

## Milestone 2 Geography Know Its

### Rivers

\* A river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river

\* Begins at a source (or more often several sources), follows a path called a course, and ends at a mouth.; the water in a river runs through a channel, which is a river bed

\* The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries; stream, creek, brook, rivulet, rill, beck and burn are all names for small rivers

\* The five longest rivers in the world are: Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Mississippi and Yenisei

\* A river has three main stages: youthful, near the source; middle-aged, further downstream and mature, near the mouth

### Vocabulary

**watercourse:** a channel of flowing water

**tributaries:** smaller streams that join a river

**source:** the start of a river

**mouth:** the end of a river

**channel:** the course of a river

**river bed:** the bottom of a river

**reaches:** parts of a river

**meanders:** bends in a river

**deltas:** where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea

**estuary:** the part of a river that meets the sea

**erosion:** the wearing away of rocks

**transportation:** the movement of rocks

**deposition:** the dumping of rocks

**youthful:** a river near its source

**middle-aged:** a river downstream from its source

**mature:** a river near its mouth

**meanders:** bends and changes

to direction in a river

**ox-bow lakes:** parts of a meander cut off from the rest of a river

**delta:** where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea

### Mountains

\* A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land,

usually in the form of a peak

\* A mountain is generally steeper

than a hill - the official UK

government's definition of a

mountain is a summit of 600 metres (1,969 feet) or higher

\* The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalayas of Asia, whose summit is 8,850 metres (29,035 feet) above sea level.

### Vocabulary

**landform:** natural feature of the Earth's surface

**summits:** the tops of mountains

**mountain ranges:** series of mountains

**magma:** molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the Earth

**plate tectonics:** the movements of portions of the Earth's crust