

Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser Topic: Rivers and Mountains

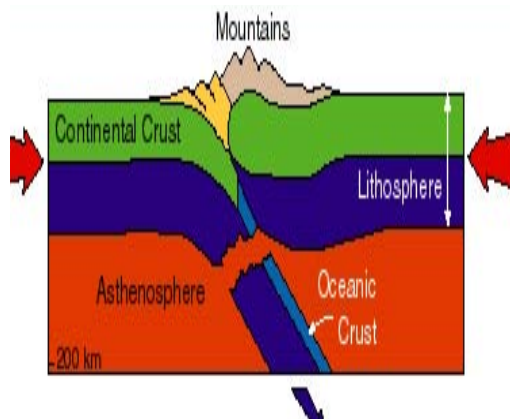
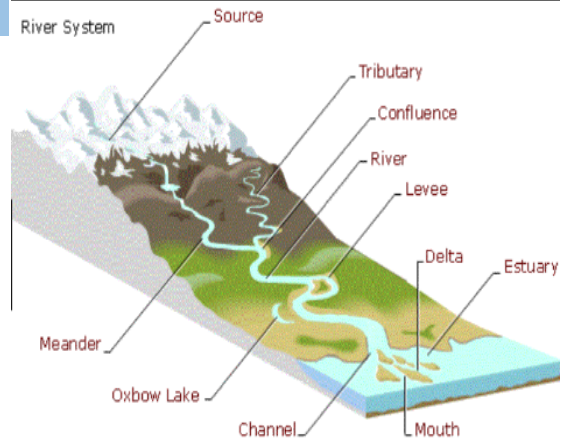


Key questions:

How are rivers and mountains formed? What are the features of rivers and mountains?

Key knowledge:

- Rivers begin at their source in a higher ground such as mountains or hills where rainwater or melting snow forms tiny streams.
- When one stream meets another they form a tributary. It takes many joining tributaries to form a river.
- Most river flow to make an ocean, sea or large lake. The end of a river is called a mouth
- Most settlements were built upon major rivers. Rivers provide us with food, energy, recreation, transportation routes and of course drinking.



Key knowledge:

- *A mountain is a landform that rises high above the surrounding terrain. Formed when two **tectonic plates collide**, pushing the earth and rock up.
- *Mountains are made of rock and earth.
- *Mountains cover $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Earth's land surface and occur on 75% of the world's countries. **Located at plate boundaries.**
- *There are five basic types of mountains: **Fold mountains, fault-block mountains, dome mountains, volcanic mountains and plateau mountains.**

Key vocabulary:

River Basin The area of land from which water flows into a particular river

Drainage Basin Area of land drained by a river.

Confluence When two or more bodies of water meet together

Tributary A stream or smaller river which joins a larger stream or river

Mouth End of a river

Source Beginning of a river

Estuary The wide mouth of the river where it meets the sea

Meander Winding curve or bend in a river

Bank The sides of a river channel

Delta A fan shaped deposit of sand and mud at the mouth of a river

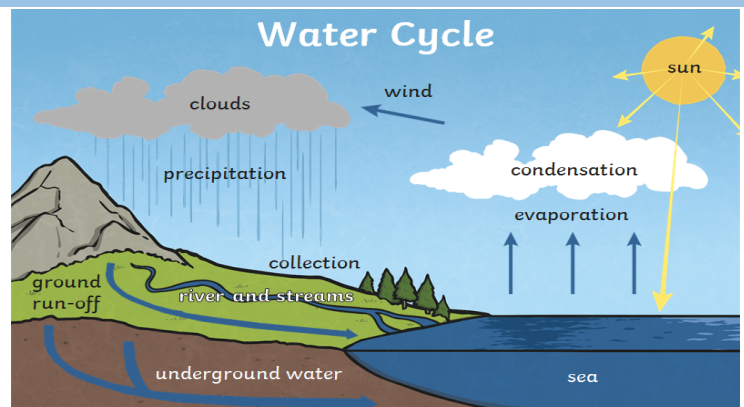
Elevation Height above a given level, often sea level. Also known as altitude

Mountain Ranges A group of mountains together

Summit The highest part of the mountain

Tectonic Plates Plates that make up the plates surface.

Slope Ground that has a natural incline, as the side of a hill.



Precipitation- any form of water from clouds e.g rain, snow, sleet etc.

Condensation- cooling of water vapour (gas) to liquid

Evaporation- heating of liquid to form a gas (vapour)

Cloud- lots of water vapour molecules packed together. When cooled, rain, snow or sleet fall as precipitation.

Output

- Explanations of the water cycle- journey of the water cycle from the point of view of a water molecule.
- Factfile of famous rivers and mountains
- Explanation of how mountain ranges are formed.
- Diary entry (case-study) about a Kumaon child's daily life.

