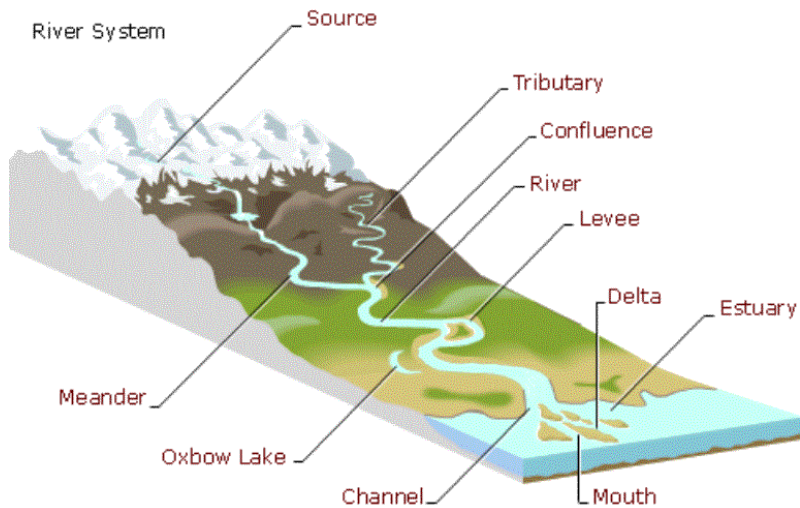


Year 5: What are Rivers?

A RIVER'S COURSE:



KEY VOCABULARY



RIVER: A flow of fresh water across land flowing into a lake, sea or ocean.



LAKE: A large area of water which is surrounded by land.



SOURCE: The start of a river, either in a mountain, hill or from an underground spring.



MEANDER: A winding curve or bend of a river.



TRIBUTARY: A smaller river that flows into a larger river.



CONFLUENCE: Where two rivers join together to form a single channel.



OXBOW LAKE: A horseshoe shaped lake at the bend in a river cut off from the main channel of the river.



MOUTH: The end of a river where it flows into another river, lake, sea or ocean.



EROSION: The wearing away of soil or rock by wind or water.



SEDIMENT: The natural material being carried and deposited by a river.



TRANSPORTATION: The movement of eroded materials from one position to another.



DEPOSITION: The process of eroded materials being deposited in a new location.

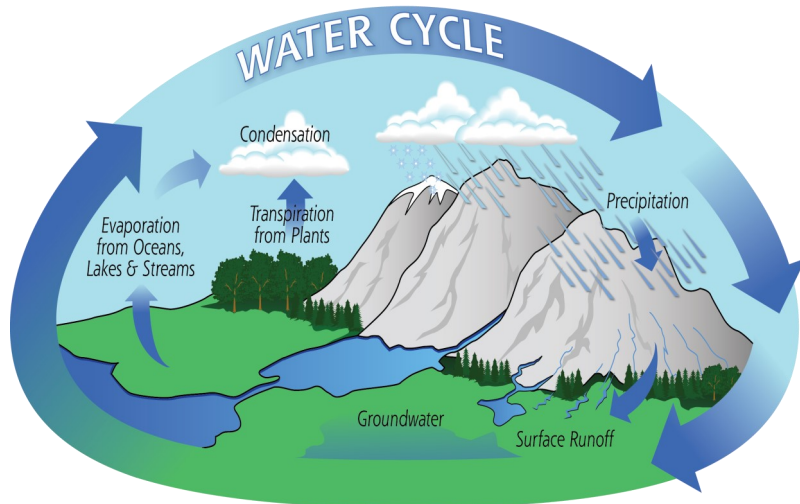


EVAPORATION: The process where water is heated and turns into a gas.



CONDENSATION: The cooling of a gas, turning it into a liquid.

THE WATER CYCLE:



UK RIVERS:



RIVER SEVEN

354km long

The River Seven flows through England and Wales.



RIVER TRENT

185 km long

The River Trent is in the North of England and starts in the Humber.



RIVER THAMES

346 km long

The River Darent is a tributary of the Thames.



RIVER TAY

188 km long

The River Tay is the longest river in Scotland but the 7th longest in the UK.