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| **Year 3 Knowledge Organiser** | **‘What are rivers and what are they used for?’** | | **Focus: Geography** | |
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| **Key Vocabulary** | **River courses and features** | | | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **evaporation** | Warm water turns from a liquid to a gas. | | **condensation** | Water vapour rises into the air, cools and forms into small water droplets. | | **precipitation** | Water falls from clouds to the ground as rain, snow, sleet or hail. | | **delta** | Wide area near where a river meets the sea. | | **estuary** | Fresh water from a river meets saltwater from the sea. | | **floodplain** | Flat land either side of a river that can become flooded. | | **meander** | A bend or curve in a river. | | **oxbow lake** | Bend in a river that has been separated from the main river. | | **river mouth** | Place where a river flows into the sea. | | **source** | Place where a river starts. | | **tributary** | A stream that flows into a larger stream or river. | |  | | | |
| **The water cycle** | **What are rivers used for?** | **Rivers** | | |
|  | Rivers:   * Are an important habitat for birds and animals. * Supply food and drink for humans and animals. * Help crops grow by dispersing nutrients and making soil more fertile. * Offer   4   * Transport routes for people and goods. * Are used for boating, fishing and swimming. * Many communities are built along rivers. * Renewable energy called hydroelectric power can be generated by moving water. | The longest river in the UK is the River Severn.    The longest river in the world is the River Nile.  World rivers | | |