

At the <u>mouth</u> of the river, the fresh water joins the salty seawater. This is an **estuary**.

The Water Cycle

The water in douds eventually falls to the ground as rais, snow, sixet or hail.

Condensation

As the water vapour rises, it cooks and condenses into clouds.

Evaporation

Rivers flow to the sea at different rates through turbus flow and groundwater flow.

Evaporation - liquid changes to gas when warmed.

Raging Rivers
Knowledge Organiser

## **Subject Specific Vocabulary** Meander A winding curve or bend of a river. Source The point of origin of the river. Erosion The process of being worn away by water. Material that has been moved to another place Deposition due to the river. Mouth Where a river flows into a larger body of water. Often in steep mountain areas; water is cold, Upper course clear and fast-flowing. Located in less steep areas; water flows Middle course moderately quickly. In areas with very little slope; water flows Lower course slowly and is often warmer. An area, often between hills or mountains, Valley which typically contains a river or stream. A small dam built across a river to control the Weir upstream water level. Waterfall Where water flows over a vertical drop. The amount of water that is flowing down a Flow river or stream.

## **Sticky Knowledge About Rivers**

The Nile

Africa

6,650 km

The Yangtze River

China

6,300 km

The Yenisei River

Russia and Mongolia

5,539 km

Many towns and cities around the world have been built alongside rivers.

Rivers are an important way of transporting heavy materials from place to place.

The water that we see in rivers is part of a much bigger water cycle.

It is becoming more and more important to manage the amount of water that is in our

rivers

The 6 Longest Rivers of the World

The Amazon River

South America

6,575 km

The Mississipi River

USA and Canada

5,970 km

Yellow River

China

5,464 km