

Rivers and Coasts

Year 4



Key Vocabulary

Confluence: where two rivers or streams meet

Delta: an area of sediment at the mouth of a river

Deposition: when a river loses energy and drops or deposits some of the material

Erosion: the action of surface processes that removes soil, rock, or other material

Meander: a bend in a river - usually in the middle or lower course.

Mouth: the end of the river. The mouth may be where the river meets the sea, a lake or a larger waterway

Source: where the stream begins: usually where there is a spring, and quite high up

Waterfall: Where water falls over a vertical drop.

Valley: the area of low land between mountains

Undercut: the erosion of soft rock underneath hard rock.

Tributary: a stream or river that feeds into a larger river

Key Questions

What are the main features of a river?

How does flooding occur?

Along the River Tees, does Yarm flood the most?

Explain the processes of erosion and deposition.

How is an Oxbow lake formed?

How are waterfalls formed?

Is every coastline in the UK the same?

How does the sea shape the coastline?

How do we try to prevent coastal erosion?

What are the human uses of the coast?

