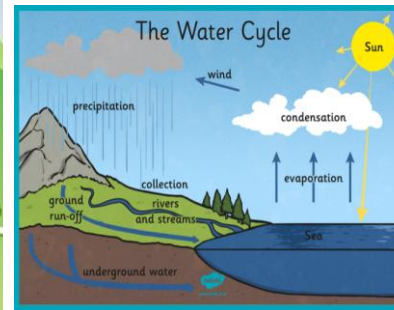
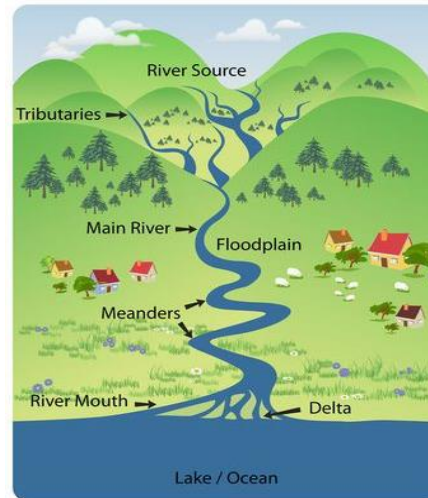


Subject specific vocabulary

collection	The process of water gathering in oceans, rivers, lakes and streams.
condensation	The process of a gas cooling and changing into a liquid.
deposition	The laying down of sediment carried by wind, flowing water, the sea or ice.
erosion	The process of soil and stone being gradually damaged and moved away by water, wind or rain.
evaporation	The process of a liquid heating up and changing into a gas.
geographical	Based on or derived from the physical features of an area.
human geography	Deals with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
physical geography	Geography that deals with natural features.
precipitation	Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to the ground from clouds.
region	An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.
settlement	A place where people establish a community.
topographical	The study of forms and features of land surfaces.
transportation	Water in different phases moves through the atmosphere.

Flow Knowledge Organiser



Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. Water in seas, oceans, rivers and lakes is heated by the sun and evaporates to form water vapour that rises into the air. The water vapour condenses as it cools and changes back into tiny drops of water, forming clouds. The clouds get blown over high ground, where the water falls back to Earth as rain, snow, sleet or hail, called precipitation. The rainwater runs off the land into rivers and streams and travels back to the sea. The cycle then starts again.

Meander - is a bend in a river or stream. It is formed when fast flowing water erodes the riverbank and deposits silt and mud inside a bend.



Oxbow lake - is a lake that was once a meander in a river. The bend is cut off when the river finds an easier, straighter course to follow.

Why settle by a river?

- fresh water for drinking and washing
- farming as the land was more fertile
- trade, rivers used as travel for boats to carry goods
- defence, rivers often provided protection

River leisure activities

Swimming, fishing, sailing, canoeing, boating, walking, bird watching are some of the leisure activities that people take part in. They can have positive and negative impacts on the river and its' environment.

Name of river	Continent
Nile	Africa
Amazon	South America
Yangtze	Asia
Mississippi	North America
Volga	Europe
Ganges	Asia

Topic links

- Year 1 - How Green is our Home?, Coastlines
- Year 2 - Sail the Seven Seas
- Year 4 - Misty Mountain Sierra
- Year 5 - What makes Britain great?

Sticky knowledge

The Nile is the world's longest river. River features include; the source, mouth, meanders and oxbow lakes. Water is recycled through a process called the water cycle. Many cities are built up round rivers.