



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

Colossians 3:23



## Rivers & Mountains (Europe)

Year 4  
Spring Term



### Key Knowledge:

To know that:

**All rivers have a source, mouth and flow into the sea.**

**Conservation efforts can reduce the impact of human behaviour.**

**Mountains are created by tectonic plates moving together.**

Water is a reusable resource.

Water can shape the landscape through erosion and depositing of sediment.

The longest European river is the River Volga (Russia)

The longest British river is the River Severn (England)

The names and location of major rivers around the world (Nile, Ganges, Mississippi, Amazon, Yangtze, Congo, Danube, Thames)

The highest European mountain is Mount Elbrus (Ural Mountains—Russia).

The highest British mountain is Ben Nevis (Grampian Mountains - Scotland)

The names and location of mountain / mountain ranges (Mount Elbrus, Mount Blanc, Mount Etna. Scandinavian mountains, Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Apennines).

The main features of a mountain landscape are: peak, ridge, summit, valley, slope; lowland; outcrop

Key Vocabulary:

**river** - a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel towards a lake or sea

**source** - place where the river begins.

**tributary** - a smaller river or stream that joins a larger river.

**meander** - a bend in a river channel.

**mouth** - a place where a river enters a lake, larger river or the sea/ocean.

**delta** - wetlands that form as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water.

**erosion** - process by which materials are worn away by natural forces such as wind or water.

**deposition** - laying down of sediment carried by wind or water.

**sediment** - a solid material (such as rocks and minerals) that is moved and deposited in a new location.

**pollution** - the introduction of harmful materials into the environment such as litter or car fumes.

**conservation** - the care and protection of natural resources.

**reusable** - to be able to use an item more than once (not for a single use).

**tectonic plates** - large sections of the Earth's crust (they join together a bit like a jigsaw)

**mountain** - a natural land form on the Earth's surface that rises up. higher than 600metres, from the surrounding land

**land-locked** - surrounded by other countries/land.

**coast** - an area where the sea and land meet.

**evaporation** - a process by which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas.

**condensation** - a process by which a substance changes from a gas to a liquid.

**precipitation** - rainfall

**collection** - the collection of water into the sky through water vapour.

**water vapour** - the gaseous phase of water produced from evaporation or boiling of water.