

Year 4 - Geography - Rivers

Where does all the water flow?

Subject specific Vocabulary

delta	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
deposition	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
erosion	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
meander	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
mouth	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
ox bow lake	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
source	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
stream	A stream is a small body of flowing water.
tributary	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
waterfall	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.

Extra Information

Rivers in the UK

Mersey Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.

Severn Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.

Thames London river that is 184 miles long.

Physical Geography

Rivers are part of the physical geography of our world. They are naturally formed and would be on our planet even if humans weren't.



Sticky Knowledge

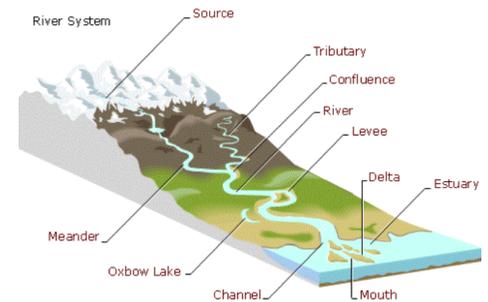
The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.

A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long. The river flows into the Mediterranean Sea.

Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

Interesting Images



Human Geography

Canals are manmade and have water directed into them. This makes them a human feature. Bridges used to cross rivers and dams and water gates used to control the water level in rivers are human features.

They were built to benefit humans.



Books linked to the theme

