

### Key Vocabulary

River	A naturally flowing watercourse, moving fresh water from source to sea.
Flood	The point at which the amount of water in the river channel exceeds capacity, causing the river to burst its banks.
Groundwater	Water held underground in soil or rocks
Precipitation	Any liquid that falls from our atmosphere, including rainfall, snowfall and hail.
Mouth	The place where the river enters the ocean.
Source	The origin of the river where it begins.
channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through



By the end of this unit we will be able to:

Name and locate the longest rivers in the UK and in the world.  
Describe the similarities and differences between a river in the UK and in the wider world.  
Identify the parts of a river and understand how land use is different along the river's course: (source, meander, mouth) and areas around (flood plains)  
Describe the process of the water cycle excluding transpiration  
Look at maps and identify physical and human features  
Carry out field study (collect, analyse river erosion, depth & speed of water)



## Rivers

Does Water Change the Landscape?



### Key Vocabulary

Condensation	Water that collects on a cold surface when humid air (air full of moisture) comes into contact.
Confluence	The junction of two rivers.
Evaporation	A change in state from liquid to gas. This happens to water as heat from the sun causes water to turn to gas, creating water vapour.
Meander	A natural bend in the river caused by different rates of erosion and deposition.
Erosion	The removal of sediment that occurs when the river has high levels of energy.
Deposition	The dropping of sediment by the river when the river has lower levels of energy.
Infiltration	The rate at which the ground will absorb water. Different types of ground will have different infiltration rates.
Ox bow lakes	created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
Tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.

### Sticky Knowledge

#### The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

#### The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



#### The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.