



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

GEOGRAPHY: How does water go round and round? Y4 SPRING TERM

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
Altitude	the height of something above sea level
Channel	a landform, it is the outline of the path that a river takes
Condensation	the change of a state of matter – from gas to liquid
Confluence	the meeting of two or more streams of water
Erosion	the process of breaking things down and wearing things away, e.g. by water, wind or ice
Estuary	where the mouth of a river where fresh river water and salt sea water meet and mix
Evaporation	the change of a state of matter – from liquid to gas
Glacier	a mass of ice that moves very slowly down from mountains
Infiltration	the process where water seeps into the ground (soil or rock)
Peak	the top of a mountain
Percolation	the movement of rainwater through soil and rock
Precipitation	forms of water that fall through the sky, e.g. rain, snow, sleet etc
River	a large stream of flowing water that usually ends at the sea
Run-off	water that flows over the earth and does not evaporate away or filter into the ground
Scree	a pile of rock material that has eroded off a cliff and fallen to the base
Source	the beginning (original) part of a river.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:
QUESTION 1: What is the water cycle?
ANSWER The water cycle follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back to the oceans. The water cycle involves the scientific processes of evaporation and condensation which is also known as the 'hydrologic cycle' (hydro is Greek for water)
QUESTION 2: Where does the River Thames start and end?
ANSWER The River Thames starts near Kemble in Gloucestershire and flows into the North Sea near Southend in Essex – a total of 215 miles.
QUESTION 3: How do people use the River Thames?
ANSWER Power stations along the Thames take cold water from the Thames and return most of it after use. The second largest use of river water is for the public water supply. The Thames provides 90% of London's water. The industrial uses of the Thames include: breweries and paper maker. The Thames is used for angling as it houses over 120 species of fish. Motor boats are also common on the river, alongside rowers, canoeists and canal boats. The Thames is also home to parts which allow the import and export of goods.
QUESTION 4: How are mountains formed?
ANSWER Mountains are made when the Earth's crust is pushed up in big folds or forced up or down by blocks. Mountains form over the course of millions of years. They are not all the same. There are fold, block, dome and volcanic mountains. Mountains are jagged because they are constantly eroded by the weather which wears away the rocky surface.

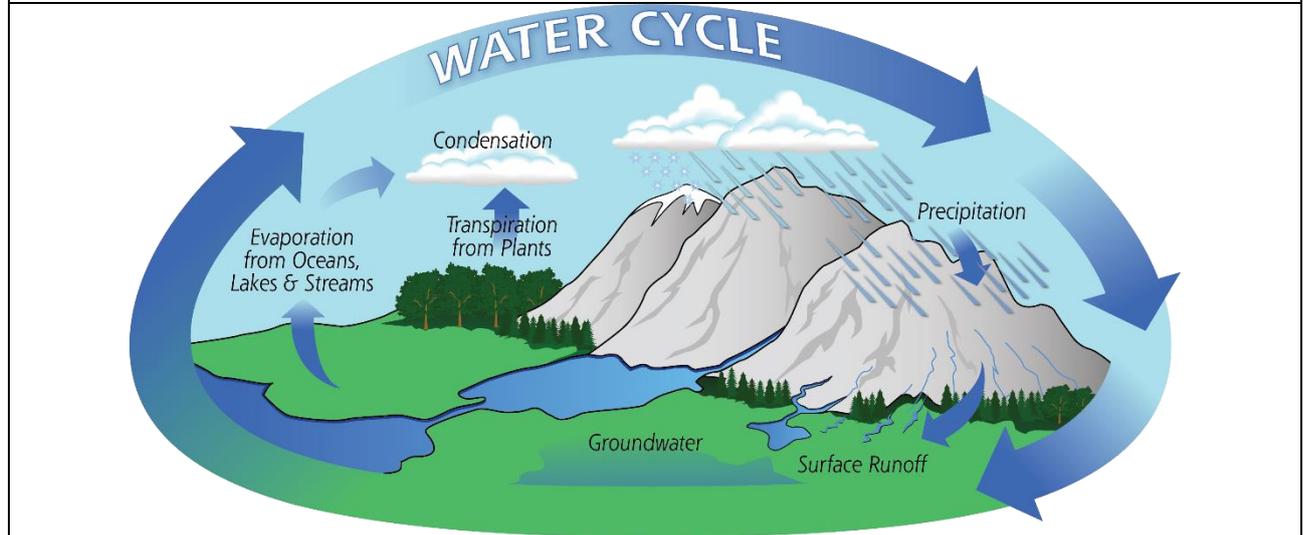


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WATER CYCLE



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www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/z8qtfq8