

Knowledge Organiser



Key Vocabulary

- **Mountain** – A very high area of land that rises steeply above the surrounding land.
- **Peak (Summit)** – The highest point of a mountain.
- **Slope** – The side of a mountain.
- **Valley** – Low land between hills or mountains, often with a river running through it.
- **Mountain Range** – A chain or group of mountains, such as the Himalayas.
- **Source** – The place where a river begins (often in mountains).
- **Mouth** – The place where a river ends, usually where it meets the sea, ocean, or a lake.
- **Tributary** – A smaller river or stream that joins a larger river, such as those that feed into the River Thames.
- **Meander** – A bend or curve in a river.
- **Erosion** – The process where water wears away rock and soil over time.

Mountains and Rivers



Sticky Knowledge

- Most rivers begin high up in mountains at their **source**, where rainwater or melted snow collects.
- A river flows downhill from its source to its **mouth**, where it usually joins the sea.
- A **tributary** is a smaller river that joins a larger river, like streams that feed into the River Thames.
- Mountains are formed by movements in the Earth's crust, which push land upwards over millions of years.
- The highest point of a mountain is called the **summit** or **peak**.
- Flowing water causes **erosion**, which can change the shape of land by wearing away rock and soil over time.
- The world's highest mountain is Mount Everest, which is part of the Himalayas.
- Rivers can create wide bends called **meanders**, and over time these bends can change shape as the water continues to erode the river banks.