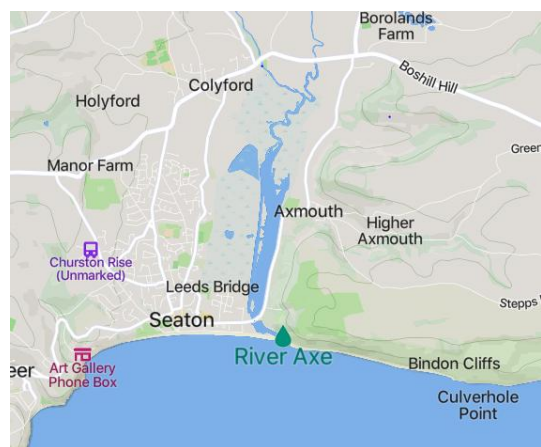


Year 5: Rivers

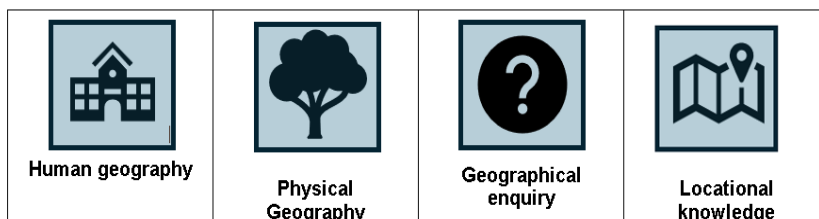
Enquiry: What is a river?

What in the world?

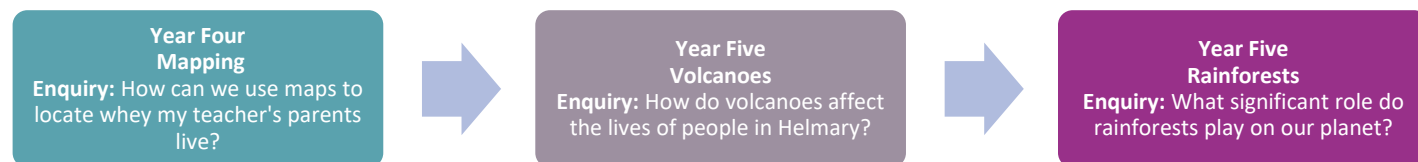
River Axe, Dorset



Geographical Concepts



Geographical Connections – Linked prior learning



Key Vocabulary

Word (Revision from Year Four)	Definition
Ordnance survey map (OS) map	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by the British or Irish government map-making organisation.
Four figure grid reference	Four-figure grid references are used to locate a particular grid square on a map. We use the eastings (horizontal number) first and then the northings.
Six figure grid reference	Six figure grid references are more precise than a four-figure grid reference. They are used to locate smaller locations. A six figure grid reference splits a grid square up into ten sections along the bottom and the side.
Topographical features	Precise detailed study of the surface features of a region including everything natural and man-made — hills, valleys, roads, or lakes. It's the geographical contours of the land.

Word	Definition
Tributary	A tributary is a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river
Oxbow Lake	Oxbow lakes are the remains of the bend in the river. Oxbow lakes are still water lakes. This means that water does not flow into or out of them.
Valley	A valley is a long ditch, in Earth's surface. It usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains. Most valleys are formed by rivers that erode, or wear down, soil and rocks.
Source	A river source is the start of a river.
Meander	A meander is a large bend in a river. Water flows fastest on the outside of the bend and slower on the inside of the bend.
Basin	A river basin is an area of land that drains into a particular river or its tributaries.
Waterfall	A waterfall is a place in a river where water spills suddenly downward.
Stream	A stream is a body of water that flows on Earth's surface. The word stream is often used interchangeably with river, though rivers usually describe larger streams.
Lake	A lake is a large natural stream of water that flows over land.
Floodplain	A flood plain is an area of flat land alongside a river. This area gets covered in water when the river floods. Flood plains are naturally very fertile due to the river sediment which is deposited there. This sediment is good for growing plants on the flood plain.
Riverbank	The riverbank is the land at the side of the river.
Current	A river current is the water moving in a river. Rivers flow from high points to lower ones and eventually down to a larger body of water.
Erosion	Erosion is the process that wears away the riverbed and banks. Erosion also breaks up the rocks that are carried by the river.
Delta	A delta is a wetland area that forms as river waters empty into a larger body of water.
Mouth	The mouth of a river is the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake
Bay	A bay is a body of water that is partly surrounded by land. Bays empty out into larger bodies of water like oceans and lakes.

