

## Grange Park Primary School Year 5 Autumn 1 Geography

### What a Wonderful World: World rivers and how they impact human lives

Physical Features	
<b>source</b>	The farthest point from the estuary or confluence. The beginning of a river.
<b>estuary</b>	Where water from the river first meets the sea/ocean. This is usually inland, just before the mouth of the river, and is linked to the tides.
<b>tributary</b>	A smaller river or stream that joins a bigger river.
<b>meander</b>	A river that flows in a winding course.
<b>confluence</b>	The junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approximately equal width.
<b>floodplain</b>	The flat area around a river that often gets flooded when the level of water in the river is high.
<b>delta</b>	A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea. The river slows down and drops all the sediment it was carrying.
<b>oxbow lake</b>	A curved lake, formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the main stream has cut across the narrow point, preventing the river from flowing through it.
<b>mouth</b>	The end of a river; where the river flows into the sea, ocean or lake.
<b>bank</b>	The land at the side of the river.

Key Rivers	
<b>River Thames</b>	The longest river in England, which runs 346 km from its source in a village in Gloucestershire through London and out into the North Sea.
<b>River Nile</b>	The longest river in the world. It travels 6,650 km through 11 countries of the continent of Africa.
<b>Amazon River</b>	The largest river in the world, travelling 6,400 km through Peru, Colombia and Brazil (South America).
<b>River Yangtze</b>	The longest river in Asia, travelling 6,300 km through China.
<b>Murray River</b>	Australia's longest river, travelling 2,508 km across South Australia.
<b>Volga River</b>	The longest river in Europe, travelling 3,531 km across Russia into the Caspian Sea.
<b>River Ganges</b>	Travelling 2,525 km through India and Bangladesh, the River Ganges is the third largest river in the world and a sacred river to Hindus.
<b>River Danube</b>	The second longest river in Europe and travels through the most countries (10).

Key Vocabulary	
<b>vegetation belt</b>	Plant life in a specific area and closely linked to biomes.
<b>sediment</b>	Matter (rocks, soils etc) that settle to the bottom of liquid - in this case rivers.
<b>tidal surge</b>	The rising of the sea, impacting on the estuary.
<b>lock</b>	A short section of a canal or river with gates and a sluice that are used to change the water level to raise and lower boats.
<b>weir</b>	A low dam built across a river to raise the level of water upstream or regulate its flow.
<b>trade</b>	The buying and selling of goods.
<b>topography</b>	The accurate representation of physical features of an area (rivers)
<b>current</b>	The strength and speed of the river. Water always flows downhill. The steeper the ground it, the stronger the current will be.

