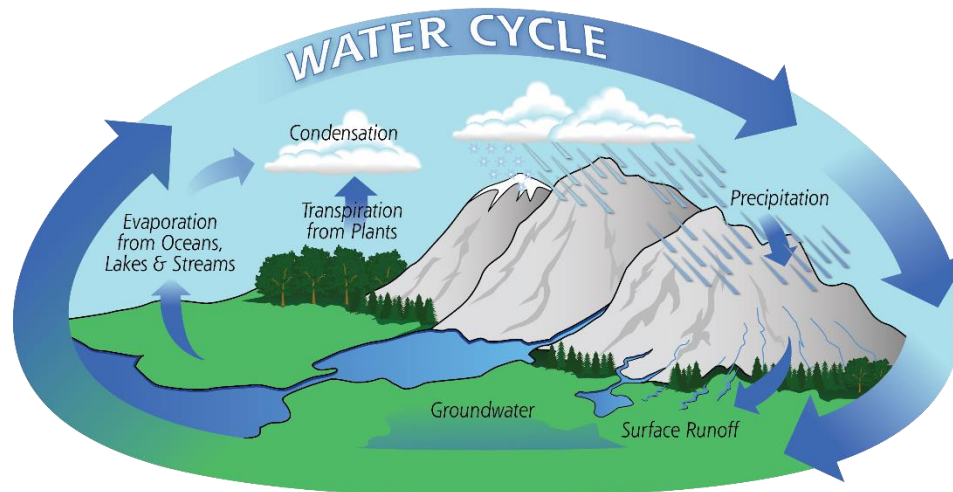


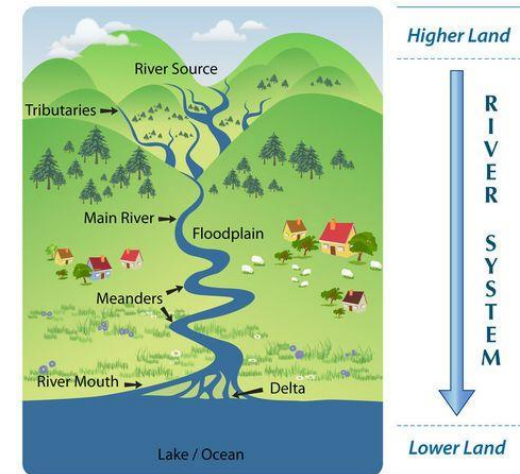
River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year Four	Spring 2	Geography – Water and Waterways
Key Vocabulary		Important Facts	
<p><b>Erosion</b> – the movement of water especially coastal waves, leads to the breaking down of cliffs into smaller pieces of rock</p> <p><b>Coastline</b> – the edge of a country which meets the sea</p> <p><b>River Mouth</b> – the point at which a river meets the sea</p> <p><b>Irrigation</b> – where water is provided for crops</p> <p><b>River Source</b> – where a river starts</p> <p>Canal – an artificial (man-made) waterway created by humans for the purposes of transportation or irrigation</p> <p><b>Water Cycle</b> – the continuous process where water flows around the world</p> <p><b>Evaporation</b> – where a liquid turns to a gas, through the application of heat</p> <p><b>Condensation</b> – where a gas turns to a liquid, through a cooling process</p> <p><b>Precipitation</b> – a terms used to describe rain, hail, sleet or snow falling from clouds</p> <p><b>Surface run-off</b> – the movement of water across the land through rivers and streams</p> <p><b>Groundwater</b> – the movement of water under the ground</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know that the UK is bordered by four seas: to the south by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe; to the east by the North Sea; and to the west by the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean (R)</li> <li>• Know that Britain's <b>coastline</b> – like that of every country – is changing due to <b>erosion</b></li> <li>• Know that <b>erosion</b> is where the movement of water, especially coastal waves, leads to the breaking down of cliffs into smaller pieces of rock;</li> <li>• Know that pebbles and sand are the result of <b>erosion</b></li> <li>• Know that rivers move downhill due to the force of gravity and towards seas and oceans, and that the location where a river meets the sea or ocean is called the <b>mouth</b> of a river.</li> <li>• Know that settlements, such as cities, towns and villages, have often been built alongside rivers (99% of Egypt's population live within 2 miles of the River Nile). because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ transportation links that rivers historically provided,</li> <li>○ provides water for drinking (animals and humans)</li> <li>○ provides water from crops (known as <b>irrigation</b>)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Know that the <b>source</b> of a river refers to where it starts</li> <li>• Know that the River Lea's source is near Luton in the Chiltern hills and flows for 46 miles before joining another river, the river Thames.</li> <li>• Know that canals are artificial (man-made) waterways created by humans for the purposes of transportation or <b>irrigation</b></li> <li>• Know that there are over 2000 miles of canals in the UK</li> </ul>	

- The longest canal in the UK is the Grand Union Canal, stretching 137 miles from London to Birmingham
- Know that canals were important in Britain's development and that many still exist across the UK
- Know that water flows around our world in a continuous process called the *water cycle*
- Know that water is a liquid and when enough heat is applied to it the liquid will turn to a gas (water vapour) – this is called *evaporation*
- Know that when gas (in this case water vapour) cools down the gas will return back to a liquid. This is called *condensation*.
- Know that rain condenses in clouds and falls to earth as rain, snow or hail in a process called *precipitation*
- Know that water flows across the land in rivers and streams in a process called *surface run-off* and under the ground as *groundwater*

## Image Bank



## Features of a River



## WATER FEATURES

