

# LKS2 Geography Knowledge Organiser: Rivers and the Water Cycle – How does the water go round and round?

## 3 Big Ideas

### LOCATION

I can name and locate the UK's and world's main rivers on maps.  
 I can name and locate the UK's and world's main mountain ranges on maps.  
 I can use keys to locate them.

### DIVERSITY

I can compare rivers in the UK to rivers in locations around the world.  
 I can compare mountains in the UK to mountains in locations around the world.  
 I can explain some of the differences between them.

### ENVIRONMENT

I know how rivers and mountains are formed.  
 I know and can describe the features of rivers in the UK.  
 I understand how rivers and mountains create part of the water cycle.

## Rivers Around the World

**Yangtze River** – In 2012, the huge Three Gorges Dam was built on the River Yangtze for hydro-electric power, for flood control downstream and to increase the river's shipping capacity. It has created many problems, however, especially because of the weight of water and pollution in the reservoir that has developed upstream.

**River Nile** – In Egypt use of the Nile for irrigation dates back to at least 4000 BC.

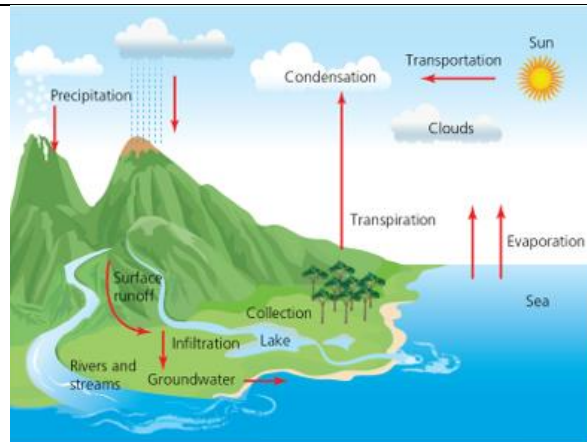
**Mississippi River** – The largest port district in the world is located along the Mississippi River delta in Louisiana. Shipping is focused on petroleum and petroleum products, iron and steel, grain, rubber, paper, wood, coffee, coal, chemicals, and edible oils.

**River Ganges** – A river sacred to the Hindus. It suffers severe flooding in the delta.

**River Rhine** – It supports the main industries based on its banks, such as chemical and pharmaceutical industries, food, transport and technology.

**River Danube** – The second longest river in Europe with three capital cities on its banks. The river is a major focus for river cruises, as well as being a source of drinking water for 20 million people.

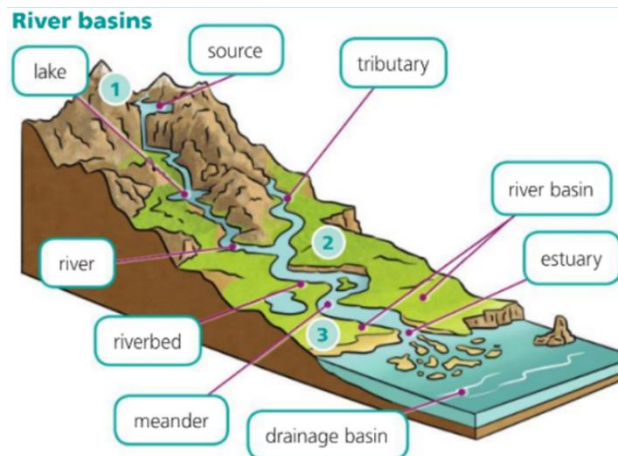
## The Water Cycle



## The UK's Main Rivers



## River Features



## The River Thames



<b>Length:</b>	346km
<b>Source:</b>	Gloucestershire
<b>Mouth:</b>	Thames Estuary
<b>Flows to:</b>	North Sea
<b>Passes through:</b>	Oxford, Reading, Maidenhead and Windsor
<b>Uses:</b>	rowing, sailing, swimming, fishing, transportation

<p><b>Mouth</b> The point where a river joins the sea.</p>	<p><b>Source</b> The place where a river begins. The source of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.</p>	<p><b>Mountain Range</b> A series of mountains or hills arranged in a line and connected by high ground.</p>
<p><b>Water Cycle</b> The continuous movement of water on, above, and below the Earth's surface, involving processes like evaporation, condensation, precipitation and runoff.</p>	<p><b>Estuary</b> An area of freshwater that meets the ocean.</p>	<p><b>Waterfall</b> A point in a river where water flows over a steep drop that is close to or directly vertical.</p>
<p><b>Tributary</b> A river that joins up with another river.</p>	<p><b>Eroding</b> When rocks and other materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.</p>	<p><b>Precipitation</b> Rain, sleet, hail or snow.</p>
<p><b>Deposition</b> The process where materials (like sand, silt or rocks) are transported by wind, water or ice are dropped or left behind.</p>	<p><b>Meandering – A curve in the river</b> Eroded materials are carried by the river and released, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.</p>	<p><b>Flooding</b> An overflowing of water onto land that is normally dry.</p>
<p><b>Gradient</b> The steepness of a river channel.</p>	<p><b>Rainfall</b> The fall of rain.</p>	