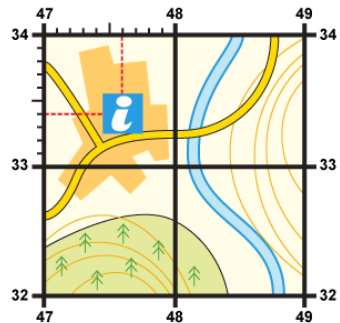


Rivers Knowledge Organiser

Major Rivers of the World



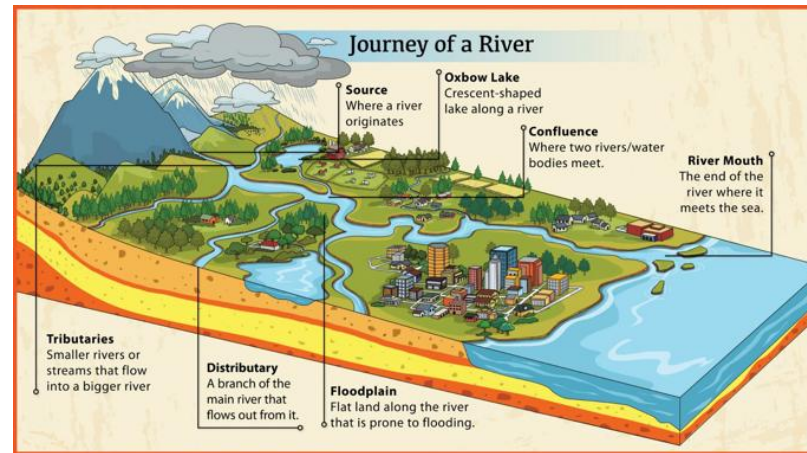
Six Figure Grid References



Easting 47 and 6 small squares
Northing 33 and 4 small squares
Grid Reference 476 334

To find a four-figure grid reference we take the **Easting** number first (along the bottom of the map), then the **Northing** number (up the side of the map). The Information Centre is at **47 33**.

If we need to be more accurate, we divide each box into 100 squares. We measure **Easting** first and then estimate how many small squares it is in the same direction. We then do the same for **Northing**. The **Information Centre** is at **476 334**.



How do rivers support human settlements and economy?

Food supply (fish etc)

Water for crops and drinking

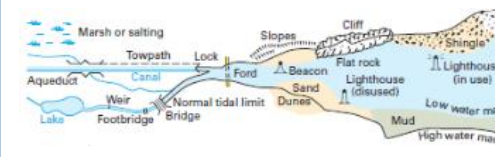
Transport – boats

Sustainable energy – hydroelectric power

Fertile land on floodplains for growing crops

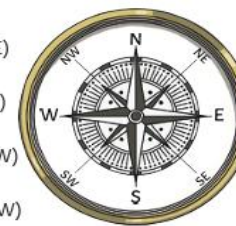
Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey maps use symbols to show features. These can be natural or human made.



Eight Point Compass

north (N)
 north-east (NE)
 east (E)
 south-east (SE)
 south (S)
 south-west (SW)
 west (W)
 north-west (NW)



Vocabulary

Meander – a curve or bend in a river

Upper course – the beginning of the river nearest the source, which is often steep and narrow.

Middle course – the middle part of the river that is usually wide and deep.

Lower course – the end of the river that flows more slowly.

Erosion – where the rocks and earth wear away, changing the shape of the land.

Delta – A wetland area where a river empties its water and sediment into the sea.

Ordnance Survey map – Britain's national mapping agency.

Legend – the key to map symbols used on an Ordnance Survey map.