



## Catmose Primary School 3i Knowledge Organiser

Flow

Year 3

Term 5

What do I want to learn about?

RE- Buddhism

Vesak- 26th May



Computing

Digital Literacy and ICT:  
Using Word to present  
information and images.

### Key vocabulary

Aquatic	Refers to something that is growing, living or happening in water.
Current	The movement of water, electricity or air in a certain direction.
Degrade	The process of breaking down or decaying.
Continent	A large area of land that is made up of lots of countries. Europe is a continent.
Erosion	The process of soil and stone being gradually damaged and moved away by wind, water or rain.
Fertile	Refers to soil that produces healthy crops because it contains nutrients.
Flood	A large amount of water covering an areas that is usually dry.
Human geography	Features of a landscape that are there because of human activity.
Nutrient	A substance that plants or animals need to live and grow.
Physical geography	Natural features of a landscape.
Pollution	Damage caused to water, air or the environment by waste or harmful substances.
Precipitation	Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to the ground from clouds.
Sediment	Sand and silt that slowly form a layer of rock.
Silt	Material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment.

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Using maps, atlases and globes, locate rivers in the UK and around the world.
- Research and find a major river in each continent. Using pictures, compare them. What is the same and what is different?
- Research some different rivers. How long are they? What cities do they travel near? Where is the source and what sea or ocean does the mouth enter into?
- Use the eight compass points to describe where rivers are found in continents around the world.
- Research plants and animals that live in different rivers.

### World rivers

Name of river	Continent	Length
Nile	Africa	6650km
Amazon	South America	6500km
Yangtze	Asia	6300km
Mississippi	North America	3766km
Volga	Europe	3530km
Ganges	Asia	2510km

### Physical features of rivers

#### Meander

A meander is a bend in a river or stream. It is formed when fast-flowing water erodes the riverbank and deposits silt and mud inside a bend.



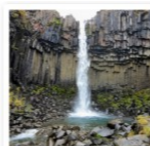
#### Oxbow lake

An oxbow lake is a lake that was once a meander in a river. The bend is cut off when the river finds an easier, straighter course to follow.



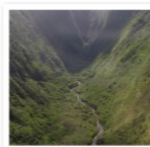
#### Waterfall

A waterfall is water that falls from a higher to a lower level. Waterfalls form when water flows from hard rock to soft rock. The water erodes that soft rock at the bottom of the waterfall and leaves a ledge of hard rock over which the water flows.



#### V-shaped valley

A V-shaped valley is a valley formed when a river erodes an areas of soft rock. The steep sides are created when the edges of the river erode and collapse.

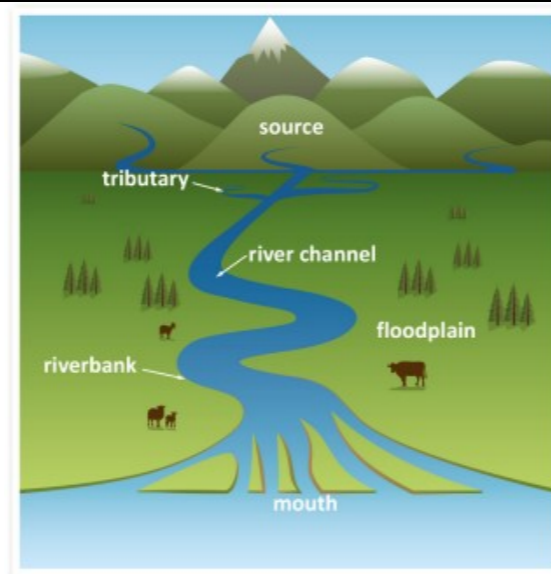


#### Interlocking spurs

Interlocking spurs are ridges of hard rock. They are similar to V-shaped valleys but the river water has been forced to weave from side to side because the rock is hard to erode.



### Parts of a river



Source	The place where a river starts.
Tributary	A river or stream that flows into a larger river.
River channel	A route along which water travels.
Floodplain	An area of flat land next to a river that floods when the river is too full.
Riverbank	The land at the edge of a river.
Mouth	The end of a river, where the water flows into a sea or lake.

### Using rivers

In the past, rivers provided food and fresh water for drinking and washing. Farmers grew crops near rivers because the soil was fertile. The power of flowing water was also used by machines, such as water wheels, to make flour and wood pulp. Rivers also provided defensive barriers against invaders. Today, rivers are used for leisure activities such as fishing, canoeing and rowing.

### Settlements near rivers

People have built settlements next to rivers for thousands of years because river can provide all the basic needs for life. Many towns and cities started as small settlements near rivers. London was built by the Romans next to the River Thames. York was built where two rivers, the Ouse and Foss, meet. The river provided protection, transport and fresh water.

### Flooding and floodplains

The disadvantage of living next to a river is that rivers can flood. A floodplain is an area of low-lying, flat ground next to a river. If there is a lot of water in the river, it might spill over the riverbank and flood. In some cities, such as York, the river water regularly floods the surrounding area, including roads, businesses and homes.

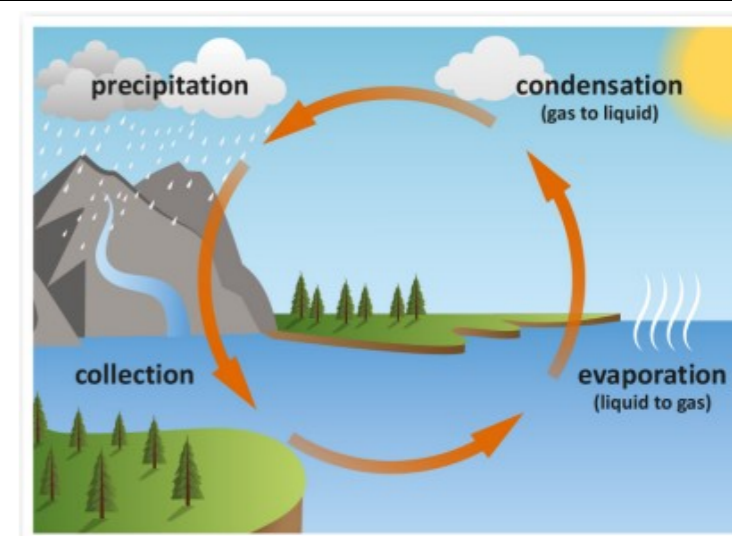


Flooding in York

### Major rivers in England



### The Water Cycle



### Art- Painting and printing

Focus artists:

Monet



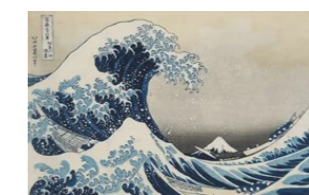
Turner



Constable



Hokusai



Renoir



### Music

Music appreciation:  
Bill Whelan- River Dance  
Smetana- Vltava

### Notation

♪ Crotchet - 1 beat

♪ Minim - 2 beats

♪ Quaver - ½ beat

♪ Crotchet rest - 1 beat