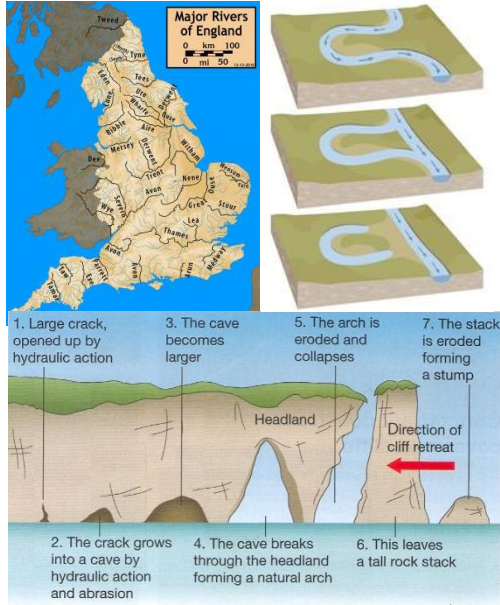


Subject: Geography		Year 6	Enquiry question: How are rivers formed and coasts formed?	
What should I already know?		Key vocabulary	Key facts/figures	
<p>Basic river vocabulary (KSI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meanders Bridges Settlements Water <p>Water Cycle (KSI)</p> <p>Local area knowledge (KSI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Severn <p>World's five oceans (KSI)</p>  <p>1. Large crack, opened up by hydraulic action 2. The crack grows into a cave by hydraulic action and abrasion 3. The cave becomes larger 4. The cave breaks through the headland forming a natural arch 5. The arch is eroded and collapses 6. This leaves a tall rock stack 7. The stack is eroded forming a stump</p> <p>Headland Direction of cliff retreat</p>		<p>River - a naturally flowing watercourse, moving freshwater from source to sea.</p> <p>Flood-The point at which the amount of water in the river channel exceeds capacity, causing the river to burst its banks.</p> <p>Groundwater-water held underground in soil or rocks.</p> <p>Mouth-The place where the river enters the ocean.</p> <p>Source-The origin of the river - where it begins</p> <p>Confluence-The junction of two rivers.</p> <p>Meander-A natural bend in the river caused by different rates of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>Erosion-The removal of sediment that occurs when the river has high levels of energy.</p> <p>Deposition-The dropping of sediment by the river when the river has lower levels of energy.</p> <p>Coast - A coast is where land meets the sea.</p> <p>Tide- The rising and falling of the sea in a particular place.</p> <p>Bay-An inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards, usually within a beach.</p> <p>Headland-An area of hard rock where land sticks out into the sea either side of a bay.</p> <p>Spit- a spit is a section of beach that is connected to the mainland and grows out into the sea.</p> <p>Stack- a tall piece of rock standing alone in the sea.</p> <p>Beach-a narrow sloping strip of land caused by the sea dropping sediment and material.</p> <p>Cliff- a cliff is a mass of rock that is almost vertical and rises high above the ground.</p> <p>Physical features- natural features that have developed.</p> <p>Coastal erosion-The wearing away of the coast by the sea.</p> <p>Sediment - the material that is dropped after water has carried it.</p> <p>Hydraulic action- the process when waves crash against cliffs forcing air into cracks causing the rocks to break apart.</p>	<p><u>Longest rivers in the UK</u></p> <p>Severn (220 miles)</p> <p>Thames (215 miles)</p> <p>Trent (185 miles)</p> <p>Great Ouse (143 miles)</p> <p>Wye (134 miles)</p> <p>Avon (95 miles)</p> <p><u>Longest rivers in the world</u></p> <p>Nile (4123 miles)</p> <p>Amazon (3977 miles)</p> <p>Congo (2920 miles)</p> <p>Mississippi (2348 miles)</p> <p><u>Upper course</u></p> <p>Rain falling in highland areas flows downwards and collects in channels, forming a stream. As the stream continues to run downhill, it's joined by other streams and increases in size and speed. The point where two rivers join is called a confluence.</p> <p><u>Middle course</u></p> <p>As a river reaches its middle course, the fast-flowing water causes erosion, which makes it deeper and wider. The river erodes left and right, forming horseshoe like loops called meanders.</p> <p><u>Lower course</u></p> <p>In the lower course, a river is in flatland and flows slowly. The force of the water is lower than in the other stages, so the river deposits all the bits of eroded land it has been carrying with it.</p> <p><u>Erosion and deposition</u></p> <p>Freeze-thaw weathering creates scree slopes and the energy from rivers erodes the ground. Further downstream, deposition takes place and, over time, the landscape becomes transformed.</p> <p><u>Dams</u></p> <p>Dams are a barrier built to hold back water to prevent flooding. Water held behind a dam is usually held in a reservoir.</p>	

National Curriculum Link:

Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

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