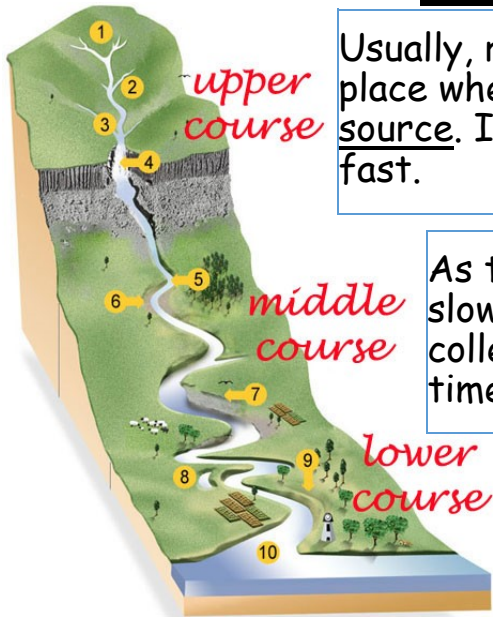


Rivers



Usually, rivers are born in mountains. The place where the river begins is called the source. In the upper course, rivers flow very fast.

As the rivers flows through flat lands, it gets slower. Thanks to tributary rivers, rivers collect more water and they get wider. Sometimes, rivers have bends called meanders.

Where the river flows into the sea or the ocean. The place where the river joins the sea or the ocean is called the mouth.

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser

River	Length (km)	Discharge (m ³ /s)
Amazon	6,437	209,000
Congo	4,700	41,000
Mississippi	3,734	16,700
Ob	3,650	12,475
Nile	6,853	2,830

Erosion: The wearing away, in this case by water and rocks constantly rubbing.

Deposition: A river lays down or drops the sediment or material that it is carrying such as sand, mud, and small stones or sticks. This often happens on the inside of meanders, because the water is flowing slowly.

Water flow/ Discharge: The amount of water flowing in a river per second.

Feature	Definition
Waterfall	A place where the river course is interrupted by a tall step.
Floodplain	The flood plain is the flat land of the river valley close to the river banks. The floodplain is usually found in the lower course of a river. It is a fertile area of land, used for agriculture and growing crops.
Ox-bow lake	A small arc-shaped lake formed when a meander is sealed off by deposition.
Mouth	The end of the river. The mouth may be where the river meets the sea, a lake or a larger waterway. Most rivers flow out into the sea, and this is where they end their journey.
Tributary	A stream or river that feeds into a larger watercourse.

