

# Geography Knowledge Organiser - Rivers

Question - What journey does a river take and how are they formed

Year 4 - Term 1



Nursteed Community Primary School

Prior knowledge	Key knowledge	Subsequent knowledge
<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans (Y1/2)</p> <p>Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather (EVFS, Y1, Y2)</p> <p>Economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. (Y3/6)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To identify <i>most</i> features of a river including mouth, source, meander, delta and tributary.</li> <li>2. To describe erosion and deposition.</li> <li>3. To name human and physical similarities and differences between the River Nile and River Thames rivers including land use, length and pollution.</li> </ol>	<p>Year 5 - mountains and river sources, map work</p> <p>Year 6 - rainforests, coasts (river mouths), flooding,</p>

Vocabulary	Meaning
<b>tributary</b>	A small river or stream that flows into another river.
<b>delta</b>	A wetland area that forms as river waters empty into a larger body of water
<b>source</b>	The place where a river begins.
<b>meander</b>	A winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>mouth</b>	The place where a river enters a lake or ocean.

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## What journey does a river take and how are they formed?

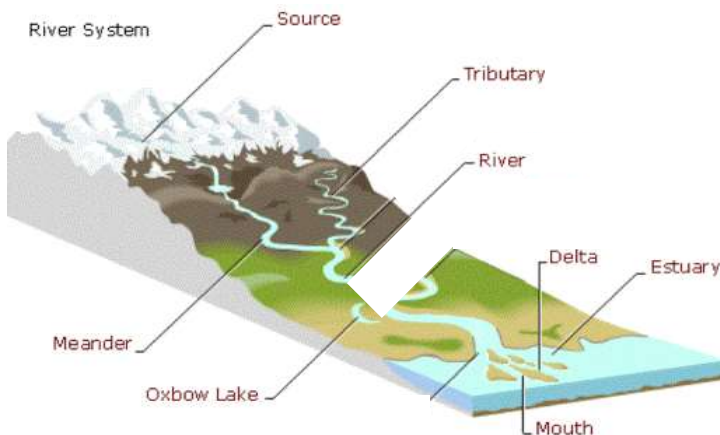
### Year 4 - Term 1

#### What is a river?

- A river is a path that water takes as it flows downhill, normally towards another river, a lake, seas or oceans
- Rivers come in many different shapes and sizes, and often join together to make larger rivers
- As rivers are a source of water, lots of plants and animals often live near or in them
- Most inland human settlements were originally formed around rivers. In addition to drinking and bathing, rivers were also important for trade
- Rivers can flood, at which point they become extremely dangerous.

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mouth	The place where a river enters a lake or ocean.

Upper course	The upper course of a river has fast flowing water, waterfalls, rapids and a strong current.
Middle course	The middle course has slower flowing water, meanders, ox bow lakes and deposits stones and pebbles.
Lower course	The lower course has slow flowing water and is usually wide with a delta.



**Deposition** is dropping of sediment in a new place that can create landforms such as deltas.

**Erosion** is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as wind and water.

#### The River Thames Fact Sheet

- The River Thames is 346km long, making it the longest river in England and the second longest in the United Kingdom
- The source of the Thames is at Thames Head in Gloucestershire, and it flows into the North Sea at the Thames Estuary
- Although the river is now mainly used for tourism, its main use was once for transporting goods in and out of the country



Did you know?  
The river is policed by five police forces and there is also a London Fire Brigade base on the river

