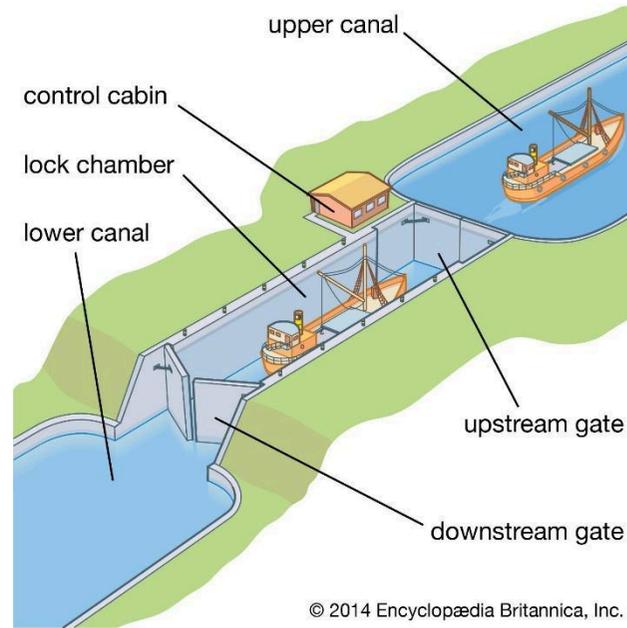


# Geography Year 6

## Spring Term – Journeys

### Canals, reservoirs, rivers and the water cycles



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#### Key Vocabulary:

**Tributary** - a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river

**Confluence** - where two or more flowing bodies of water join together to form a single channel

**Meander** - a bend in a river

**Mouth** - the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake

**Erosion** - when tiny pieces of the Earth's surface are moved from one place to another

**Infiltration** - an important process where rain water soaks into the ground, through the soil and underlying rock layers

**Run off** - occurs when there is more water than land can absorb

**Surface** - an outside part or layer of something

**Source** - the start of a river

**Absorb** - to take in or suck or swallow up

#### Key Questions:

How do canals go up and down hills?

Where was the first canal?

How can we reduce water pollution?

How many rivers are there in the UK?

Where are the major rivers of the UK located?

Where is the River Nile?

How long is the river Nile?

#### Key Facts:

The river Nile is 6,650 km long and runs through 11 countries.

A river is defined as fresh water flowing across the surface of the land usually to the sea.

The biggest river in the UK is the River Severn. It is 330km long.

Rivers are built up of an upper, middle and lower course.

Flooding occurs when there is too much water for the ground to absorb and surface run off overflows the normal river channel.

#### Curriculum pathway:

