
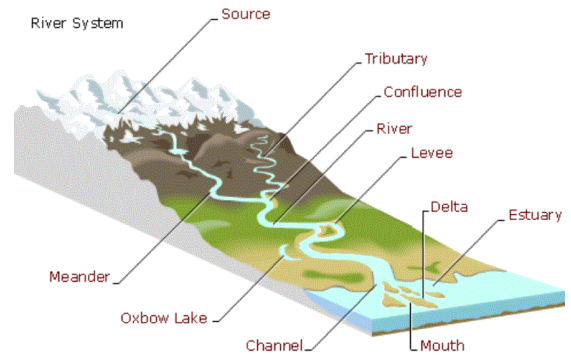
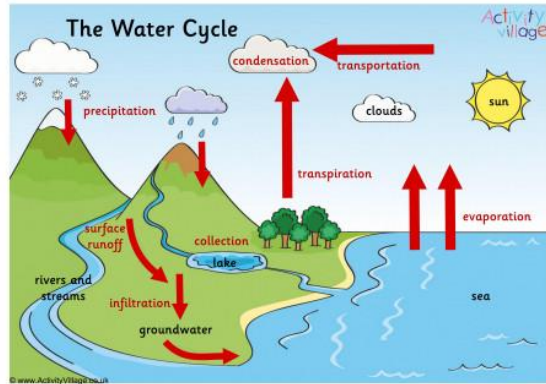

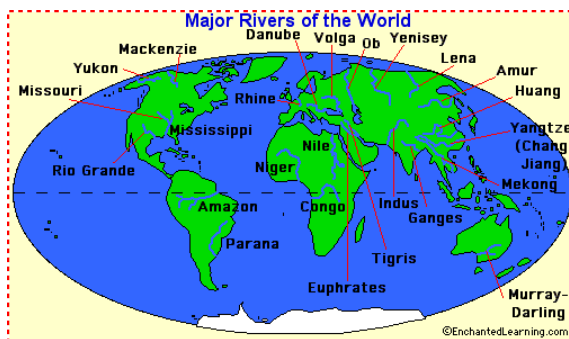
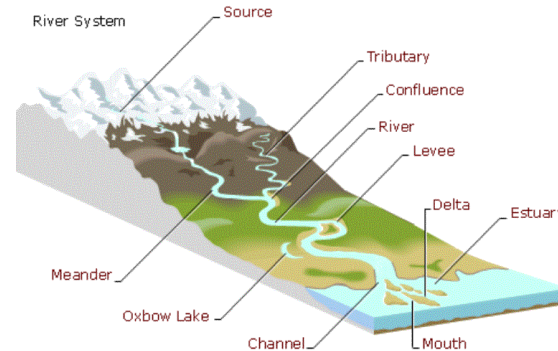


Year 3 and 4 Knowledge Organiser – key aspects of rivers

What should I already know?		Diagrams	What will I know by the end of the unit?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers.There are rivers in our local area.			<u>Rivers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">our local river is the River Wyrerivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths,river receive water from a wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea. The water flows naturally downwards, sometimes underground and eventually to the sea.	
<u>Key vocabulary</u>				
river	a flowing, moving stream of water		<u>Water Cycle</u> 	
stream	A small, fast flow of water			
canal	Waterways built by people used for shipping and transport.			
reservoir	The store of water that is help back by a dam			
lake	Large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean			
sea	A huge body of salt water			
source	Where a river begins its journey			
channel	The path of a river			
tributary	A small river or stream that meets a large river			
mouth	Where the river enters the sea			
confluence	Where two rivers meet		Evaporation When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turn into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.	
meander	A winding bend in the river		Condensation The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form micropsocopic droplets of water.	
Estuary	The last section of the river before the sea		Precipitation As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall down to the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise it galls as rain.	
Water cycle	The journey of water on the Earth		Collection Wherever the water lands, this is called the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to the Earth is rivers or lakes, on the ground or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the seas. The water cycle can now start again!	



Topic: key features of rivers

Phase: Lower KS2

Question 1: A river starts at the:	Start of Unit	End of unit
mouth		
source		
stream		
channel		

Question 2: which of these can cause erosion:	Start of Unit	End of unit
wind		
River currents		
rain		
sun		

Question 3: When does the water cycle stop?	Start of Unit	End of unit
After collection		
After precipitation		
It never stops		

Question 4: order these 1 – 4 to show the start of the river (1) to where it meets the sea (4)	Start of Unit	End of unit
estuary		
tributary		
source		
mouth		

Question 5: Write down the 4 sections of the water cycle:	Start of Unit	End of unit

Question 6: What part of the water cycle is this: When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turn into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.	Start of Unit	End of unit

Question 7: Water flows	Start of Unit	End of unit
upwards		
downwards		
sideways		
All of the above		