



What will we be learning?

- What a river is.
- How rivers are used.
- The features of a river.
- How rivers are affected by humans.
- The impact of flooding.
- Facts about the world's longest rivers.

Key facts

The world's ten longest rivers (the longest three first):

Nile (Africa), Amazon (South America), Yangtze (Asia), Mississippi (North America), Yenisei (Asia), Yellow (Asia), Ob-Irtysh (Asia), Paraná (South America), Congo (Africa), Amur (Europe/Asia).

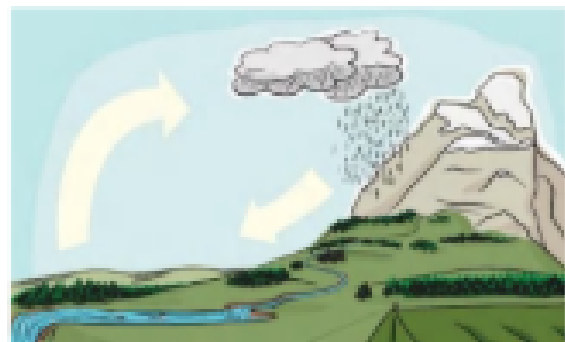
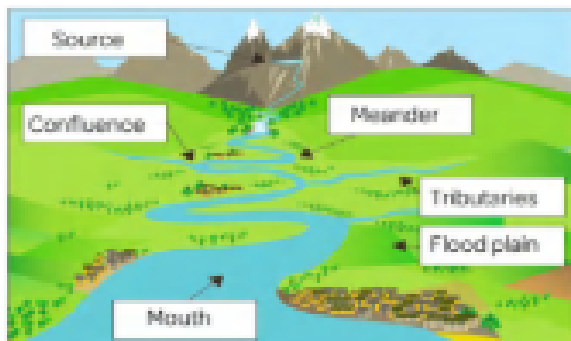
Key knowledge

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 and creating power.

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.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Egypt Ethiopia South Sudan Sudan Uganda United States of America	confluence flood plain meander mouth source tributary	altitude estuary lower course middle course upper course

Glossary

drainage: how water flows away from an area through rivers and streams

erosion: how wind, water and waves break down and remove rock and soil

flood management: stopping or controlling floods

irrigation: the supply of water, especially for growing crops



GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 4 SPRING AND SUMMER

ECUADOR RAINFOREST

What will we be learning?

- What a rainforest is.
- The different layers of a rainforest.
- The features of a rainforest.
- The characteristics of The Amazon
- The impact of deforestation.

Key facts

The world's rainforests:

The Amazon (South America), The Congo (Africa), The Gunung Leuser (Asia), St Lucia (North America)

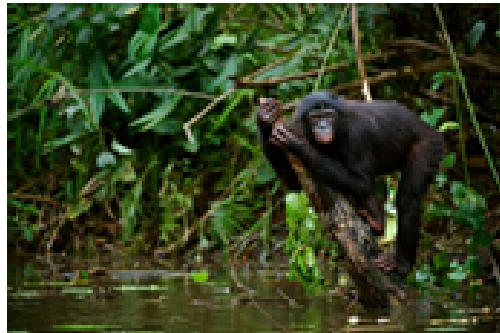
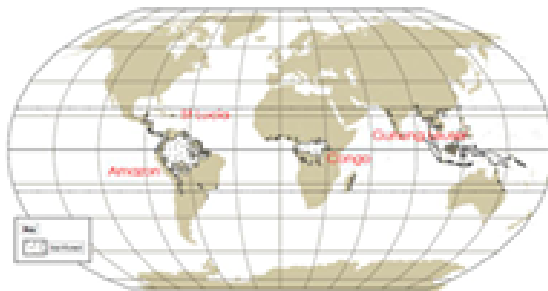
The Ecuadorian Rainforest is part of the larger Amazon Rainforest.

Key knowledge

Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the Equator between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Rainforests are home to over half the species of plants and animals in the world and are a fantastic source of foods and medicines.

A rainforest has many layers of vegetation (plants) growing within it. All of these plants grow to different heights and create layers within the rainforest.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon River Ecuador Ecuadorian Rainforest	biodiversity biome canopy deforestation emergent layer forest floor understory	equatorial Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn

Glossary

biodiversity: the number of different types of plants and animals found in a particular environment

biome: a community of plants and animals that is suited to a particular climate

ecosystem: a community of plants and animals that affect each other and the area around them

rainforests: forests that are home to many different types of plants and animals. They are located close to the Equator in places with a tropical climate, which is warm and wet all year round.

transpiration: Transpiration is the process of water movement through a plant and its evaporation from aerial parts, such as leaves, stems and flowers