

RIVERS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

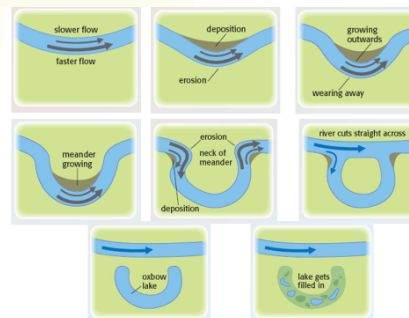
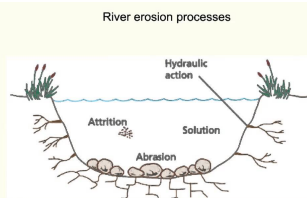
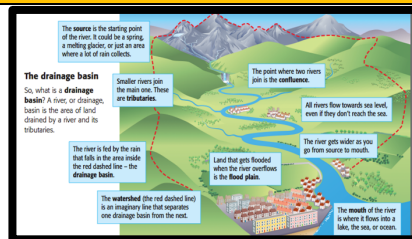
KEY QUESTIONS

How do people and processes contribute to the development of distinctive river landscapes in the UK?	Why does rivers flood and what are the consequences in a HIC and NIC?	How can rivers be managed to reduce the risk of flooding?
What are the different types of erosion and deposition?	Why is river flood management often controversial?	How is climate change linked to rivers?
How rock type can affect infiltration.	How does a meander and waterfall form?	Describe the route of the river.

KEY WORDS

Source	The starting point of a river.
Mouth	Where a river enters the sea or a lake.
Tributary	Small river, which flows into a larger river.
Confluence	Where two rivers meet.
Drainage Basin	An area of land where the rain collects and drains into a river.
Watershed	Is an area of highland forming the edge of a river basin
Saturation	When the soil is infiltrated to full capacity.
Transportation	Materials being carried down the course of the river.
Impermeable	Not allowing liquid to pass through something e.g. concrete
Permeable	Allowing liquid to pass through something e.g. the rock.
Channelisation	The deepening and widening of a river to increase its capacity to hold more water within the channel.
Hydraulic Action	Force of the water removing material from the bed and banks of the river.
Abrasion	Pebbles in the flow of the river hitting the bed and banks removing material.
Attrition	The load of the river colliding with itself, breaking up into smaller pieces and becoming rounded.

DIAGRAMS



Cross section of a waterfall

