Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

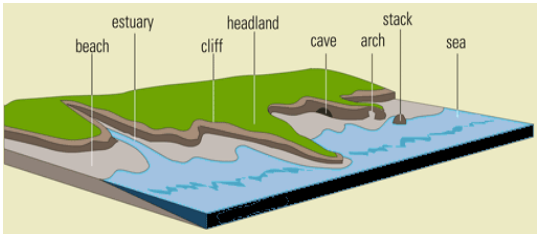
Knowledge Organisers

With God ALL THINGS ARE possible

Geography | Year 3 | Landscapes, Weathering and Erosion (Rivers, Mountains and Coasts)

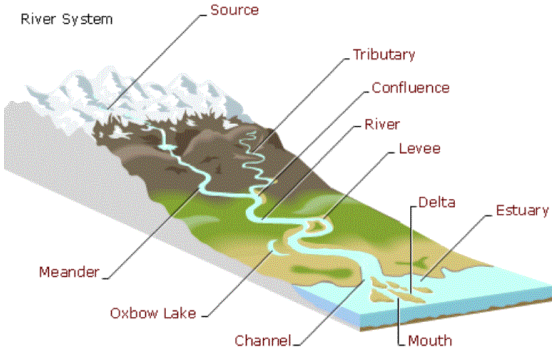
Key Vocabulary

Erosion	The wearing away of rocks.
Deposition	The dumping of rocks.
Transportation	The movement of rocks.
Youthful	A river near its source.
Middle-aged	A river downstream from its source.
Mature	A river near its mouth.
Meanders	Bends and changes in the direction in a river.
Traversing	Crossing.
Source	Where something comes from.
Remote	Far away from towns and cities.
Delta	Where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea or a lake.
Floodplains	an area of low-lying ground either side of to a
Landform	Natural feature of the Earth's surface.
Mountain ranges	A series of mountains joined together.
Magma	Molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth.
Plate tectonics	The movements of portions of the Earth's crust.
Summit	The top of a mountain.
Sediment	A natural material that is broken down by processes of **weathering** and **erosion**, and is **transported** by the action of wind, water, or ice.



Rivers

- A moving body of water.
- Flows from its **source** on high ground across land into another river, a lake, the sea or the ocean.
- Lots of rainfall, snow or ice melting can make rise over the top of the banks and flow into the **floodplains**.
- Rivers always flow downhill because of gravity.
- As rivers flow, they **erode** the land which creates valleys, gorges and canyons over long periods of time.
- Rivers take the **sediment** and carry it along.
- Small rivers are known as streams, brooks or creeks.
- Rivers that flow from underground are called springs.



Mountains

- Areas of land higher than the land around it.
- Higher and steeper than a hill (usually over 600m high).
- Tallest mountain in UK: Ben Nevis (1,345 metres)
- Tallest mountain in the world: Mount Everest (8,848 metres)



- **Mountain ranges** in the UK:

- The Grampians (Scotland)
- The Pennines (England)
- Snowdonia (Wales)
- The Mourne Mountains (Northern Ireland)

- Mountain ranges are formed by **tectonic plates** pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.
- Under the Atlantic Ocean, **tectonic plates** are moving apart causing lava to erupt out of the gap. When it cools it creates a long line of mountains (The Mid-Atlantic Ridge).

