



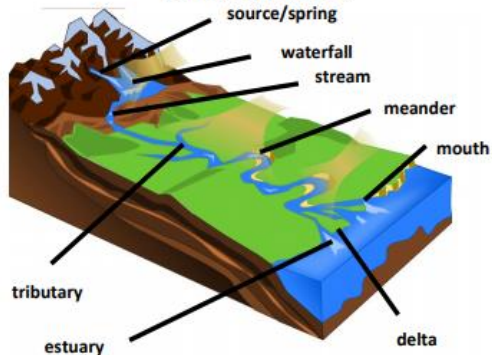
St White's Primary School

Challenge, Commit, Conquer and Celebrate



Diagrams

Features of a river



Erosion and Deposition



The arrows show the direction of the **river current** which causes **erosion** over time.

Sometimes, two **meanders** can join together to form a 'shortcut'. Water will flow down the shorter route, **deposition** will block off the old route and this will create an **oxbow lake**.

What challenges do our rivers help us to overcome?

Geography

Lower Key Stage 2
Summer term 2020

Key texts:

Journey to the River Sea – Eva Ibbotson (class book)

Sabryna and the river spirit - ebook

Key facts and figures

- The River Wye is the UK's 5th longest river, at almost 134 miles long (216 km).
- The Wye and Severn rivers source is in Cambrian Mountains in mid Wales
- The Severn is Britain's longest river 220 miles long (354km)
- One of the world's biggest bores
- There are 21 tributaries that flow into the River Severn

Vocabulary:

basin - a rounded bowl in a landscape where water such as a lake may be pooled

confluence - the point where two rivers, usually of a similar size, meet and merge

Current - a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake, or sea

dam - a barrier built to hold back water and form a reservoir

delta - a triangle shape created by sediment being left by the mouth of a river, where it separates into multiple smaller outlets bank the land beside or sloping down to a river

deposition - when a substance has been left somewhere as a result of a process

erosion - the gradual destruction of something, usually the earth by water

estuary - the wide part of a river before it joins the sea; fresh water from the flowing river mixes with salt water from the sea due to a current

floodplain - the area of land around a river where the ground lies very low and is easily flooded

mouth - the place where a river opens out into the sea or into another river or lake

oxbow - lake a lake formed when a bend in a river has been cut off and the river now flows straight, leaving behind a curved lake

Precipitation - is any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the Earth. It comes in many forms, like rain, sleet, and snow.

reservoir - a large, usually artificial lake used to supply water

sediment - solid matter which settles to the bottom of a liquid, for example the sandy riverbed.

silt clay - fine sand or other material carried along in water and deposited as sediment **meander** - following a winding path or course that is specifically not straight or direct

source - the beginning or starting point of a river or stream

tributary a smaller river or stream flowing in to join or feed a larger river

vegetation - plants, trees and flowers

water cycle - the circulation of the earth's water

waterfall - a place where water flows over the edge of a steep, high cliff in hills or mountains, and falls into a pool below



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National Curriculum objectives

Physical geography, including biomes and vegetation belts, rivers and the water cycle.

Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.

Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes.

Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

