

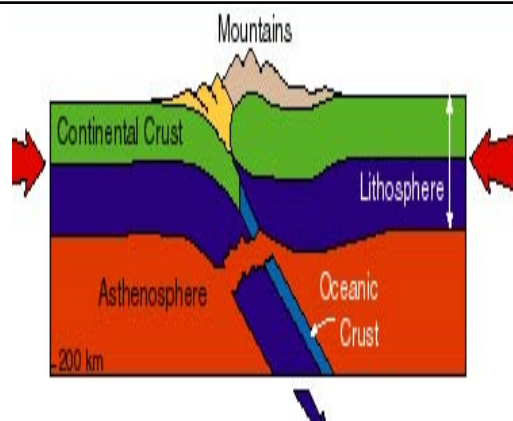
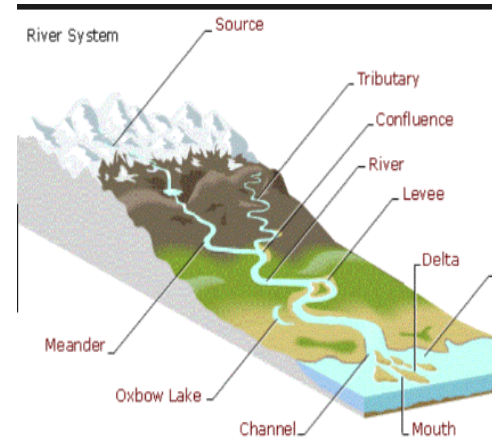
Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser Topic: Rivers and Mountains and Coasts

Key questions:

How are rivers and mountains formed? What are the features of rivers, mountains and coastlines?

Key knowledge:

- Rivers begin at their source in a higher ground such as mountains or hills where rainwater or melting snow forms tiny streams.
- When one stream meets another they form a tributary. It takes many joining tributaries to form a river.
- Most rivers flow to make an ocean, sea or large lake. The end of a river is called a mouth
- Most settlements were built upon major rivers. Rivers provide us with food, energy, recreation, transportation routes and of course drinking.
- Some major rivers of the world are: Mississippi, Amazon, Thames, Nile, Ganges, Volga, Ganges and Yangtze



Key knowledge:

- A mountain is a landform that rises high above the surrounding terrain. Formed when two **tectonic plates collide**, pushing the earth and rock up.
- Mountains are made of rock and earth.
- Mountains cover $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Earth's land surface and occur on 75% of the world's countries. **Located at plate boundaries.**
- There are five basic types of mountains: **Fold mountains, fault-block mountains, dome mountains, volcanic mountains and plateau mountains.**
- The 7 summits are: Aconcagua, Denali, Mt. Everest, Kilimanjaro, Elbrus, Mt. Vinson and Carstensz Pyramid.

Key vocabulary:

River Basin The area of land from which water flows into a particular river

Confluence When two or more bodies of water meet together

Tributary A stream or smaller river which joins a larger stream or river

Mouth End of a river

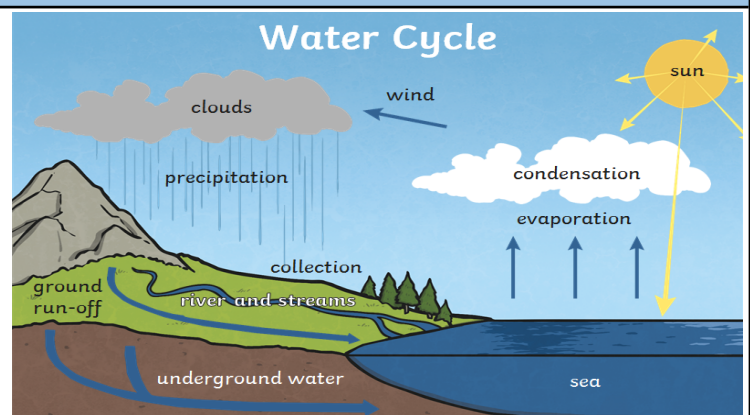
Source Beginning of a river

Estuary The wide mouth of the river where it meets the sea

Meander Winding curve or bend in a river

Erosion When rock is broken down into small bits or work away by water or wind

Delta A fan shaped deposit of sand and mud at the mouth of a river



Elevation Height above a given level, often sea level. Also known as altitude

Mountain Ranges A group of mountains together

Summit The highest part of the mountain

Coast Where land meets water

Bay A coastal body of water connected to a larger body of water (usually semicircular)

Beach A narrow strip of land separating water from inland areas

Cliff A mass of rock that rises very high and is almost vertical

Spit An extended stretch of sand jutting out into the sea from the land.

Precipitation- any form of water from clouds e.g rain, snow, sleet, etc.

Condensation- cooling of water vapour (gas) to liquid

Evaporation- heating of liquid to form a gas (vapour)

Cloud- lots of water vapour molecules packed together. When cooled, rain, snow or sleet fall as precipitation.

Output

- Explanations of the water cycle - journey of the water cycle from the point of view of a water molecule.
- Fact File of famous rivers and mountains
- Explanation of how mountain ranges are formed.