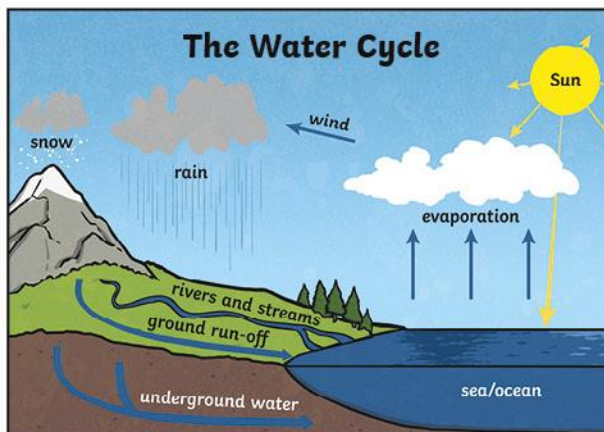


## Key Vocabulary

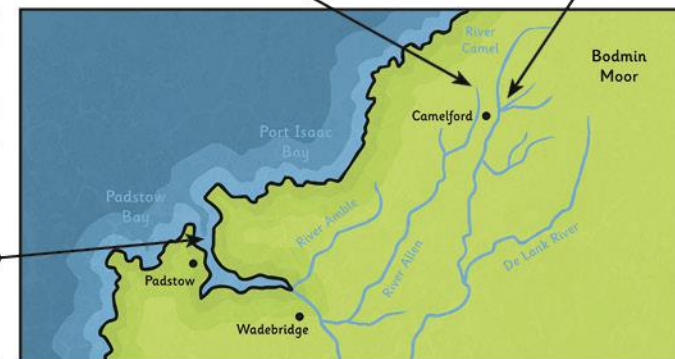
<b>channel</b>	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
<b>dam</b>	A barrier built to hold back water.
<b>deposition / deposit</b>	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
<b>discharge</b>	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
<b>erosion</b>	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
<b>mouth</b>	The point where a river joins the sea.
<b>source</b>	The place where a river begins.
<b>tidal bore</b>	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
<b>tributaries</b>	Rivers that join up with another river.
<b>valley</b>	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.



Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a confluence.

The **source** of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



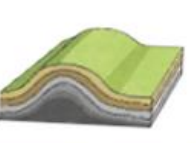
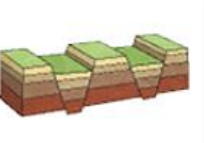

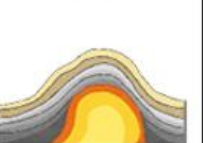


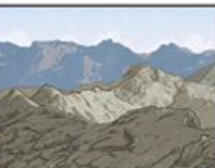

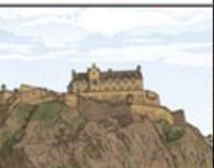

## How Do We Use Rivers?

<b>Leisure</b> e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
<b>Industry</b> e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
<b>Tourism</b> e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats

# Mountains

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a **summit** of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single **summits**.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.

## How Are Mountains Made?

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
<b>Tectonic plates</b> collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled <b>lava</b> .	Formed when <b>magma</b> is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the <b>crust</b> .	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or <b>gorges</b> next to high cliffs.
				
				

## Key Vocabulary

<b>altitude</b>	The height above sea level.
<b>avalanche</b>	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
<b>crust</b>	The outermost layer of the earth.
<b>gorges</b>	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
<b>hypothermia</b>	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.
<b>lava</b>	Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano.
<b>magma</b>	Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface.
<b>summit</b>	The highest point of a mountain.
<b>tectonic plate</b>	Pieces of the earth's <b>crust</b> connected together.

### Focus Questions:

#### Rivers:

- Why do lots of people live near rivers or water?
- Can you name the stages of the water cycle?
- What are the two longest rivers in the world?

#### Mountains:

- How are mountains formed?
- Can you name some of the world's most famous mountain ranges?
- What are the 5 types of mountain formation?