



Y5 RIVER DEEP, MOUNTAIN HIGH TOPIC KNOWLEDGE Autumn Term 1

Topic Vocabulary	Essential Information	
Summit - The top of a mountain.	Mountains are built by the same forces that cause earthquakes.	The start of a river is its source. This could be a spring on a hillside, a lake, a bog or marsh. A river may have more than one source.
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.	It means two different things to say how high a mountain is and how tall it is - measure from sea level to summit to find out how high a mountain is, and measure base (this can be underwater) to summit to find out how tall it is.	The strength and speed of the river is called a current. Water always flows downhill; the steeper the ground is, the stronger the current will be.
Face- The side of a mountain.		
Slope- An area of ground increasing in height.		
Bank- The land at the side of the river.		
Gorge- A narrow valley with steep, rocky walls located between hills or mountains.		
Meander- A river that follows a winding course.	The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest in Nepal - it's 8,850 metres high. The tallest mountain in the world is Mauna Kea in Hawaii - its base is below sea level, and when you measure from base to summit it's over 10,000 meters tall. The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland - it's 1,344 metres high.	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.
Mouth- The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake		
Estuary- Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Estuaries are normally wide and flat.		
Current- The strength and speed of the river.		
Delta- A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea.		
Source- The start of a river is its source.	There are five different types of mountains - fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau.	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.
Tributary- A smaller river or stream that joins a big river.		
	<p>Key Texts</p> <p>Everest By Alexandra Stewart</p> <p>Survivors By David Long</p>  	<p>The Yangtze river is the longest river in Asia (6,300 km), the third-longest in the world and the longest in the world to flow entirely within one country.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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