

Knowledge Organiser - Geography - Year 5 - Summer 2

Rivers



STICKY KNOWLEDGE

<p>stages of the water cycle: Evaporation, Condensation, Transference, Precipitation, Transpiration, Runoff and Filtration.</p>	<p>Source - the beginning or place of origin of a stream or river. Meander - turnings or windings; a winding path or course. Mouth - where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean Floodplain - An area of land adjacent to a river.</p>	<p>There are three stages of a river - Upper, Middle, Lower.</p>
<p>The Mississippi provides hydroelectric power and water to several states. People have been using the Mississippi for centuries for travel and trade.</p>	<p>Climate change and weather can affect water levels causing flooding, which damages property and land.</p>	<p>Humans can affect a river in many ways through climate change, pollution, invasive species and litter.</p>

KEY VOCABULARY

Delta	The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean
Meander	when water flows in a curvy, bendy path, like a snake
Floodplain	a generally flat area of land next to a river or stream. It stretches from the banks of the river to the outer edges of the valley.
Source	the place where a river begins.
Tributary	a freshwater stream that feeds into a larger stream, river or other body of water.
Estuary	a partially enclosed, coastal water body where freshwater from rivers and streams mixes with salt water from the ocean.
Water Cycle	how water is exchanged (cycled) through Earth's land, ocean, and atmosphere.

The features of the river

