



Welton Primary School—Geography Knowledge Organiser



Year: 4

Rivers and Mountains

What should I already know?

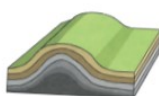




- Able to describe and understand key aspects for physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes
- Able to locate the world's countries using maps concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical/human characteristics countries and major cities
- Uses maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping to locate and describe features studied
- Able to describe and explain how the key aspect of geography works
- Able to use terms human and physical geography

Vocabulary

stream	Small, fast flow of water
lake	Large body of water surrounded by land but not part of an ocean
river	A flowing, moving stream of water
evaporation	Heat from the sun warms the water; liquid turns into a vapour
peak	Pointed top of a mountain
crevice	Narrow opening in the rock
plateau	Area of fairly level high ground
face	Cliff like slope of a mountain
ridge	Long, narrow path on a mountain
oxbow lake	U-shaped lake
source	Where a river begins its journey
tributary	Small river or stream that meets a large river
estuary	Last section of the river before the sea
confluence	Joining of two or more streams
transpiration	Movement of water around the plant
condensation	Water vapour gets higher and cools down to form drops of water
precipitation	Water from the sky in various states
summit	Highest point of a mountain

Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them. They are higher and usually steeper than a hill and are generally over 600 metres high.

How are mountains made?

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
				
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

Highest Mountains of the World

Mount Everest	8,848 m
K2	8,611 m
Kangchenjunga	8,586 m
Lhotse	8,516 m
Makalu	8,481 m

Highest Mountains in the UK

Ben Nevis—Scotland	1345 m
Scafell Pike—England	978 m
Slieve Donard—Northern Ireland	850 m
Snowdon—Wales	1085 m

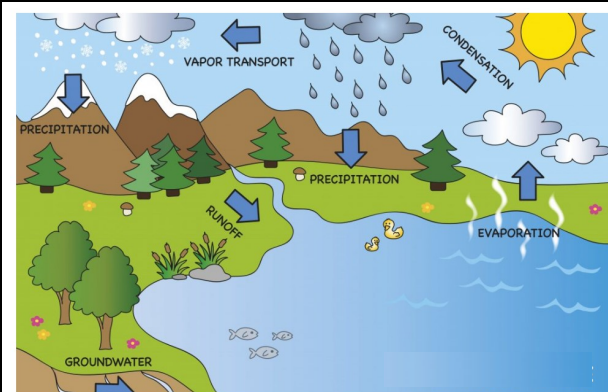
Longest Rivers in the World

Nile	6,695 km
Amazon	6,516 km
Yangtze	6,380 km
Mississippi	5,969 km
Ob-Irtysh	5,568 km

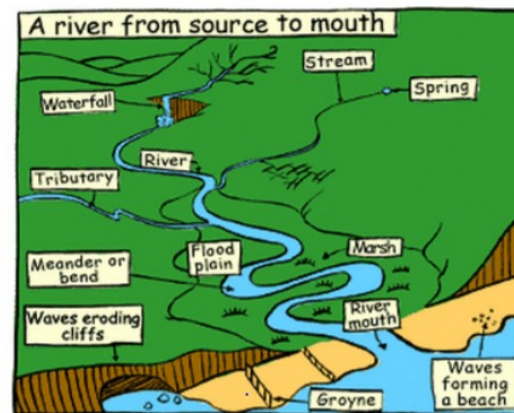
Longest Rivers in the UK

Severn	354 km
Thames	346 km
Trent	297 km

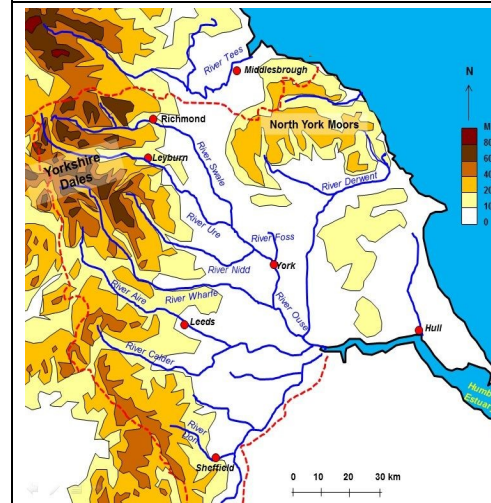
The Water Cycle



The Journey of a River



The Rivers that lead to the Humber



Rivers of the World

