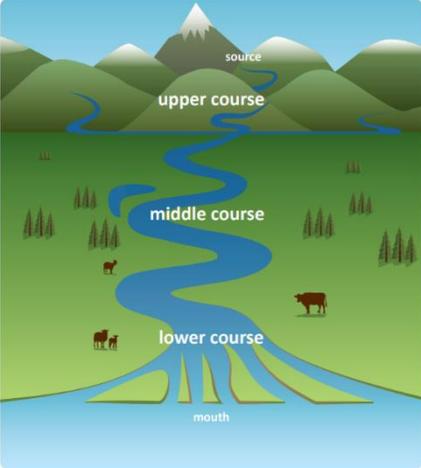
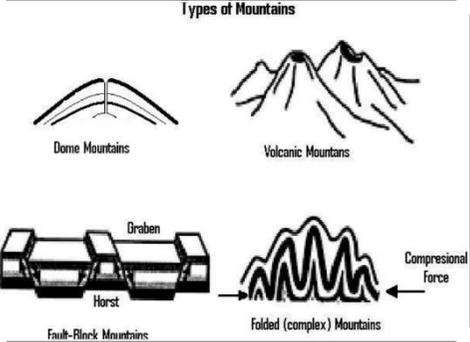


Knowledge Organiser - Geography

Year 4 Autumn Term: Rivers, Mountains and Volcanoes

Recap from previous years	Important vocabulary	Key facts	Pictures/diagrams
<p>Agriculture Body of water Boiling Cliff Climate change Coast Coastline Condensation Erosion Evaporation Farming Lake Magma Melting Ocean Precipitation River Sea Species Stream Sublimation Tectonic plates Tide Transpiration Tributary Volcanoes Wave World heritage site</p>	<p>Course - the route or direction followed by a river. (Lower course, middle course, upper course)</p> <p>Meander - a bend in a river or stream</p> <p>Erosion - the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water</p> <p>Transportation - movement of materials in rivers as they flow downstream</p> <p>Deposition - happens when a river loses energy and material being carried is dropped or deposited.</p> <p>Elevation - the height above a given level, especially sea level.</p> <p>Fold – A mountain formed where two or more of Earth’s tectonic plates are pushed together.</p> <p>Fault-block – The raising of a fault block leads to the formation of block mountains. Higher blocks are called horsts and troughs are known as grabens.</p> <p>Volcanic – Volcanic mountains form when molten rock from deep inside the Earth erupts through the crust and piles up on itself.</p> <p>Dome – Dome mountains occur when liquid rock inside the Earth forces the ground above it upwards. This swelling doesn’t break through the surface. The force, or pressure, produces a domelike shape.</p>	<p>*A river is comprised of an upper course, middle course, and lower course. The water flows differently in each course and the landscape that surrounds has different characteristics.</p> <p>* Rivers, seas, and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.</p> <p>*Erosion involves the wearing down of rock and soil found along the riverbed and banks.</p> <p>*Transportation is the movement of materials in rivers.</p> <p>* Deposition occurs when a river loses energy and material being carried is dropped or deposited.</p> <p>*Rivers have many uses including leisure, farming, generating energy, transportation, and settlements.</p>	<p>The journey of a river</p>  <p>The diagram shows a river starting at a 'source' in a mountainous area, flowing through an 'upper course' with a steep gradient, then a 'middle course' with a winding path, and finally a 'lower course' where it branches into a delta at the 'mouth'.</p> <p>Types of mountains</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates four types of mountains: Dome Mountains (a simple dome shape), Volcanic Mountains (a mountain with a central peak and surrounding slopes), Fault-Block Mountains (showing a 'Horst' block and a 'Graben' trough), and Folded (complex) Mountains (formed by 'Compressional force' pushing rock layers together).</p> <p>The water cycle</p>

Plateau – these mountains are formed by erosion. Plateaus are large flat areas that have been pushed above sea level by forces within the Earth, or have been formed by layers of lava.

Topography - the physical appearance of an area of land, especially relating to its shape and surface.

Contour - lines drawn on a map that joins areas of equal height and shows the elevation of features in the landscape.

Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection - the four stages of the water cycle

Canal - an artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats

Downstream - the direction in which a stream or river flows

Industry - economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

Irrigation - the supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels

Mouth - The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean

National park - an area of countryside protected by the state

Sediment - matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid

Storm - a violent disturbance of the atmosphere with strong winds and usually rain, thunder, lightning, or snow.

Drought - a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.

* A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit.

* Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.

* Mountains are formed over millions of years when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart.

* Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards.

* There are five types of mountain: **fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau.**

* Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle.

* The four stages of the water cycle are **evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection.**

