

Year 6 Geography - Let's Track the Water Back

KEY VOCABULARY

Source	A source is a place (often at the top of a hill or mountain) where a river begins.
Tributary	A small river or stream that flows into a larger river or lake.
Confluence	This occurs when two or more rivers/streams join together.
Estuary	The wide mouth of a river where it meets the sea and fresh water mixes with salt water.
Pollution	Harmful substances that have been introduced into the environment.
Deposition	When rivers slow down and drop sediment, this can be transported as pebbles, sand, mud or salt.
Erosion	The gradual breakdown or rock and land in a particular area caused by rivers, the sea or the weather.
Meander	A winding bend or curve in a river.
Oxbow lake	An oxbow lake is a U-shaped lake that is created when a river changes its course and leaves an old bend behind.

KEY INFORMATION

The Water Cycle: Evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection

River Features:

- Meander, floodplain, delta, estuary, mouth, source
- Processes: Erosion, transportation, deposition which all shape the landscape

Important Rivers:

- River Nile (Africa) - longest river in the world.
- Amazon River (South America) - largest by volume.
- River Thames (UK) - flows through London.
- River Great Ouse (UK) - flows through King's Lynn.

Human Impact:

- Pollution from factories, farms and homes harms water sources.
- Flood defences protect communities.
- Water conservation and reducing waste helps the environment.

