



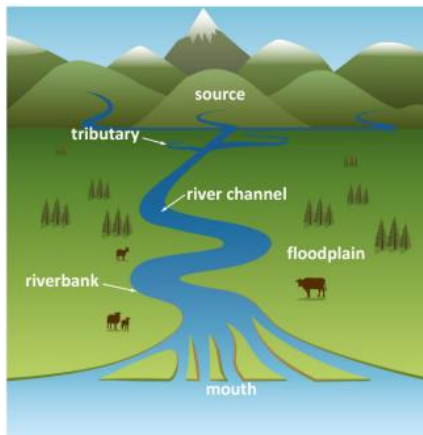
Year 3 – Summer 1st half

Title of topic: Rivers and Coasts

Topic Focus – Geography - rivers.

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

Parts of a river.



Physical features of river



Meander

A meander is a bend in a river. It is formed when fast-flowing water erodes the bank and deposits mud or silt within the bend.



Ox-bow Lake

An ox-bow lake is a lake that was a meander in a river. The bend is cut off when the river finds a straighter, easier course to follow.



Waterfall

A waterfall is water that falls from a higher level to a lower level.

Key vocabulary:

River – a flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean.

Source - where the river starts.

Lake - a large area of water, surrounded by land. Sea An area of salt water.

Tributary – a river or stream that flows into a larger river.

River Channel – a route along which water travels

Riverbed - the bottom of a river.

Riverbank – the land at the edge of a river.

Mouth – the end of the river where the water flows into a sea or lake.

Flood Plain – an area of flat land which floods when a river is too full.

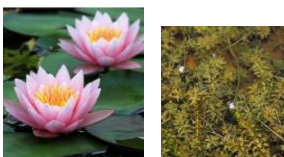
Confluence - the junction of two rivers.

Waterfall - a cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a steep incline

Dam - a barrier that stops or restricts the flow of water or underground streams.

Aquatic Plants

Aquatic plants have adapted to live in water. Some live on the surface whilst others live underwater.



Waterlily Canadian pondweed

Local Rivers.

Our local rivers are the River Waveney, River Yare and River Tay

World Rivers.

Name of river	Continent	Length
Nile	Africa	6650km
Amazon	South America	6500km
Yangtze	Asia	6300km
Mississippi	North America	3766km
Volga	Europe	3530km
Ganges	Asia	2510km

Using Rivers.

In the past rivers provided food and fresh water for drinking and washing. Farmers grew crops near rivers because the soil was fertile. The power of flowing water was also used by machines, such as water wheels, to make flour and wood pulp. Trade routes often used rivers to transport goods by boat. Rivers also provided a dense barrier against invaders. Today, rivers are used for leisure activities like fishing, canoeing and rowing.

