

① The **source** of the river usually starts in the mountains. Water comes out of the ground in a **spring**.

② In the **upper course**, the **stream** rushes down steep slopes and **channels** with very little water in it.

③ In the **middle course**, other streams join the main stream. It becomes a **river**, with more water in it, and starts to flow more slowly.

④ In the **lower course**, the river is wider and has more water in it. It flows very slowly.

⑤ At the **mouth** of the river, the fresh water joins the salty seawater. This is an **estuary**.

RIVER FEATURES

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.

Deposition

Material that has been moved to another place due to the river.

Mouth

Where a river flows into a larger body of water.

Upper course

Often in steep mountain areas; water is cold, clear and fast-flowing.

Middle course

Located in less steep areas; water flows moderately quickly.

Lower course

In areas with very little slope; water flows slowly and is often warmer.

Valley

An area, often between hills or mountains, which typically contains a river or stream.

Weir

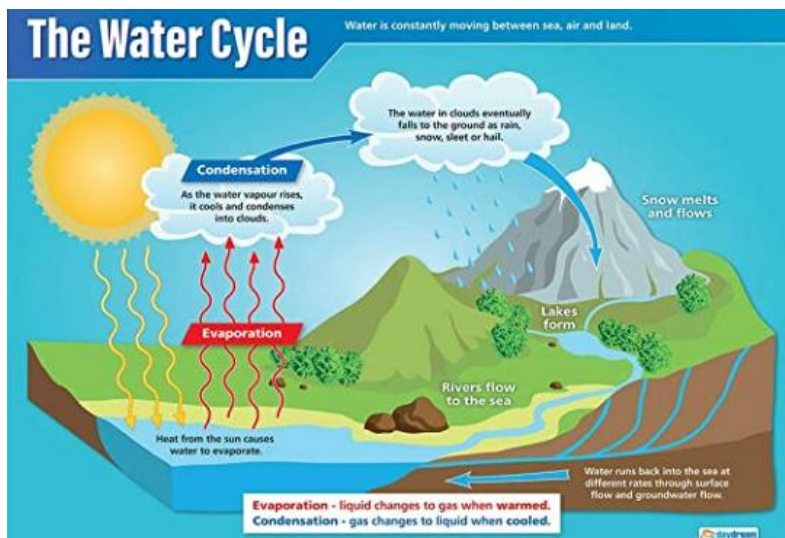
A small dam built across a river to control the upstream water level.

Waterfall

Where water flows over a vertical drop.

Flow

The amount of water that is flowing down a river or stream.



Raging Rivers Knowledge Organiser

Crucial Curriculum Content

To describe the water cycle

To name the physical aspects and processes of a river

To describe the causes and impact of plastic pollution in rivers

The 6 Longest Rivers of the World

The Nile
Africa
6,650 km

The Amazon River
South America
6,575 km

The Yangtze River
China
6,300 km

The Mississippi River
USA and Canada
5,970 km

The Yenisei River
Russia and Mongolia
5,539 km

Yellow River
China
5,464 km