

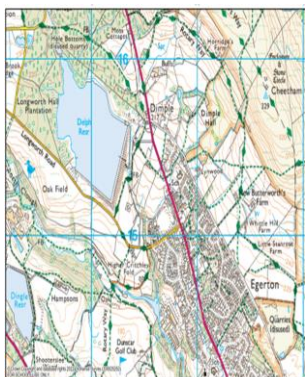


Geography - Year 6 – Rivers

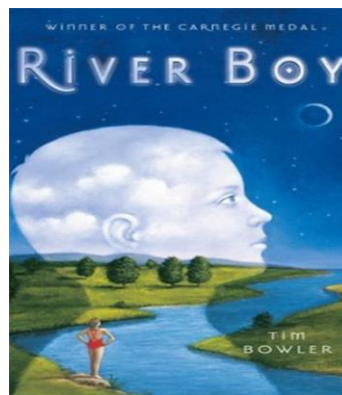
Key Knowledge

- Know that the upper course of a river starts with the source which develop into small streams.
- Understand that the middle course involves faster flowing waters which causes erosion and meanders to form. On either side of the middle course of the river are floodplains; these areas are flat and often become flooded when heavy rainfall causes the river to overflow.
- The lower course of the river leads to the mouth of the river; the mouth of the river is where the river meets the sea.
- Know how the water cycle influences the forming of rivers.
- The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long. The longest rivers in Britain are the Severn (220 miles long) and the Thames (215 miles long).

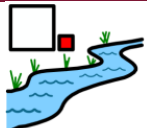
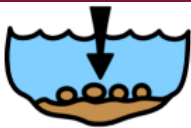
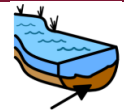
Maps



Text



Vocabulary

source	The place where a river begins.	
stream	A small river that flows on or below the surface of the ground.	
tributary	A stream or river that flows into a larger river or lake.	
meander	The winding curve or bend in the channel of a river.	
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.	
deposition	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.	
riverbed	The bed or channel in which a river flows.	
river mouth	Where the river flows into a larger body of water such as a reservoir or ocean.	