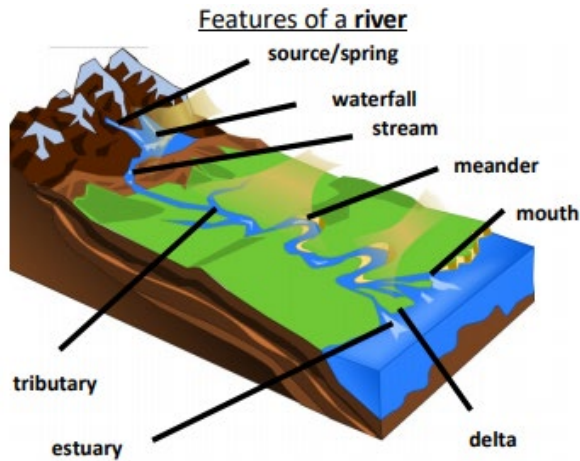


Rivers



Year 5 Knowledge Organiser From Source to Sea

Key Facts

Most settlements were built along major rivers.

Rivers provide us with food, energy, recreation, transportation routes, and of course water for irrigation and for drinking

All rivers start at the highest point in an area. As the river flows downstream, it gains more water from other streams, rivers, springs, added rainfall, and other water sources.

The River Nile is the longest river in the world.

The biggest river in the world, measured by the amount of water that flows down it, is the Amazon.

The longest river in Europe is the River Volga.

Key Vocabulary

Oceans	the 5 very large areas of salt water that cover approximately two-thirds of the Earth's surface.
Seas	smaller areas of salt water that separate oceans and land.
Rivers	natural streams of fresh water that flow into seas, oceans and lakes
source	where something comes from
spring	a natural outflow of ground water
stream	a small narrow river
tributary	a stream or river that flows into a larger one
confluence	where two rivers join and become a larger river
course	the channel along which the river flows
waterfall	a place where water flows over the edge of a steep, high cliff in hills or mountains, and falls into a pool below
current	a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake, or sea
meander	a large bend in a river
delta	an area of low land where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea
mouth	where a river flows into the sea
sedimentary	solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind
erosion	the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather
deposition	when a substance has been left somewhere as a result of a process
water cycle	the circulation of the earth's water

Diagram

Erosion and Deposition



The arrows show the direction of the **river current** which causes **erosion** over time.

Sometimes, two **meanders** can join together to form a 'shortcut'. Water will flow down the shorter route, **deposition** will block off the old route and this will create an **oxbow lake**.