

Focus: Why are rivers so important?

Key vocabulary:

Meander: a curve in a river.

Erosion: happens when rocks and sediments are picked up and moved to another place by ice, water, wind or gravity.

Deposition: when those sediments are deposited, or dropped off, in a different location.

Source: the beginning of a river/water source

Mouth: is the point where a stream flows into a body of water such as a river or an ocean/the end of the river.

Oxbow lake: is a lake, or area of water, in a U-shape.

Flood plain: low flat land along a stream that is flooded when the stream overflows.

Tributary: When one stream meets another and they merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary.

Delta: a piece of land in the shape of a triangle or fan made by deposits of mud and sand at the mouth of a river.

Estuary: is an area at the end of a river that is in between land and the ocean.

Water cycle: is the continuous journey water takes from the sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea.

Transportation: rivers pick up and transport different materials down the river.

Key facts to retain:

- The different parts of a river e.g. source, mouth, meander.
- Know how the flow of the river can cause erosion.
- Name different rivers in the UK and around the World.
- To know what cities and countries different rivers flow through.
- The different processes of the Water Cycle.

What I should already know:

- The names of different rivers in the UK and around the World.
- Name parts of a river.
- Different animals that live in a river.
- Some uses of a river.
- How to identify river on a map.
- That settlements are usually near rivers.
- That materials from rivers are used for building and farming.
- Parts of the water cycle.

Supporting experiences:

River Mersey Trip - Venture Out TBC

