

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER—Rivers

Key Vocabulary:

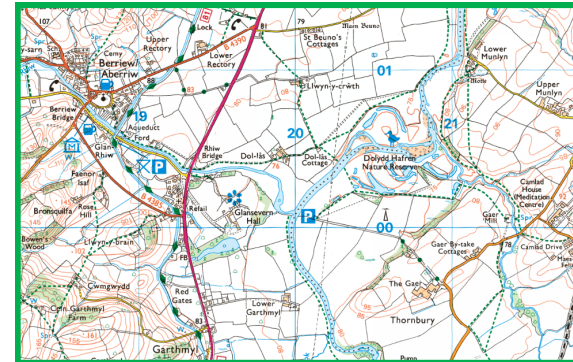
Hemisphere, North East, South East, North West, South West, Symbol, Key, Grid, reference, Meander, Spring, River bed valley, gorge channel, dam, deposit/ deposition, mouth, source, tidal bore, tributaries



What are the benefits and threats of living by a river?
What is the impact of flooding on local residents?
How do we use and manage rivers?



What causes flooding?
What is the impact of flooding on the effected towns, villages and rural areas?
How can we prepare against flooding?
What are some of the key flood defences?



Use maps of the River Severn and surrounding area to identify grid references.
What are some key landmarks along the river?
What do you notice about settlements along the river?



Can you follow the journey of the River Severn from source to sea?
Where does it start?
Where does it flow through?
Why does the river flow the path it does?



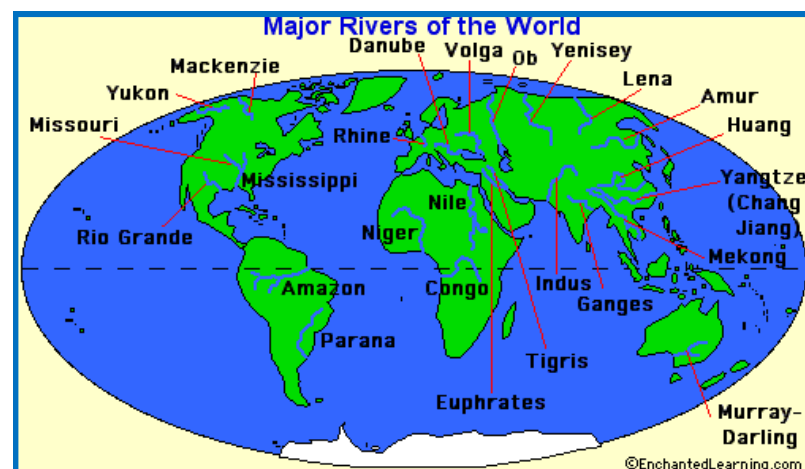
Fieldwork on the River Rea at Cleobury

Field sketch of the middle and lower course of the river.
How is the river formed?
How are meanders formed?
How and why do river banks erode.
What is the speed and velocity of the river?
Follow the route of river.



What are some of the major rivers of the world?
Can you locate any of them on a map?

Where are some of the UK's rivers?
The 5 main rivers of the UK are: Thames, Severn, Trent, Wye and Ouse.



Substantive Concepts:

- To locate some of the world's and UK's main rivers.
- To follow and describe the route of the River Severn from source to sea.
- To understand the features of a river including how a waterfall is formed.
- To understand what causes rivers to flood and how flooding affects those living nearby.
- To know what is being done to prevent flooding.
- To use 4 figure and begin to use 6 figure grid references.
- To read OS maps and identify and understand some of the symbols.

Waterfalls can be found along the path of rivers.
They are formed when water travels over hard rock which does not erode away as quickly as the soft rock below.
The soft rock erodes away quickly and leaves the hard rock overhanging.
Eventually, this erodes and the rock falls into the water causing a plunge pool.

How Waterfalls are formed?

