

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser Summer 2

'Are some rivers more important than others?'

Vocabulary	
Bank	The land alongside or sloping down to a river or lake.
Confluence	The place where the tributary and the main river meet is called a confluence.
Dam	A barrier built to hold back water.
Deposit	When rocks and other materials are dropped off along the river
Erosion	When tiny pieces of rock are picked up by the water and moved to another place.
Meander	A bend in a river.
Mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
Sediment	Sediment is solid material that can consist of rocks, minerals, plants and animals.
Spring	A place where water naturally flows from the ground
Source	The place where a river begins
Tributary	A stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.
Valley	A long ditch between hills or mountains

Other facts

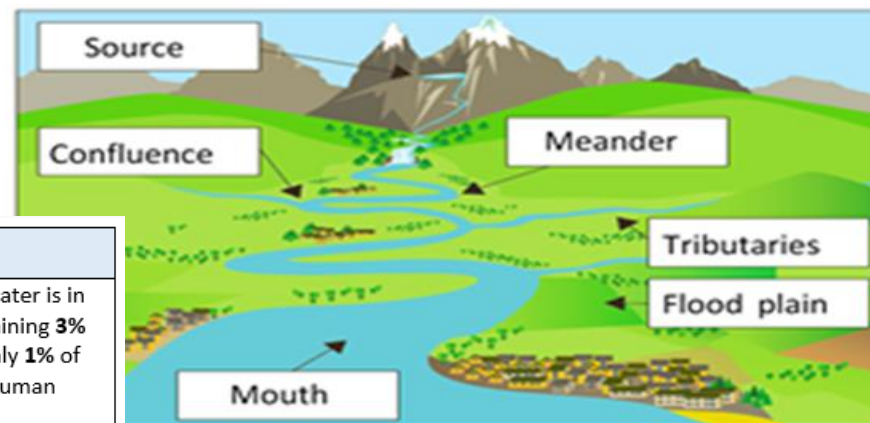
97% of the Earth's water is in its **oceans**. The remaining **3%** is **freshwater** and only **1%** of this is available for human consumption.

Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

Map of Major Rivers in UK



The world's top four longest rivers: **Nile** (Africa), **Amazon** (South America), **Yangtze** (Asia), **Mississippi** (North America).



Key knowledge

The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops! Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport, creating power and providing habitats for plants and wildlife.

A river has three main stages: **upper course**, **middle course** and **lower course**.

Flooding is caused by poor **drainage** around or close to a river.

