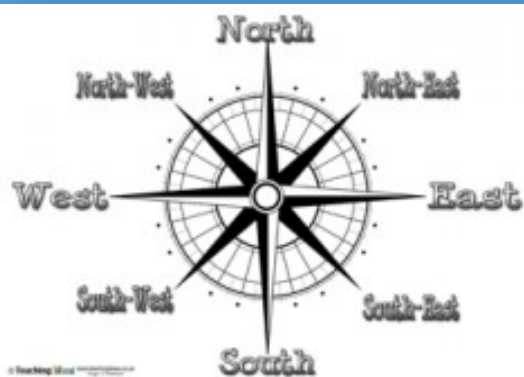


Rivers

Knowledge Organiser

The eight points on a compass



The Course of a River

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground forms a stream. Streams run downhill, increasing in size and speed.

The Middle Course

The water travels quickly through the middle course, making the river deeper and wider.

The Lower Course

River flow slows down at this point due to being on flat land. Eroded materials picked up further up stream are deposited here..

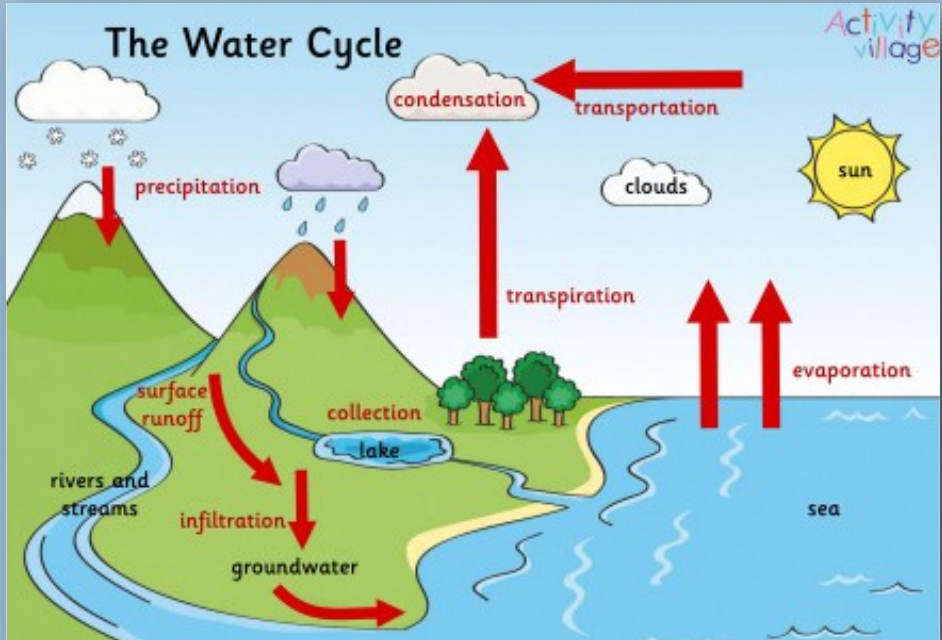
The source of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



Did you know?
Water can be used to generate hydro electric power, which is a sustainable energy source.

Some rivers join up with other rivers (tributaries). The where they meet is called a confluence.

At their mouth, rivers in England will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.

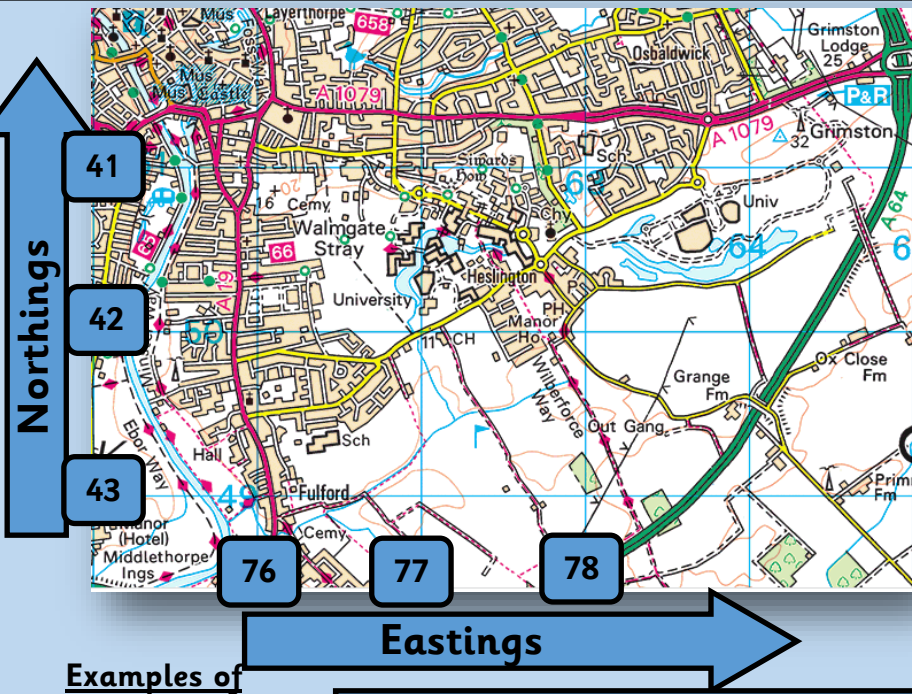


Key Vocabulary





Channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
Dam	A barrier built to hold back water.
Deposit/ deposition	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
Discharge	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
Erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river
Mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
Source	The place where a river begins.
Tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
Tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.
Valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface

Ordinance Survey Maps

An OS (Ordnance Survey) Map is a useful tool if you are planning a route for a long walk off-road. It has symbols to explain the features of different areas so walkers know where and where not to go.



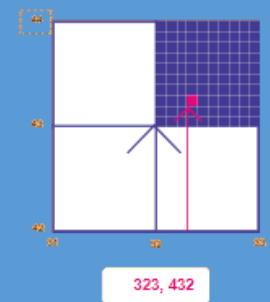
Examples of symbols

-  A30
-  Main Road
-  Train Station
-  Forest

6 figure grid references

We can make our references even more precise by adding an extra number to both the easting and northing. This helps us to work out whereabouts in the square the feature you are looking for is.

Just imagine each square is actually a 10x10 grid.



Grid References

Just like co-ordinates in maths, grid lines are numbered. Eastings are numbers that run from left to right and northing are numbers that run from south to north.

4 figure grid references

Using the 2 digits of the easting and the 2 digits of the northing creates a four-figure grid reference.

This is the reference for the bottom left corner of a square on the map

Always start with the eastings first—think ‘along the corridor and up the stairs’

Heslington on this map would be (77,42)