

# Rivers & Mountains

## Curriculum Links:

Locational knowledge

Human and physical geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

\* See coverage document for details

## Key Facts:

- Rivers begin at a source which is at higher ground (mountains or hills) and rainwater or melting snow forms tiny streams
- When one stream meets another it is known a tributary, it takes many tributary streams to form a river
- The mouth of the river open into oceans, seas or lakes
- Settlements are often built upon rivers as they provide: food, transport, energy and water
- Mountains are land forms made of rock and earth which rise high above the surrounding terrain. Mountains are formed when the Earth's crust is pushed up into folds or forced down in blocks
- Mountains are over 600m—under 600m are hills
- Mountains cover one fifth of the Earth's land surface and occur in 75% of the world's countries
- There are 5 basic types of mountain: fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau

## Key Skills:

- Use the index in an atlas to find mountain ranges and rivers
- Label maps to indicate mountain ranges and rivers
- Describe the journey of a river using correct terminology
- Describe how mountains are formed
- Create sketches and diagrams of rivers/mountains
- Measure, record and present data (eg compare length/depth of rivers, measure river flow)

## Possible trips/visits: We should already know:

- \* Kent Wildlife Trust river visit
- \* Visit River Medway
- \* Horton Kirby River visit
- \* Visit Lullingstone Country Park

- The seven continents of the world
- The name of some key rivers around the world
- Some biomes and climate zones around the world
- The Water Cycle and where water comes from
- How sedimentary rock is formed
- Some effects of climate change



## Key Vocabulary

Altitude	A measurement of distance, going up
Avalanche	A large mass of snow or ice which detaches from the mountain slope
Confluence	Where two rivers meet to make a larger river
Course	The channel along a river flows
Current	The steady, continuous flowing movement of water
Delta	An area of low land where a river splits and spreads into branches before entering the sea
Erosion	The gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area
Estuary	The wide part of a river where it joins the sea
Gorge	A narrow valley, usually with a river or stream running through it
Meander	A large bend in a river
Mouth	Where a river flows into the sea
Mountain Range	A group of mountains which form a chain or cluster
Source	Where something comes from
Slope	The slanted side of a mountain
Summit	The highest point on a mountain