

NPA Knowledge Organiser: Year 3 Geography - Spring



River- a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river.

River course- The Three Courses of a River are The Upper Course, The Middle Course, and The Lower Course

Mouth- The point where a river joins the sea.

Source- The place where a river begins.

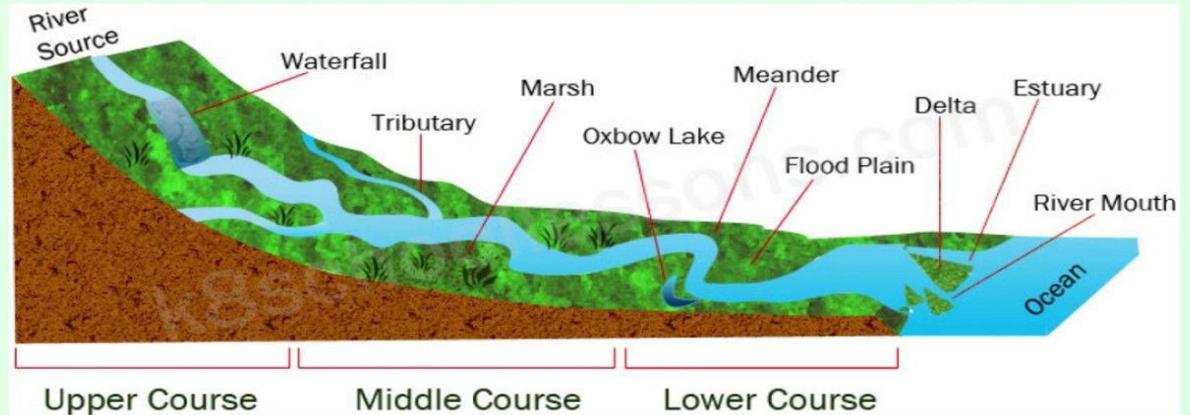
Tributaries- Rivers that join up with another river.

Valley- A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains

Channel- The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.

Rivers

River Course



The Course of a River

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.



<https://getoutside.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/guides/beginners-guide-to-grid-references/>

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Cheshire is located in North West England. This county is mostly rural. Chester is the county town here. It also has various other towns such as Winsford, Widnes, Ellesmere Port, Congleton, Runcorn, Macclesfield and many more. The highest point in Cheshire is Shining Tor on the Derbyshire/Cheshire border between Macclesfield and Buxton, at 559 metres (1,834 ft) above sea level.

By the end of this unit, I should be able to:

- Use aerial photographs to compare land use in Cheshire and the surrounding area. Create a key using symbols to show what different features are.
- Study ordnance survey topographical maps to plot land use patterns and features of counties of the UK.
- Research how the River Weaver changed over time e.g. usage, course
- Show the 8 points of the compass, and use these to follow directional instructions or read maps.
- improve my understanding of the main geographical features across the United Kingdom landscape, and describe the similarities and differences.

The 8-point compass

You can make your compass more accurate by adding more points to it. By drawing a line between each of the cardinal points, you can create an eight-point compass that shows the directions for north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW), and north west (NW).



<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/>