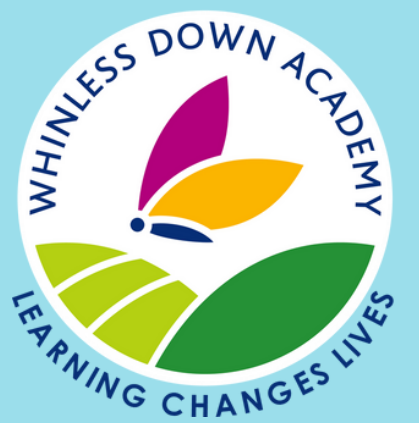


RIVETING RIVERS

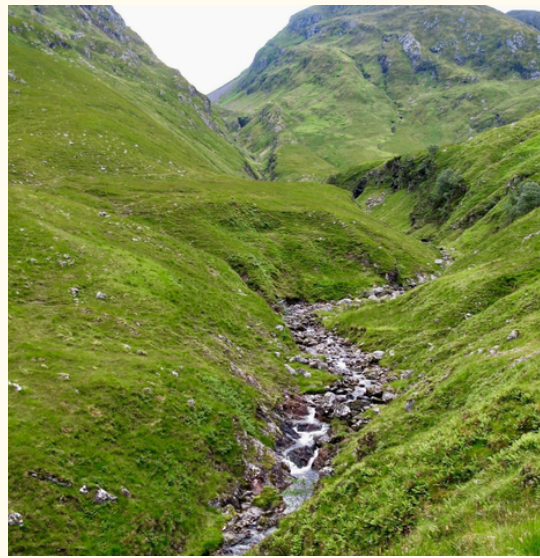
YEAR 5 - TERM 2



Geography

HOW DOES A RIVER CHANGE FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE MOUTH?

Upper course river features include steep-sided V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, rapids, waterfalls and gorges.



Middle course river features include wider, shallower valleys, meanders and oxbow lakes.



Lower course river features include wide flat-bottomed valleys, floodplains and deltas.



HOW DO WATERFALLS, MEANDERS AND OXBOW LAKES FORM?

Waterfalls, meanders and oxbow lakes are all features of rivers caused by **erosion** (the wearing away of land caused by water, wind and ice).



Waterfall



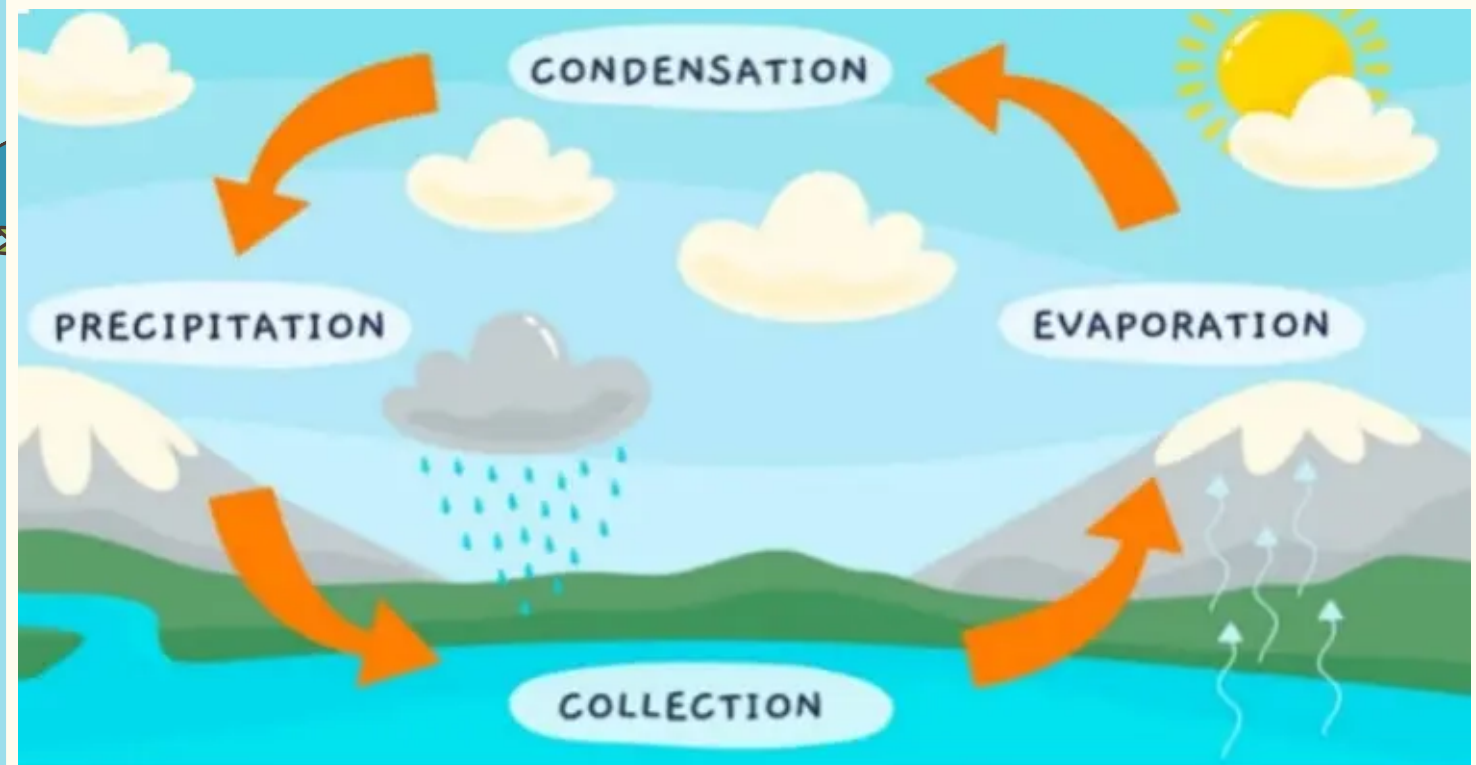
Meander



Oxbow lake

WHAT IS THE WATER CYCLE?

The process by which water circulates between the Earth's oceans, atmosphere and land.



WHICH RIVERS FLOW THROUGH THE UK?

England

River Severn - 354km
River Thames - 346km
River Trent - 297km
River Great Ouse - 230km

Scotland

River Tay - 193km
River Spey - 172km
River Clyde - 171km

Wales

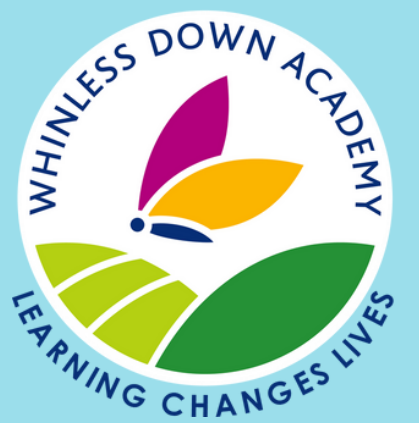
River Tywi - 120km

Northern Ireland

River Bann - 159km

RIVETING RIVERS

YEAR 5 - TERM 2



KEY VOCABULARY

River - a flow of water that runs into an ocean, sea, lake or another river.

Tributary - a type of river that flows into another river.

Source - where a river starts.

Mouth - where a river ends.

Estuary - where a river meets the sea.

Waterfall - a place in a river where soft rock has been eroded by the water, causing the water to fall down from a height.

Meander - bends in a river that have been caused by the erosion of the river banks by the fast-flowing water.

Oxbow lake - a small lake that used to be a meander but which has been cut off from the main river, due to erosion.

River course - a stage of a river. There are three course: upper, middle and lower.

WHICH RIVERS FLOW THROUGH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD?

River Nile - Egypt - 6,650km

Amazon River - Brazil - 6,575km

Yangtze River - China - 6,300km

Mississippi River - USA - 6,275km

Volga River - Russia - 3,530km

River Ganges - India - 2,510km

Murray River - Australia - 2,508km

River Seine - France - 777km

Science

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED PREVIOUSLY?

- Different materials are used for different purposes based on their properties. For example, bricks are used for building because they are hard and durable.
- Materials can be grouped together based on their properties, including whether they are solids, liquids or gases.
- Some materials change state when they are heated or cooled.
- Evaporation and condensation are important parts of the water cycle.

HOW CAN MIXED MATERIALS BE SEPARATED?

Evaporation



Filtering



Sieving



Decanting



WHAT TYPES OF CHANGES ARE IRREVERSIBLE?

Changes are irreversible when a chemical change takes place. Heating and burning materials often causes an irreversible change.

KEY VOCABULARY

Reversible change - a change in materials that can be changed back to their original condition.

Irreversible change - a change in materials that cannot be changed back.

Solution - a liquid with another material mixed in.

Solvent - the main liquid in a solution.

Solute - the material mixes into a solvent.

Soluble - a material that is able to dissolve.

Insoluble - a material that is unable to dissolve.