

Knowledge Organiser: Flow

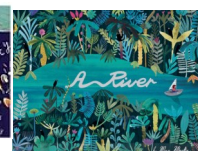
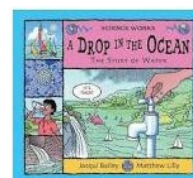
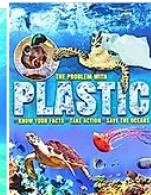
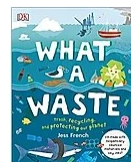
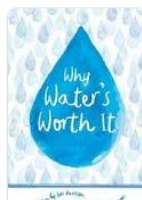
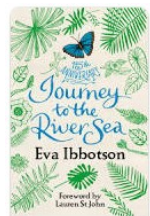
Sticky knowledge

- All rivers tend to follow the same pattern; as they flow from the source to the mouth; they start off narrow and become wider; they start off straight and end up meandering.
- **Rivers** carry rainwater from hills downhill to other **rivers**, lakes or the ocean.
- The longest **river** in the **UK** is the **river** Severn, just 220 miles in length It begins in Wales and enters the Atlantic Ocean near Bristol in **England**.
- Other major **rivers** include the Thames, which flows through Oxford and London, and the Trent and Mersey rivers, which drain rainfall from large areas of central **England**
- The river in our locality is the River Mersey. The **River Mersey** is a **river** in north west England. It is 70 miles (112 km) long, it stretches from Stockport, Greater Manchester, and ends at Liverpool Bay.
- The longest river in the world is the **Nile** River, it reaches around 6650 kilometres in length (4132 miles).
- Small rivers often have different names which include creek, stream and brook.
- The word upriver (or upstream) refers to the direction of the river's water source, while downriver (or downstream) refers to the direction in which the water flows, i.e. towards the end of the river.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

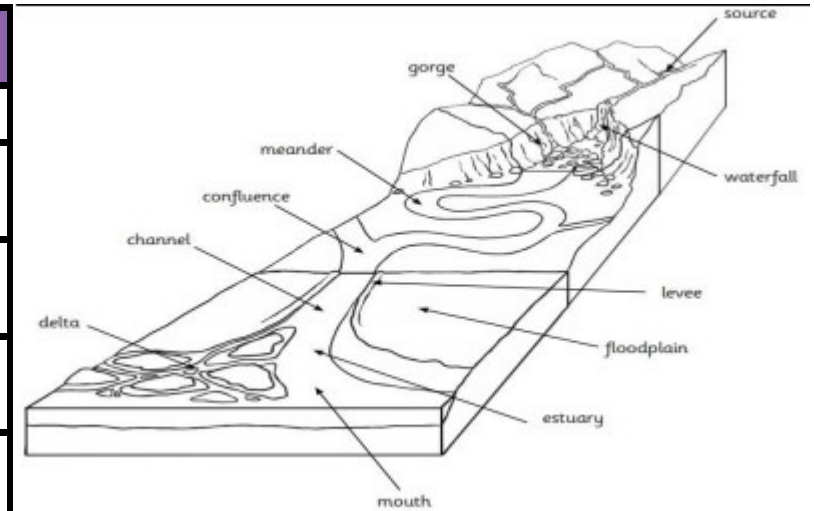
River	A flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean.
Landscape	A part of the Earth's surface.
Lake	A large area of water, surrounded by land. Sea An area of salt water.
Ocean	A large area of sea. There are five oceans: Atlantic; Pacific; India; Arctic; Southern.
Sea	An area of salt water.
River Bed	The bottom of a river.
River Bank	The sides of the river.
Tributary	A smaller river that flows into a larger river.
Flood Plain	An often (low-lying) area of land which becomes covered in water when the river over-flows.
Spring	Groundwater that comes up to the surface
Confluence	The junction of two rivers.
Waterfall	A cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a steep incline
Dam	A <i>dam</i> is a barrier that stops or restricts the flow of water or underground streams.

Exciting Books



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Source	The start of a river.
Interlocking Spur	Is one of any number of projecting ridges that extend alternately from the opposite sides of the wall of a V-shaped valley.
V-shape valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it
Waterfall	A cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a steep incline.
River Channel	Is a type of landform consisting of the outline of a path of relatively shallow and narrow body of fluid, most commonly the confine of a river, river delta or strait.
Meander	A bend or winding curve in a river.
Ox-Bow Lake	The end of the river. Where the river meets the sea.
Mouth	The end of the river. Where the river meets the sea.
Delta	A deposit of sand or mud.
Estuary	The wide mouth of the river where it meets the sea.
Upper course	The first section of the river, the part that includes steep-sided V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, rapids, waterfalls and gorges.
Middle course	The second section of the river, that includes wider, shallower valleys, meanders, and oxbow lakes.
Lower course	The third section of the river, that includes wide flat-bottomed valleys, floodplains and deltas.



The River Mersey

The River Mersey is 70 miles long. Its source starting in Stockport from the confluence of the river Goyt and Tame.

It flows in a westerly direction through the southern suburbs of Manchester and, at Flixton, it joins one of the largest canals, known as the Manchester ship canal. It then separates at Lymm, making its way through Warrington to the world famous Royal Albert Docks.