

Riverside Primary – Geography Knowledge Organiser UKS2 Investigating Rivers

Topic: Investigating Rivers

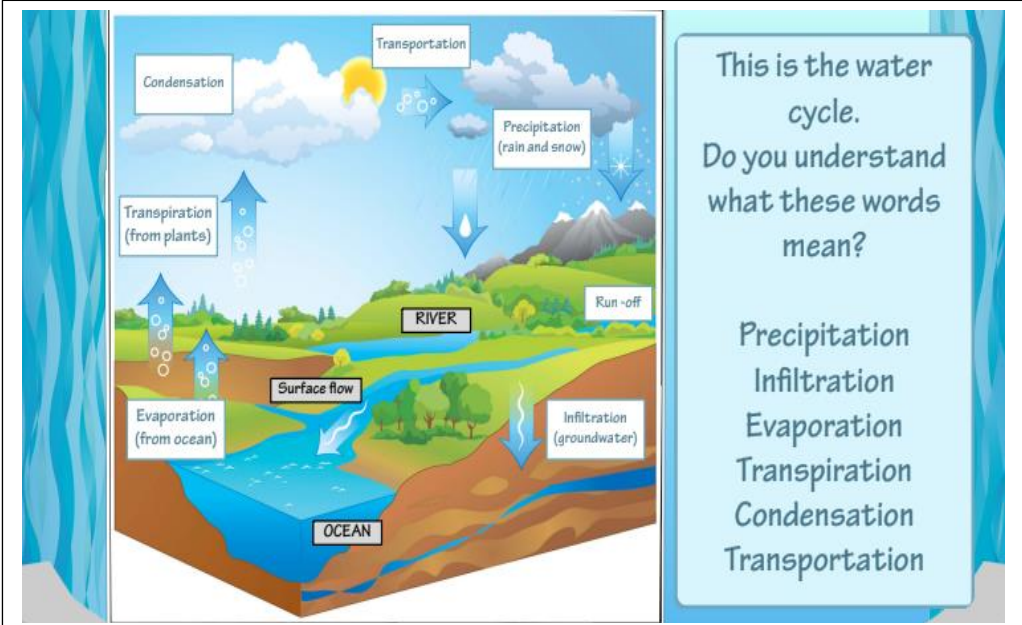
Phase: UKS2

NC Strand: Human and Physical geography.

Key Vocabulary:

continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia are the World's continents.
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of an area.
transpiration	This is the name of the process whereby plants release water vapour.
topographical map	A map which shows show the physical features of an area, such as rivers and mountains.
deposits	The materials that are transported by the river (often collect at the mouth) to form deposits.
delta	The name for the landform created by river deposits.
Mouth (of the river)	The point where the river and the sea meet is called the mouth of the river.
meanders	Winding curves or bends in the river.
tributaries	Small streams that join the main river to make it bigger.
erosion	Erosion is a gradual destruction or wearing away of something.
hydrology	Hydrology means 'the study of water'.
hydrological	Hydrological means the study of the movement and distribution of water on Earth.
hydrologic cycle	Another name for the water cycle.
precipitation	Precipitation is water released from clouds in the form of rain , freezing rain, sleet, snow, or hail

Human and physical geography - Describe and understand key aspects of: **physical geography**, including: **rivers and the water cycle**.



River Facts!

Rivers are formed when precipitation (rain or snow) from the tops of hills or mountains runs down the steep slopes. A young river moves very quickly because gravity is pulling the water down. The river slows down as it nears the mouth (the end) of the river because the ground is flatter.



Did you know?

Rivers are used for many different reasons and by many different people.

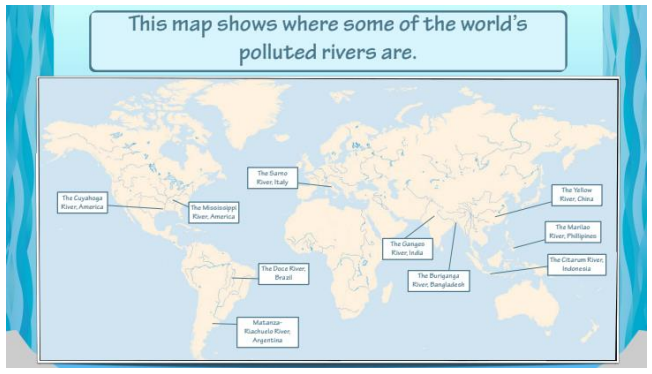
Farming	Transport
Energy	Leisure
Water	Habitat

Another name for the water cycle is the **hydrological cycle**.

The reason it's called this is because the word hydrology means 'the study of water'. Hydrological means the study of the movement and distribution of water on Earth.

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Precipitation: Small droplets of water or ice (snow) form in the clouds. These droplets get heavy and then FALL to the Earth.

Infiltration: Rain water soaks into the ground through soil and rock layers. The water also RUNS OFF the mountain and collects in rivers.

Evaporation: Liquid (water) changes from a liquid to a gas as it warms up. The gas then rises into the air as water vapour.

Transpiration: Water in the leaves of plants gets warm and evaporates (turns to gas). This releases water vapour into the air.

Condensation: Water vapour (water as a gas) cools down and turns back into a liquid, forming water droplets.

Transportation: The water in the clouds moves across the earth and back over to the land.

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The River Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 6,670 km (4,160 miles) long. The River Nile is in Africa and found in the country, Egypt.




Wow! It does look long.




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These rivers are the ten most polluted rivers in the world.

The Ganges River	The Sarno River
The Yellow River	The Marilao River
The Doce River	The Cuyahoga River
The Citarum River	The Matanza-Riachuelo River
The Mississippi River	The Buriganga River

Have you heard of these rivers?



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Did you know?

Only 1% of all the world's water is usable by humans and some of that water is being polluted by many different factors. Agriculture, industry and people are causing rivers to become polluted. This means that not only does the water become smelly and unpleasant, it becomes unsafe for people, animals and plants.