously downhill across country. The beginning of a stream or river Source Upper Course Middle Course Lower Course Tributary Where one river meets another. An area of flat land where a river Estuary spreads out as it reaches the sea. NEILTRATIO The waterfall retreats The formation of a waterfall 120 back upstream to Bed The bottom of a river channel. create a gorge larder mor SURFACE WATER ick u.g GROUNDWATER Upper/Middle/ The three parts that geographers divide Lower Course a river into. of a river A plunge pool forms. The overnand Collapsed Previous positions of an over deepened any collanses as it is rocks used as is created by erosion weakened by erosion abrasive waterfall Water Cycle The continuous recycling process of such as hydraulic action of the softer and weathering, and is erosion tools pulled down by gravity fresh water. rock

UK's tallest mountains