

# What's At The Bottom Of The Garden?

# Rivers!

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>mouth</b>	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.
<b>source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually in high ground.
<b>meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>tributary</b>	When one stream meets another and merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary.
<b>waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>ox bow lake</b>	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the meander.
<b>delta</b>	Deltas are often found at the mouth of large rivers.
<b>stream</b>	A stream is a small body of flowing water.
<b>erosion</b>	erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve intensely into the banks.
<b>deposition</b>	rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river is deposited in another part
<b>Amazon</b>	Situated in Brazil, it is 4000 miles long. Runs through the Amazon rainforest.
<b>Nile</b>	The world's longest river (4,160 miles long) and runs into the Mediterranean
<b>Dove</b>	The River Dove is a river in the Midlands of England and is around 45 miles in length.



## Links to our core values:

How can people's lives be affected by flooding?

How can we show love, respect and friendship to those people caught up in flooded area locally and world wide?

How can we protect God's rivers from pollu-

## By the end of this topic I will explore...

- ◆ Where are rivers found in our local area, the UK and in the wider world?
- ◆ What is the water cycle and how does it link to rivers?
- ◆ What are the features of a river?
- ◆ How do rivers erode, transport and deposit materials?
- ◆ Why are rivers important?
- ◆ How is a river in the UK similar and different to a river somewhere else in the world?
- ◆ Planning and carrying out an investigation into our local river and presenting our findings in a graph.

## Links to the National Curriculum and Progression:

**See our Geography Progression Maps in the front of our books!**

**National Curriculum - Geography - KS2**

**G5** - Describe and understand key aspects of: **physical geography**, including: rivers and **human geography**, including: types of settlement and land use.

**G6** - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied

**G8** - use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods...