

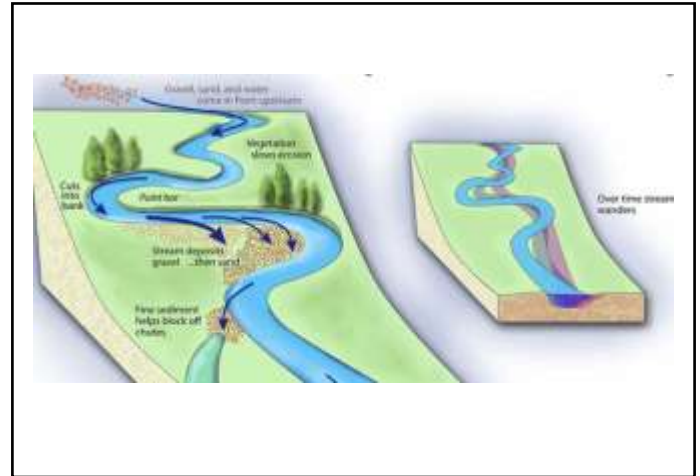
UKS2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Term 6

Key Focus: How are rivers formed? Focus: Famous landmarks and rivers

National Curriculum Objectives:

- Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.



Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Source	The place where a river begins.
Mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
Erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place 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.
Channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.

Sticky Knowledge:

A river is the path that water takes as it flows downhill towards the ocean.

Rivers often join together on their way downstream to make bigger rivers.

The two biggest rivers in the UK are The River Severn and The River Thames.

The longest river in Italy is The River Po.

Rivers give good nutrients for land nearby to create settlements and habitats for animals.

Rivers offer good transport link.