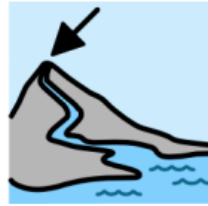




channel



bank



source



mouth



tributary



floodplain



Rivers



dam



rapids



meander



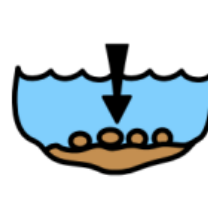
current



valley



erosion



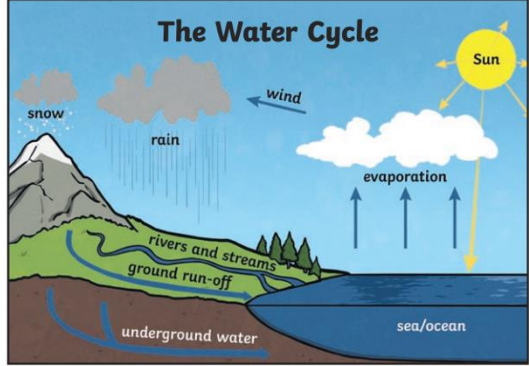


deposit



oxbow lake

Geography- Rivers: Y6 Topic Vocabulary Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Books/Websites
channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.	 <p>river Noun. A large natural stream of water flowing along a course.</p> 	A River – by Marc Martin
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.		Amazing Rivers – by Julie Vosburgh Agnone & Kerry Hyndman https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/fascinating-facts-about-rivers/
river bank	The slopes of land either side of a river.		Other information
source	The place where a river begins		 <p>The Water Cycle</p>
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.		
tributary	A stream or river that flows into a larger stream or river.		
erosion	The process by which soil and rock are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.	What I've learnt already	Key Knowledge
deposit	Rocks and other materials that have been eroded and dropped off further along the river.	<p>Y1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key physical features of the UK include, rivers, valleys, sea, mountains, hills, forests, cliffs and beaches. <p>Y3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can name significant rivers of the UK and the seas that some rivers flow into Europe is in the northern hemisphere Rivers in Europe include the Thames (England), Volga and Don (Russia) Ural (Russia and Kazakhstan), Rhine (Germany), Danube (passes through 10 countries) and Seine (France). <p>Y4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two main rivers of Spain are the Tagus and Ebro. Madrid's river is called the 'Manzanarez'. <p>Y5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processes in the water cycle include condensation, evaporation, percolation, run-off and precipitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the role of rivers and their formation in the water cycle. To know the different features of the upper, middle and lower course of a river. To know the four types of river erosion – abrasion, attrition, hydraulic action, and solution/corrosion. To study local rivers including the River Lea, the Regent's Canal and the New River. To locate (on a map) and learn about rivers in different continents. To know how to using maps and compasses to build knowledge of rivers in different areas.
meander	A curve in the river. Eroded materials are carried by the river and released, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.		
oxbow lake	A U-shaped lake and the remains of a meander. A meander can be cut off when two other meanders merge, creating a shorter course that the water can take. The river deposits eroded materials which block off the meander, forming an oxbow lake.		