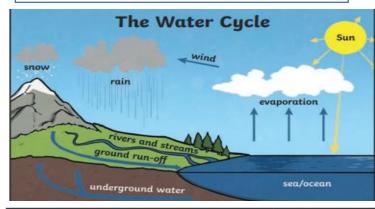
River Welland is our local river

Rivers receive water from a wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea. The water flows naturally downwards and sometimes underground.



Year 4 Knowledge Organiser Rivers



The Course of a River

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys.

Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider.

Features include - meanders.



The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried.

Riverbanks have shallower sides.

Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

Key vocabulary		
river		a flowing, moving
		stream of water
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
meander		A winding bend in the river
Estuary		The last section of the
		river before the sea
Water cycle		The journey of water on the Earth
deposition/ deposit	When rocks and other materials	
	that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.	
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ama ala :-	Rocks and other river materials are	
erosion	picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.	
	to anot	their place along the river.

