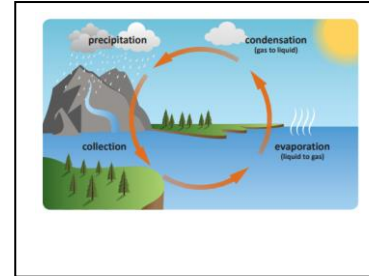


Subject Specific Vocabulary

River	A body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea.
Source	The place where the river starts.
Tributaries	Small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes.
Meander	Bends in rivers.
Mouth	The place where a river flows into the sea.
Erosion	The wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water.
Transportation	When rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water.
Peak or Summit	A mountain's highest point.
Altitude	The height of an object or point above sea level
Topography	The physical appearance of an area of land, relating to its shape and surface.



Sticky Knowledge

A variety of physical features can be found along the course of a river.

Know how rivers, seas and oceans transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.

Know the three stages of a river: The Upper, Middle and Lower Course.

Know how rivers are used: habitats for wildlife, hydroelectric power and water for crops. Rivers are also used for leisure activities.

Know the four stages of the water cycle: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.

A mountain is a large, raised part of the Earth's surface. Mountains are at least 610m in height.

In mountainous areas, there are large differences in altitude

If contour lines on a map are close together, the land is steep. If they are far apart, the land is flat.

Mountains can be classified according to what they look like and how they are formed: Fold Mountains, Volcanic Mountains, Fault Block mountains, Dome Mountains, Plateau Mountains.

Link From	Link To
Y3 - Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains.	Y5 - The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.