

Alverton School Geography Knowledge Organiser Years 5 and 6 - Rivers

What we already know.

The continents and oceans of the world.

The UK is divided into four countries.

The UK is an island and there are different bodies of water around it: English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

Where the land meets the sea is called the coast and the features of a coastal region.

The Nile is the longest river in the world

The Amazon Basin supports the rainforest which supports a huge number of species.

Key Vocabulary

Deposition	The process where material transported by the river is put down.
Erosion	The process that wears away the river bed and banks.
Lake	A large area of water surrounded by land.
Meander	Large curve or bend in a river
River	A large amount of fresh water flowing continuously downhill across country.
Source	The beginning of a stream or river
Tributary	Where one river meets another.
Estuary	An area of flat land where a river spreads out as it reaches the sea.
Bed	The bottom of a river channel.
Upper/Middle/Lower Course of a river	The three parts that geographers divide a river into.
Water Cycle	The continuous recycling process of fresh water.

Super Six

The appearance of a river changes as it passes through the landscape. The upper course is steeper and narrower; the middle course is slower with meanders and the lower course is much slower with many channels.

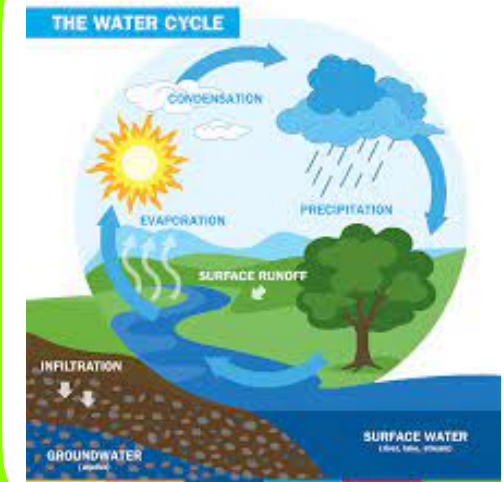
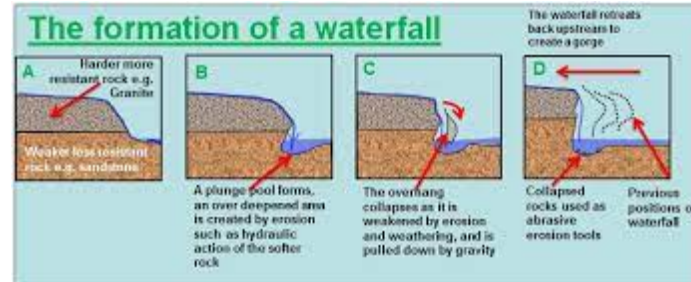
Erosion is the process through which water wears down the banks and bed of the river; transportation is the movement of this sediment and deposition is when it drops to the river bed.

Rivers flood for many reasons and human action can be an important factor. Floods can seriously affect both the environment and the surrounding communities.

The Water Cycle is the never-ending cycling of water on our planet. Water goes through a series of changes: evaporation, condensation, precipitation. The amount of water in the world never changes.

A monsoon is a seasonal change in the direction of the prevailing, or strongest, winds of a region. Monsoons cause wet and dry seasons throughout much of the tropics.

Waterfalls are formed through erosion of softer bands of rocks. The Angel Falls, at 979 metres high, is the highest uninterrupted waterfall in the world. Gaping Gill in North Yorkshire, at 100 metres is England's highest. They can generate hydroelectricity.



UK's tallest mountains