




Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 6 – Rivers and Coasts

What I should already know	Key Knowledge:			Key Vocabulary
<p>Year 1 - Locational knowledge of coastal locations in the British Isles and Seaside Locations</p> <p>Year 4 - Exploring physical and human processes– Barmouth: A contrasting locality</p> <p>Year 5 - Key processes of a landform - The Mountain Environment</p>	<p>What is a river?</p> <p>What is a coast?</p>	<p>A river is a moving body of water that drains the land. It flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water. This could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river.</p>		<p>river-A River is a moving body of water that drains the land.</p> <p>coast - A coast is a strip of land that meets an ocean or sea.</p> <p>channel - The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.</p> <p>dam - A barrier built to hold back water.</p>

Things I need to know

Know what a river is and the key features of rivers.

Know and map rivers within the UK

Know and explain key landforms created by rivers

Explain flooding and the impact of flooding on people and places.

Identify human and physical features of the coastline

Know what erosion is and explain how the coastline changes over time

This will help me in the future:

Year 6 - A study of our capital city: London.

How Do We Use Rivers?

Leisure e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats

What is the mouth?
What do we mean by the estuary?

What is the course of a river?
What is the upper course?
What is the middle course?
What is the lower course?

What is an Oxbow Lake?

What is coastal erosion?

A **coast** is a strip of land that meets an ocean or sea.

The source of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains. Rivers in England, at their mouth, will flow into either the: **North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.**

The Upper Course Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys.

Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

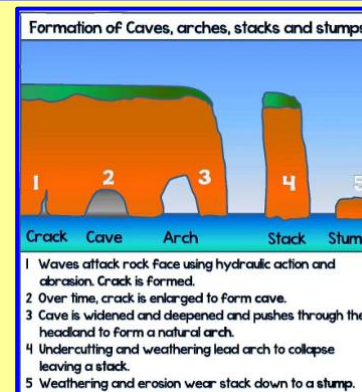
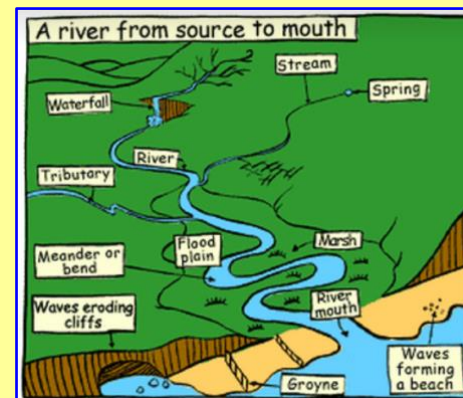
The Middle Course Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider. **Features include** - meanders.

The Lower Course Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides.

Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

As meanders grow, two meanders can merge through **erosion**. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river deposits eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.

Coastal erosion leads to the formation of cliffs, headlands, caves, arches, stacks and stumps.



deposition/ deposit -When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.

discharge - The amount of water flowing along a river per second.

erosion -Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.

mouth - The point where a river joins the sea.

source - The place where a river begins.

tidal bore -A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.

tributaries - Rivers that join up with another river.

valley -A long ditch in the earth's

surface between ranges of hills or mountains

confluence - Some rivers join up with other rivers (tributaries). The point where they meet is called a confluence.

meander - a curve in the river.

Oxbow lakes - a U-shaped Lake.