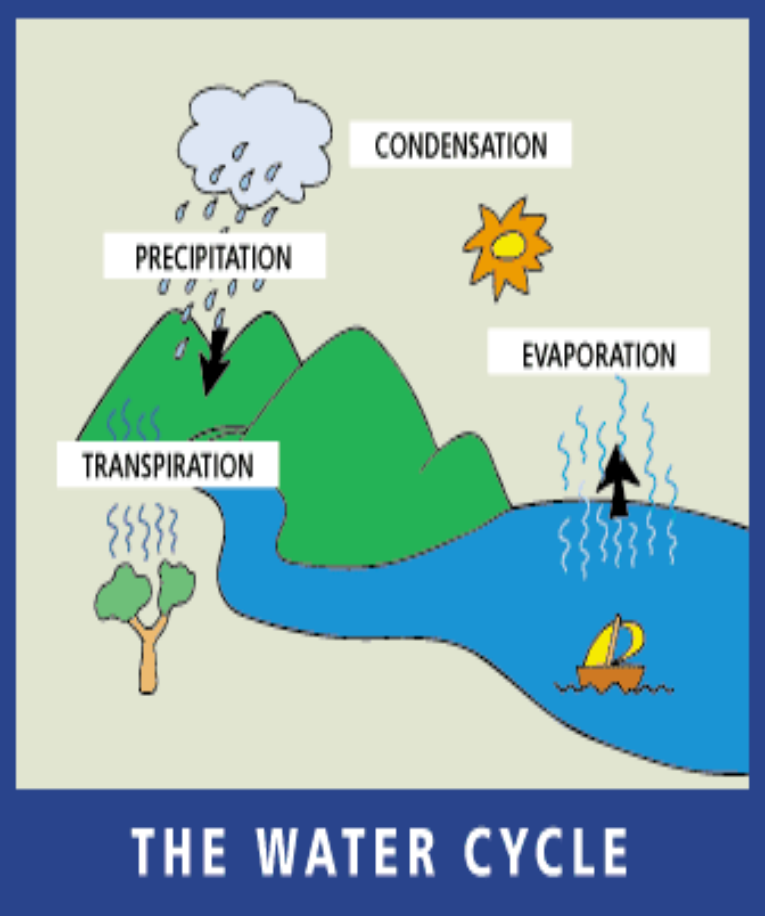
Year Three Geography Organiser
Raging Rivers



Key Learning:

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate systems, rivers, mountains and the water cycle.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied; river sources, tributaries, meander etc.
- Name the seas surrounding the UK and the main rivers. (Name the seas some rivers flow into.)
- Be able to follow a river on a map to find where it starts and ends.

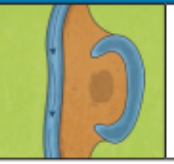
Keywords:

evaporation
condensation
precipitation
transpiration
ground water flow
water vapour
surface run off
source
tributary
valley
spring
confluence
flood plain

Meander - a curve in the river

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.

Oxbow lakes - a U-shaped lake



As meanders grow, two meanders can merge together through erosion. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river deposits eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.

The Course of a River

The Upper Course
Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys.
Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course
Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider.
Features include - meanders.

The Lower Course
Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried.
Riverbanks have shallower sides.
Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.