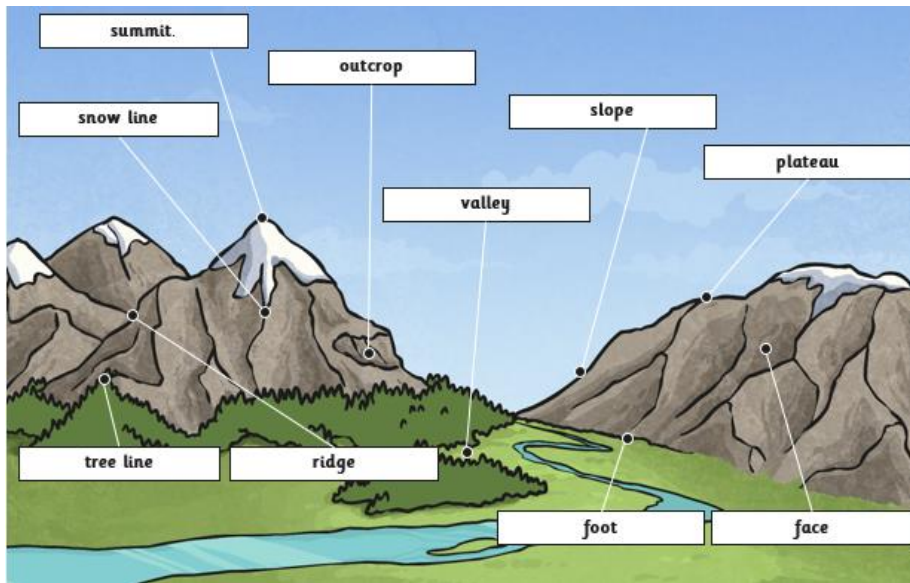


Rivers and Mountains

Year 4



Key Questions

What countries are in Europe?

What are their human and physical characteristics?

Where are the rivers and mountains in the UK?

What are the features of a river?

What are the features of a mountain?

What are the differences between the River Tyne and a river in Europe?

What is it like to live beside each of the rivers?

Are all mountains the same?

Key Vocabulary

Confluence: where two rivers or streams meet

Delta: an area of sediment at the mouth of a river

Deposition: when a river loses energy and drops or deposits some of the material

Erosion: the action of surface processes that removes soil, rock, or other material

Face: a side of a mountain that is high and very steep

Foot: bottom of the mountain

Meander: a bend in a river - usually in the middle or lower course.

Mouth: the end of the river. The mouth may be where the river meets the sea, a lake or a larger waterway

Outcrop: a rock formation visible from the surface.

Plateau: an area of flat, high ground

Ridge: the long narrow top of a mountain

Slope: an area of ground increasing in height

Snow line: on a mountain, the level above which the land is covered with snow, usually permanently

Source: where the stream begins: usually where there is a spring, and quite high up

Summit: top of the mountain

Valley: the area of low land between mountains

Tree line: the highest point forests are found

Tributary: a stream or river that feeds into a larger river

