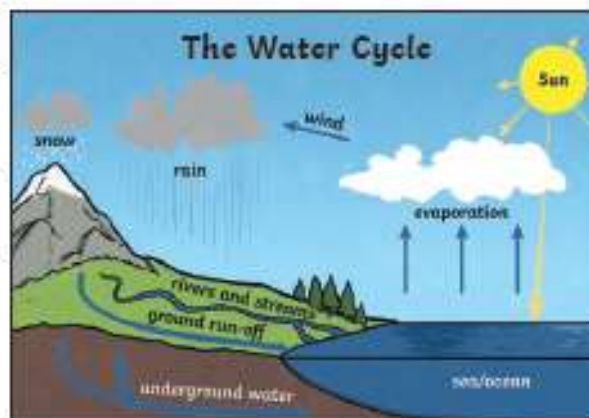


**Key Vocabulary**

<b>channel</b>	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
<b>dam</b>	A barrier built to hold back water.
<b>deposition/ deposit</b>	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
<b>discharge</b>	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
<b>erosion</b>	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
<b>mouth</b>	The point where a river joins the sea.
<b>source</b>	The place where a river begins.
<b>tidal bore</b>	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
<b>tributaries</b>	Rivers that join up with another river.
<b>valley</b>	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.



Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a **confluence**.

The **source** of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.

**The Course of a River****The Upper Course**

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

**The Middle Course**

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.

**The Lower Course**

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>altitude</b>	The height above sea level.
<b>avalanche</b>	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
<b>crust</b>	The outermost layer of the earth.
<b>gorges</b>	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
<b>hypothermia</b>	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.
<b>lava</b>	Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano.
<b>magma</b>	Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface.
<b>summit</b>	The highest point of a mountain.
<b>tectonic plate</b>	Pieces of the earth's <b>crust</b> connected together.

## Mountains

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a **summit** of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single **summits**.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.

