 Knowledge Organiser

 Year 3 - Autumn Term B

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| **Vocabulary**  |
| **bank** | The riverbank is the land at the side of the river.  |
|  **basin** | An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.  |
| **bed** | The riverbed is the bottom of the river. It can be made of sand, rocks or mud depending on the river. |
| **current** | The strength and speed of the river. |
| **confluence** | The junction of two rivers (where two rivers meet). |
| **delta** | A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea. The river slows down and drops the sediment it was carrying.  |
| **estuary** | Where a river meets the sea – the tidal mouth. Estuaries are usually wide and flat.  |
| **floodplain** | The flat area around a river that often gets flooded when the level of water in the river is high.  |
| **meander** | A bend in the river. |
| **mouth** | The end of the river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake. |
| **source** | The start of the river.  |
| **tributary**  | A smaller river or stream that joins a larger river. |

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| **The Water Cycle** |  |
| The water cycle is the continuous journey of water from oceans and lakes, to clouds, to rain, to streams, to rivers and back into the ocean again. |
| **Evaporation**When a liquid is heated and changes into a gas or water vapour. | **Condensation**When a gas cools and changes into a liquid.  | **Precipitation**Rain, hail, sleet or snow.  |

 **Geography – Rivers and Basins**

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| **Rivers** |
| Rivers run through every continent of the world except Antarctica.Europe - Thames, Trent, Severn, Volga and Rhine Asia - Ganges and YangtzeAfrica - Nile and CongoSouth America - Amazon and Panama North America - Mississippi and Rio GrandeAustralasia - Murray-Darling |  |