



LKS2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

What Would We Find At The End Of A River?



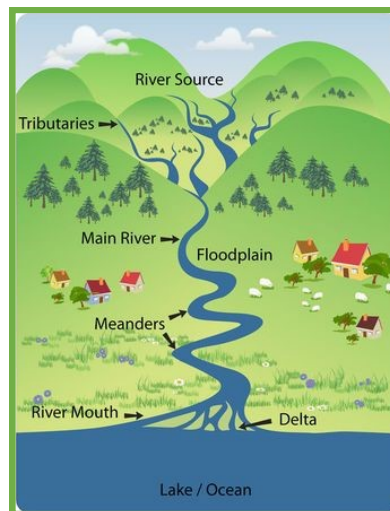
Key Vocabulary

channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
current	A steady flow of water found in a river
delta	Sediment (soil) deposited at the mouth of a river
estuary	The widest part of a river where it meets the sea
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
precipitation	Precipitation is any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the Earth
reservoir	A man-made lake that is used to store water
source	The place where a river begins.
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river
valleys	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.
water Cycle	The journey of water on Earth

Key Facts

Longest UK Rivers	Length (miles)
Severn	220
Thames	215
Trent	185
Great Ouse	143
Wye	135

Parts of a River:



Key Knowledge

Rivers are a crucial part of the Earth's water cycle. Starting up in the hills and mountains of the world, rivers carry water into the lakes and seas. Animals (including humans) depend on them as sources of fresh water.

As well as providing habitats for animals and plants, rivers are also used by humans for leisure activities such as boating and fishing. They can even provide us with electricity!

Rivers in England, at their mouth, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.

Rivers in the UK:



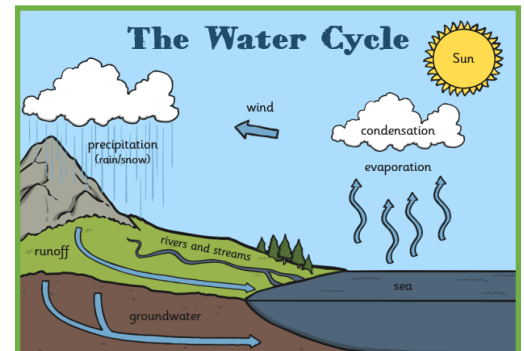
The River Mersey:

The source of the River Mersey is in Stockport.

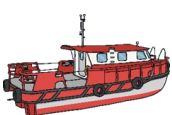
The mouth of the River Mersey is in Liverpool Bay where it meets the Irish Sea.

The River Mersey flows through Stockport, South Manchester, Warrington, Runcorn and into Liverpool Bay. It is 70 miles long.

Water Cycle:



How do we use water?



transport



industry



conservation



leisure



recreation



hydroelectricity