Topic Vocabulary	
Summit- The top of a mountain.	A more rise a ri
Foot- The bottom of the mountain.	
Outcrop- A rock formation visible from the surface.	
Plateau- An area of flat, high ground	
Valley- The area of low land between mountains.	
Ridge- A long, narrow, high section of land.	
Face- The side of a mountain.	
Slope- An area of ground increasing in height.	you ,
Bank- The land at the side of the river.	- Nevia - A riv The s - sprin river
Gorge- A narrow valley with steep, rocky walls located between hills or mountains.	
Meander- A river that follows a winding course.	
Mouth- The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake	The a
Estuary- Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Estuaries are normally wide and flat.	Venez Key 1
Current- The strength and speed of the river.	Evei
Delta- A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea.	Surv
Source- The start of a river is its source.	
Tributary- A smaller river or stream that joins a big river.	

## **Key Knowledge**

untain is a landscape with steep slopes that ver 300m.

ans two different things to say how high a tain is and how tall it is - measure from sea to summit to find out how high a mountain rd measure base (this can be underwater) to rit to find out how tall it is.

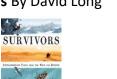
righest mountain in the world is Mount st in Nepal – it's 8,850 metres high. allest mountain in the world is Mauna Kea in rii – its base is below sea level, and when neasure from base to summit it's over 10,000 s tall. The highest mountain in the UK is Ben in Scotland - it's 1,344 metres high.

er is a large natural stream of water. tart of a river is its source. This could be a g on a hillside, a lake, a bog or marsh. A may have more than one source.

ountries in South America are: Colombia, dor, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, uela, Uruguay and Paraguay.

## exts

est By Alexandra Stewart ivors By David Long





Rivers are used for different activities such as washing, sailing and travel.

Rivers provide a reliable source of water for drinking, agriculture, and transportation.

The longest river in the world, measuring 6,695 kilometres, is the River Nile. It originates in Burundi and flows northward through Africa into the Mediterranean Sea.

The Amazon river, measuring 6,575 km, is the second longest river in the world. It is located in South America and runs through Guyana, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

The Yangtze river is the longest river in Asia (6,300 km), the third-largest in the world and the longest in the world to flow entirely within one country.

The Mississippi River is the second longest river in North America, flowing 2,350 miles from its source at Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico.

The River Ganges (3,877 km), starts from a glacier called Gangotri in the Himalayas and flowed through north India, ending at the Bay of Bengal.

The Danube river is Europe's second longest river, measuring 2,850 km. It is located in Central and Eastern Europe and flows through 10 countries, more than any other river in the world.

