

Year 3 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Term: Summer 1

Topic: Rivers

Strand: Physical Geography

Geography skills

- Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate rivers.
- Identify the key aspects of a river.
- Label key features of a river.

Five key facts that I will recall by the end of this unit

- Our local rivers are the Mersey and Dee.
- Rivers are formed when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill.
- Water returns to the sea.
- Some people have had to move homes because of deposition and erosion. We can protect the coastline.
- Many early civilizations were based near rivers.



River Dee



River Mersey

river	A river is a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake or another river.
erosion	Erosion is the wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind, and ice.
tributary	A tributary is a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river
source	The start of a river and the furthers point from its mouth.
streams	A stream is a natural flow of water moving across country between banks. It is smaller than a river.
bed	The channel occupied by a river.
valley	A valley is made deeper by a stream of water or a river as it flows from the high land to the lower land, and into a lake or sea.
bank	A riverbank is the land along the edge of a river.
meander	A meander is a curve in a river
transportation	Transportation is when pieces of rock are carried. Waves transport and deposit rock.
Deposition	Deposition is when they are put somewhere else. Waves transport and deposit rock.



