

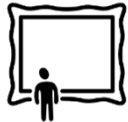


Y7 Golden Thread:
How does Geography give us a sense of place?

KS3 Geography – Y7: Rivers Knowledge Organiser



Here are some key words from this topic.



The Big Picture

What are rivers like and how do they change the land?



What happens in a river bend?



How does water enter and leave a river system?



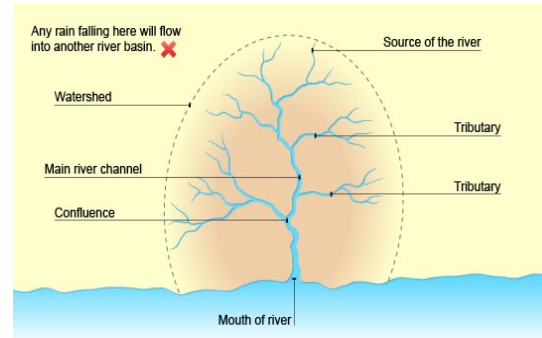
How do physical and human factors affect the risk of flooding?



What were the floods in Bangladesh like?

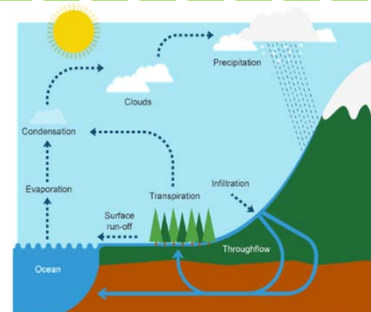


How do soft and hard engineering work to control river flooding?



A **drainage basin** is an area of land that is drained by a river and other smaller rivers that join on to it, called tributaries. Drainage basins cover vast areas of

land and have distinctive landforms created by the rivers in it.



The **hydrological cycle** shows how water moves between the land, rivers, the sea and the air. It has inputs, stores, flows and outputs and affects the amount of water in a river, which could cause flooding.

River flooding can be managed using either soft or hard engineering strategies.

A river floods when the water normally flowing in the channel overflows its banks and spreads out onto the surrounding land.



A dam is a hard engineering strategy which involves building a large wall across a river channel to hold most of the water back, allowing water to be released in a controlled way.



Afforestation is a soft engineering strategy which involves planting trees in the river valley on the floodplain to intercept rain water, so less water gets in the river.

meander (n)	A bend in the river.
drainage basin (n)	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
engineering (n)	Ways of controlling the extent of damage caused by river flooding and or erosion.
geology (n)	The type, characteristics and positioning of rocks in the ground.

For this topic we can make links to a variety of professions:

Civil Engineer
Water Engineer
Project Manager for flood defences
Town Planner
Hydrologist
Environmental Agency Advisor



If you are interested in the above careers, don't forget you can do some research and speak to Mrs Ackroyd.

Factors linking to flooding:

Urban land use (human): When an area surrounding a river is built on, there is an increase in the amount of tarmac and concrete, which are impermeable surfaces, making flooding more likely.

geology (physical): geology refers to the type - If the rock under the soil is permeable, it will allow water to soak into it. If the rock under the ground is impermeable, water will not soak into it, making flooding more likely.