

Rivers Knowledge Organiser!

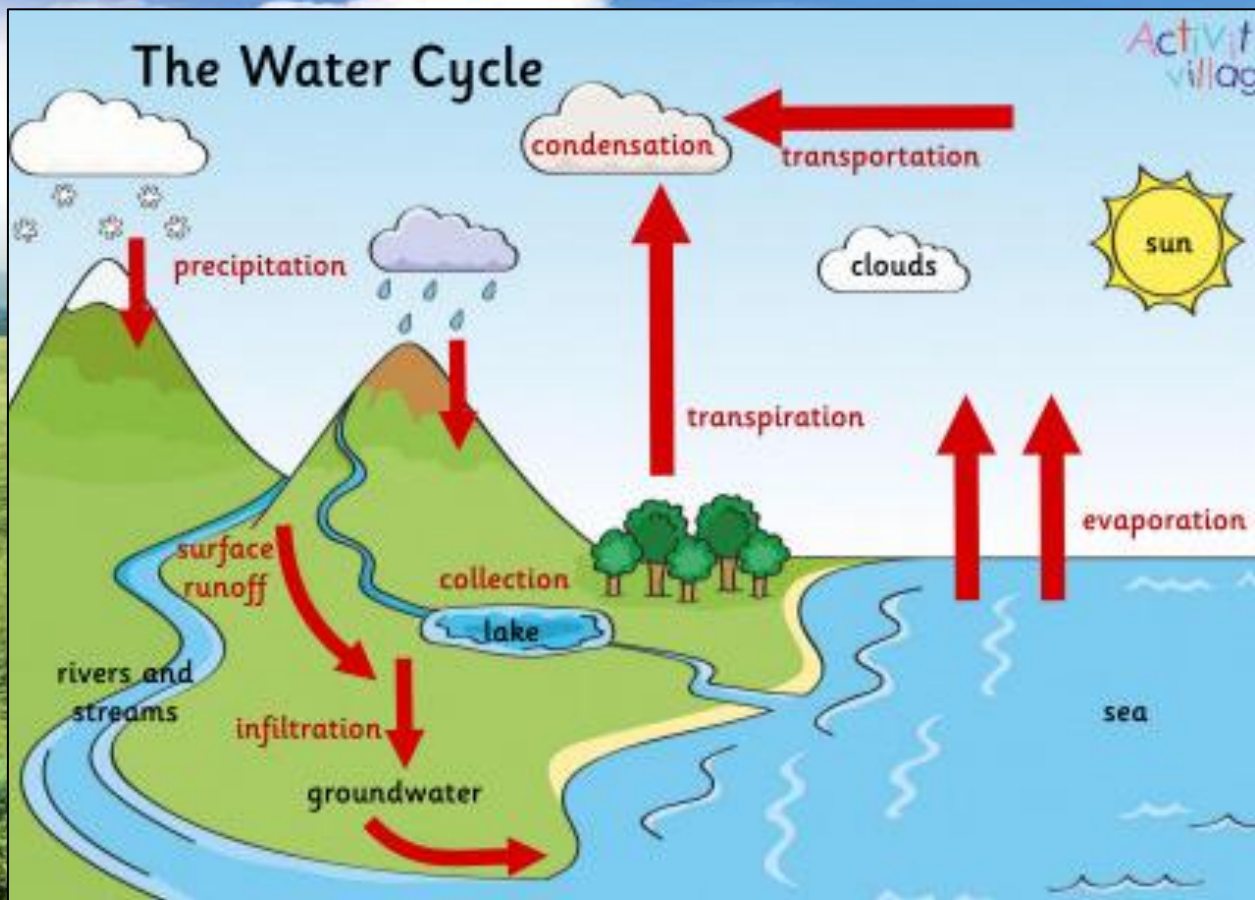
A river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river. A river is part of a physical process called the water cycle.

River name	Continent	Flows into
The Nile	Africa	Mediterranean Sea
The Congo	Africa	Atlantic Ocean
The Mississippi	North America	Gulf of Mexico
The Amazon	South America	Atlantic Ocean
The Thames	Europe	North Sea
The Rhine	Europe	North Sea
The Yangtze	Asia	East China Sea
The Ganges	Asia	Bay of Bengal

Local Geography!

The river Mease a tributary of the River Trent. It flows through Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire. It is 25km long and it is a designated special area of conservation.

Word	Definition
Watercourse	A channel of flowing water
Tributaries	Smaller streams that join a river
Source	The start of a river
Mouth	The end of a river
Channel	The course/path a river takes
River bed	The bottom of a river
Meanders	Bends and changes to direction in a river
Ox-bow lake	Parts of a meander cut off from the rest of a river
Delta	Where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea
Estuary	The part of the river that meets the sea
Erosion	When rocks and soil are worn away, which puts lots of sand, mud, pebbles and silt in the water
Transportation	The movement of rocks and eroded material from the force of flowing water
Deposition	The dumping of material such as sand, mud, pebbles and silt being transported by the river as it slows



The Water Cycle	
The Water Cycle	The water cycle describes the movement of water on the surface and in the atmosphere of the Earth. It is a continuous process.
Evaporation	The process when water turns into water vapour (changes from a liquid to gas). It is caused by the heat of the sun.
Condensation	As water vapour rises, it cools and condenses from a gas to a liquid to form clouds. This process is called condensation.
Precipitation	This is the process of liquid falling from the clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail.

How do we use rivers?		
Leisure (i.e. fishing)	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry (i.e. factories)	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism (i.e. walking routes)	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats