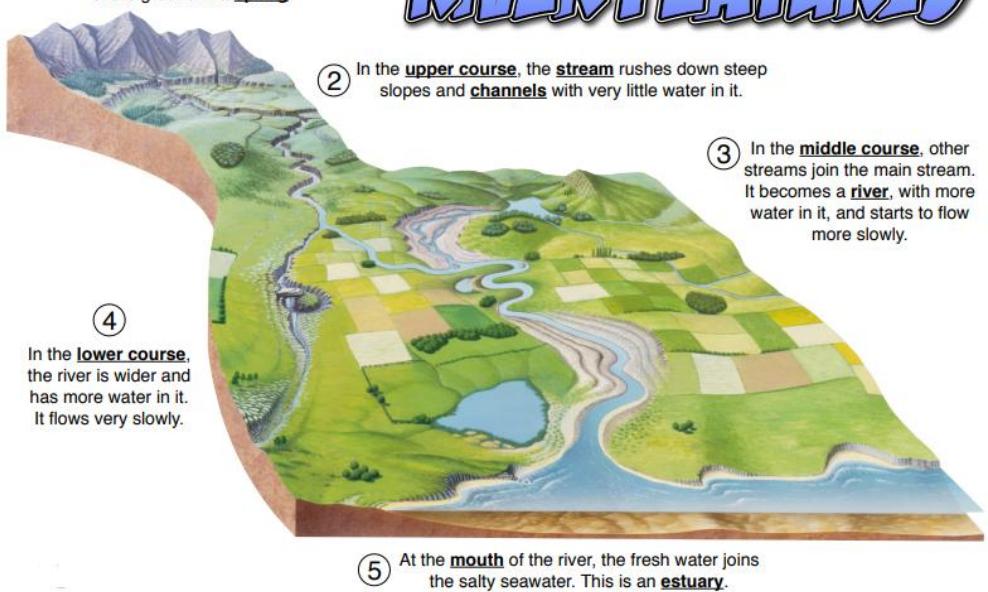
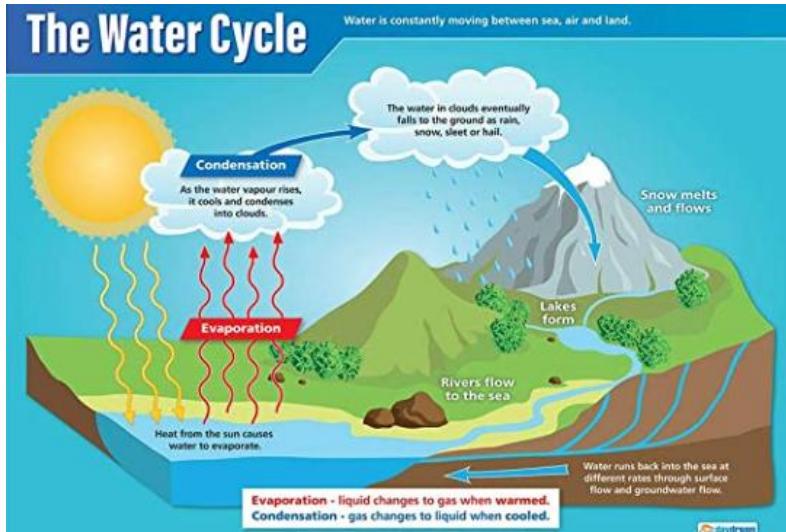


① The **source** of the river usually starts in the mountains. Water comes out of the ground in a **spring**.



RIVER FEATURES

The Water Cycle



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 <i>USA and Canada</i> 5,970 km
The Yenisei River Russia and Mongolia 5,539 km	Yellow River China 5,464 km