

Annunciation Catholic Junior School
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS
YEAR 6 RIVERS



What? (Key Vocabulary)

Spelling	Definition
Erosion	The wearing away of rock, stones and soil by rivers, waves, wind, or glaciers.
Source	Where the river/stream begins. This is usually high up.
Tributary	Is a stream or river that flows into a larger river or lake
Confluence	The point at which two rivers or streams join
Meander	A winding curve or bend in a river. They are typical of the middle and lower course of a river
Floodplain	Is the flat land of the river valley close to the river banks. It is usually found in the lower course of a river.
Delta	An area of low flatland where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea.
Estuary	Occurs near or at the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current and the fresh and salt waters mix
Mouth	The place where a river enters a lake, larger river or the ocean.

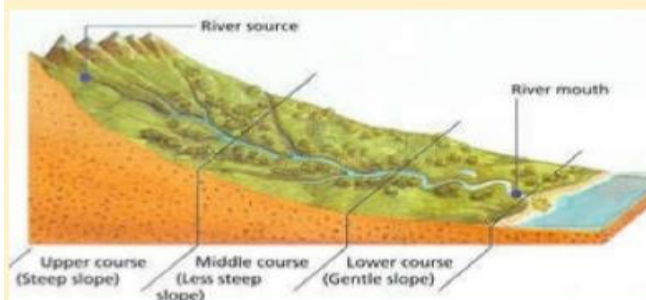
What? (Key knowledge)

Evaporation	Is the process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas. The change of state is due to an increase in temperature.
Condensation	The process of water vapour in the atmosphere cools and changes into liquid water. This is the result of hot air becoming cool.
Precipitation	Water that falls from the clouds towards the ground e.g. rain, hail, sleet or snow.
Collection	Precipitation is collected in bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and oceans
Runoff	Is precipitation that did not get absorbed into the soil and makes its way from the surface into places where water collects.

Diagrams and Symbols

The River Channel

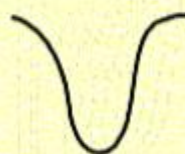
All rivers tend to follow the same pattern: the flow from the source of the mouth, the start of narrow and end up wider; they start of straight and end up meandering.



Possible experience

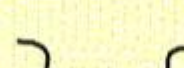
- Compare and contrast different river systems
- Make a model of a rivers
- Using maps and aerial photographs to describe rivers.
- Fieldwork: A study of a local river (e.g. river outside the school gate)

Upper course – steep V shape downward erosion.



- Features**
- rapids
 - waterfalls

Middle course – U shaped lateral erosion.



- Features**
- meanders

Lower course – open shape (wide) lateral erosion and deposition



Features

- oxbow lakes
- floodplains
- levees
- deltas