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| Key Knowledge  |
| Geography |
| What is a river? | A moving body of water, flowing from its source into another body of water.  |
| How are rivers formed? | Rain falls on high ground and flows downhill and across land.  |
| Where does a river go? | When flowing across land, rivers move around hills or large rocks and erode the land on their way to the river’s end.  |
| Where does a river end? | At another body of water which could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or another river.  |
| What is erosion? | Erosion is the wearing away of land around the river, caused by the movement of the water.  |
| What is deposition? | Deposition is the dropping of rocks and sediments which have been eroded into another part of the river.  |
| What happens to the water? | Once it joins a lake, the sea or ocean, water evaporates and condenses then falls again as precipitation, forming the water cycle.  |

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| **Subject Specific Vocabulary Geography** |
| **estuary** | An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean. |
| **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. |
| **source** | The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground. |
| **meander** | A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.  |
| **waterfall** | Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.  |
| **erosion** | Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks. |
| **deposition** | Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part. |
| **tributary** | When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary. |
| **stream** | A stream is a small body of flowing water. |
| **evaporation** | A process where water warms, turning it into water vapour which rises into the sky, collecting as clouds.  |
| **condensation** | After evaporation, water cools again, turns back into a liquid and falls back down as precipitation.  |
| **precipitation** | The release of water from the sky – rain, sleet, hail and snow.  |



