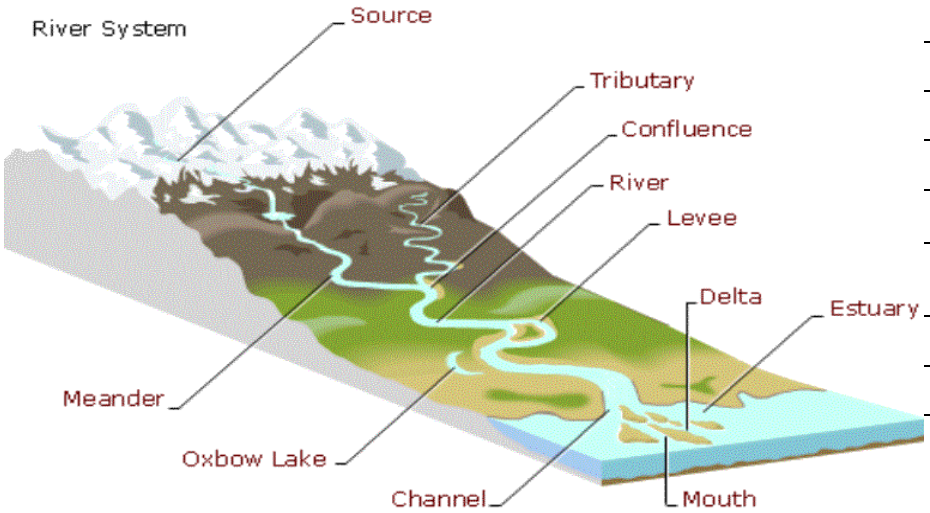
Year 5 – UK Rivers and Mountains

What should I know already?

- I understand how the water cycle works.
- There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers.
- There are rivers in our local area- River Alt , River Mersey



Vocabulary

channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
dam	A barrier built to hold back water.
deposition/ deposit	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
discharge	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
meander	A curve in the river.
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
oxbow lake	A U- shaped lake.
source	The place where a river begins.
tidal bore.	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains

How do we use Rivers?

Leisure eg fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute water
Industry eg factories	+	Sections of river maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism eg walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats

The course of a River

The Upper Course Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.

The Lower Course Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

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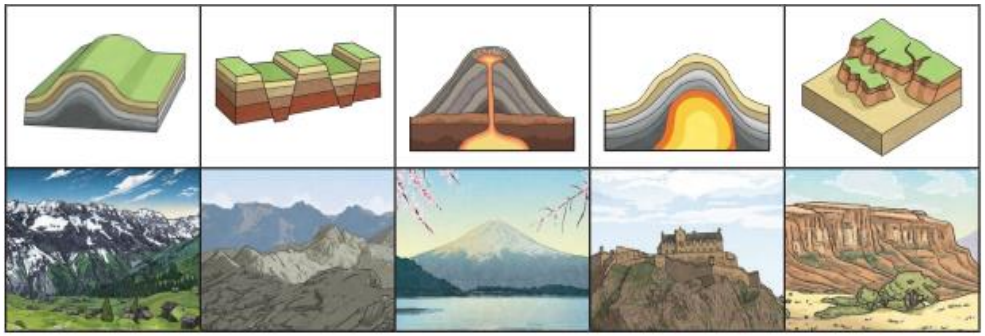
How do we use Rivers?

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash	Formed when **magma** is forced upwards but doesn't ever	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys



Vocabulary

altitude	The height above sea level.
avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
crust	The outermost layer of the earth.
gorges	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
hypothermia	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.
lava	Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano
magma	Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface.
summit	The highest point of a mountain.
tectonic plate	Pieces of the earth's crust connected together.

Mountains

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a summit of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single summits.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m

Why do people visit mountains?

The view	Keeping fit
The challenge	Skiing
Climbing	Photography

Labelled diagram of a mountain