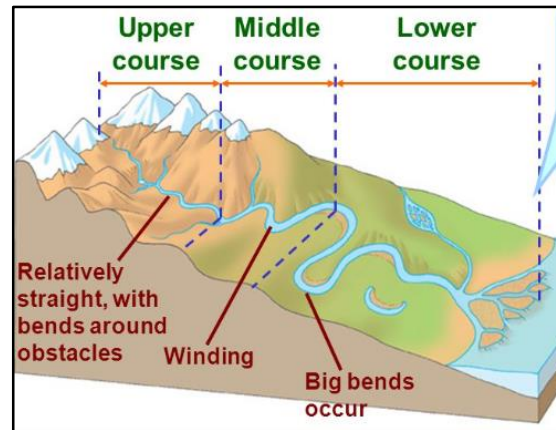


# RIVERS

## Year 4 Knowledge Organiser



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

**Middle course-** as the river flows through flat lands, it gets slower. Thanks to tributaries, rivers collect more water and they become wider. Sometimes, rivers have bends called meanders.

**Lower course-** this is where the river flows into the sea or the ocean. The place where the river ends and joins the sea or ocean is called the mouth.

Feature	Definition
Waterfall	A place where the river course is interrupted by a tall step.
Meander	A bend in the river.
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 part of a river. It is a fertile area of land, used for agriculture and growing crops.
Source	The start of a river. Most rivers begin in the mountains.
Mouth	The mouth is 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.
Erosion	The wearing away of the river bank by water and rocks constantly rubbing.
Deposition	A river lays down or drops the materials it is carrying, such as sand, mud and small sticks or stones. 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.

River	Length (km)	Discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /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

### Meanders

