

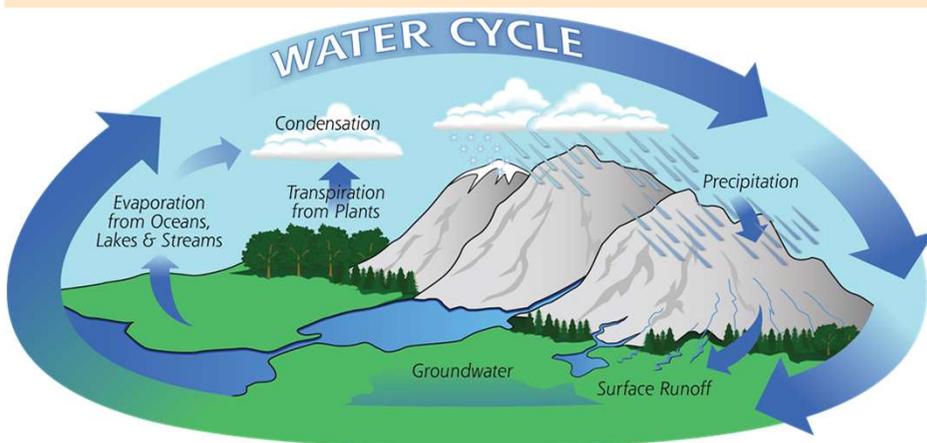
Rivers | Year 4 | Autumn 2

Keywords

River	A flow of fresh water across the land into a lake, sea or ocean.
Landscape	A part of the Earth's surface.
Lake	A large area of water, surrounded by land.
Sea	An area of salt water.
Ocean	A large area of sea. There are five oceans: Atlantic; Pacific; India; Arctic; Southern.
Source	The start of a river
Mouth	The end of a river, where it enters a lake, sea or ocean.
Erosion	The wearing away of the Earth's surface.
Transportation	The movement of sediment (material).
Sediment	Natural material that is carried and deposited by a river.
Deposition	The dropping of sediment.
Riverbed	The bottom of the river.
River banks	The sides of the river.
Landform	A feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the land.
Tributary	A smaller river that flows into a larger river.
Agriculture	Farming (growing crops, such as cereals, fruits and vegetables)

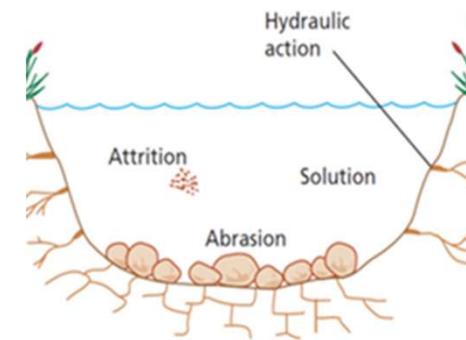
Water Cycle

The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the world.



Erosion

Abrasion	Sandpapering: rocks wear away each other and the riverbed and banks
Attrition	Crashing: rocks collide and break up
Solution	Chemical action: acids in the water dissolve the rock
Hydraulic action	Water power: the force of the water breaks down the riverbed and banks.

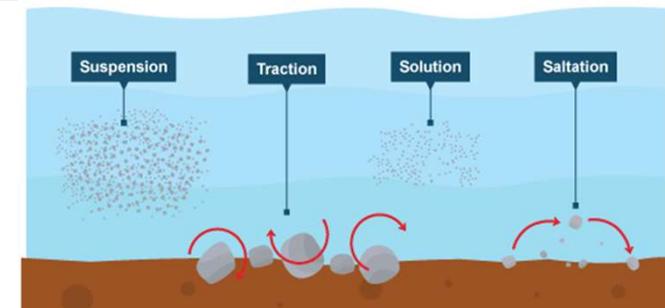


Famous Rivers

Amazon River, South America
 Volga River, Russia
 River Nile, Sudan & Egypt

Transportation

Traction	Tractor wheels: large rocks roll along the riverbed
Saltation	Jumping beans: pebbles bounce along the riverbed
Suspension	Hoverboard: small sediment is carried along in the flow of the river
Solution	Invisible material: the smallest sediment is dissolved into the water



The River's Course

- 1 - Source
- 2 - Interlocking spur
- 3 - V-shaped valley
- 4 - Waterfall
- 5 - River channel (widens in middle course)
- 6 - Meander (erosion on outside of bend)
- 7 - Meander (deposition on inside of bend)
- 8 - Oxbow lake
- 9 - Rich, fertile land either side of the river
- 10 - Mouth