

# Geography: Rivers

**What runs but never walks, has a bed but never sleeps, has a mouth but never eats?**

## National Curriculum for Driver Topic

### Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers and the water cycle

### Locational knowledge

- locate the world's key physical and human characteristics, countries using maps
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)
- identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

### **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

### **Source**

The source of a river is where it begins, usually in 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 intensely into the banks.

### **Disposition**

rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river is deposited in another part

### **Tributary**

When one stream meets another and merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary.

### **Ox bow lake**

Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the meander.

### **Delta**

Deltas are often found at the mouth of large rivers.

### **Stream**

A stream is a small body of flowing water.

### **Evaporation**

The process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas

### **Condensation**

The process by which water vapour changes from a gas to a liquid.

### **Precipitation**

The release of water from the sky. Can be liquid or solid form.

## Key Vocabulary



'Go Wild on the River' by The National Trust

'The River: An Epic Journey To The Sea' by Patricia Hegarty

'The Rhythm of the Rain' by Grahame Baker-Smith

'A River Story' by Meredith Hooper

## Key British Rivers

**Thames**—London river that is 184 miles long

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

**Mersey**—Liverpool river that is 70 miles long

**Goyt** - Local river to New Mills & Goyt Valley

## Key World Rivers

**Amazon**—Situating in Brazil, it is 4000 miles long. Runs through the Amazon rainforest.

**Nile**—The world's longest river (4,160 miles long) and runs into the Mediterranean.

**Yangtze** — longest river in China. Largest hydro-electric power station in the world.

