

The World of Water - Year 5 - Terms 3 & 4



There are over **1,500 rivers in the UK**, 42 of which are considered main rivers. We will be primarily focusing on **Thames, Severn** (longest), **Medway, Avon, Great Ouse, Trent, Wye, Tyne, Tweed** and **Clyde**.

Atlases enable us to locate and identify various rivers around the globe such as the **Nile, Amazon, Yellow, Congo, Mississippi, Yangtze and Yenisei**. Rivers are all different shapes and sizes so they can be compared.

Rivers have different features: **channel, banks, bed, floodplains, mouth, upper/middle/lower course, valleys, waterfalls, tributaries, estuary, source, meanders and oxbow lakes**.

Most cities were originally built on rivers both as a water source but also as a way to move people and goods around the populated areas. Cities such as **London, Paris and New York** are located on a river.

Google Earth can be used to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers.

There are **four main stages in the water cycle**. These are present within the **formation of river sources**.

Mountains are often the sources of rivers. The world's highest mountains include **Everest, K2, Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, Makalu and Cho Oyu**.

The water cycle

What do you remember?

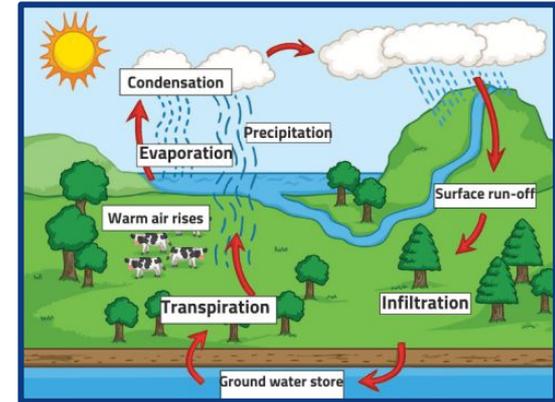
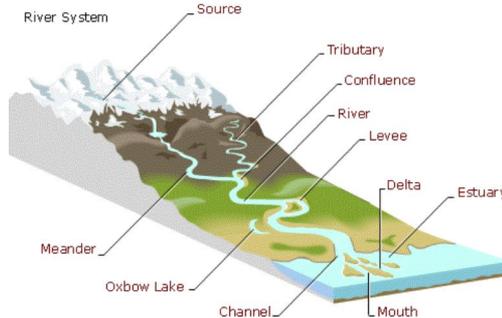


What are the stages of the water cycle?

What countries have famous rivers?

What are the names of some famous mountain?

Features of rivers



Vocabulary



channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river, meeting at a confluence
oxbow	
glacier	
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains
meanders	Large curves in a river
source	Where a river begins, mostly on high ground or in the mountains
mouth	Where a river joins the sea
floodplain	An area of flat land either side of a river, likely to flood
banks	
bed	

