The World of Water - Year 5 - Terms 3 & 4





There are over 1,500
rivers in the UK, 42
of which are
considered main
rivers.
We will be primarily
focusing on Thames,
Severn (longest),
Medway, Avon,
Great Ouse, Trent,
Wye, Tyne, Tweed

and Clyde.

Atlasses enable us to locate and identify various rivers around the globe such as the Nile, Amazon, Yellow, Congo, Mississippi, Yangtze and Yenisei.

Rivers are all different shapes and sizes so they can be compared. Rivers have different features: channel, banks, bed, floodplains, mouth, upper/middle/lower course, valleys, waterfalls, tributaries, estuary, source, meanders and oxbow lakes.

Most cities were originally built on rivers both as a water source but also as a way to move people and goods around the populated areas.

Cities such as London, Paris and New York are located on a river. Google Earth can be used to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers.

There are four main stages in the water cycle.
These are present within the formation of river

sources.

Mountains are often the sources of rivers.

The world's highest mountains include Everest, K2, Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu and Cho Oyu.

The water cycle

What do you already know?

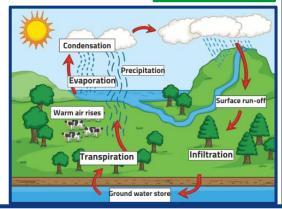


What are the stages of the water cycle?

What countries have famous rivers?

What are the names of some famous mountain?





Vocabulary The course in the ground that a channel river or water flows through tributaries Rivers that join up with another river, meeting at a confluence A curved lake formed from a bend oxbow in a river. valley A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains meanders Large curves in a river Where a river begins, mostly on source high ground or in the mountains Where a river joins the sea mouth An area of flat land either side of a floodplain river, likely to flood banks Land on the edge of a river.

The bottom of a river.

bed







