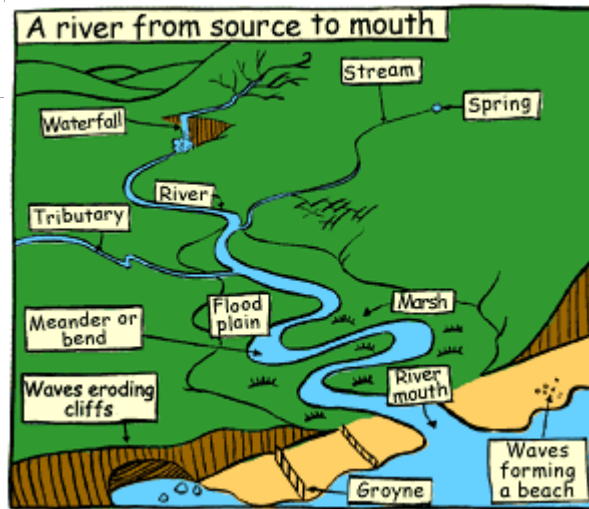
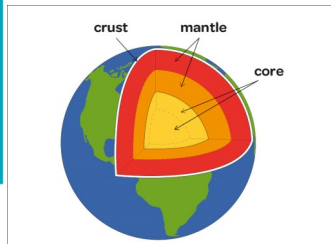
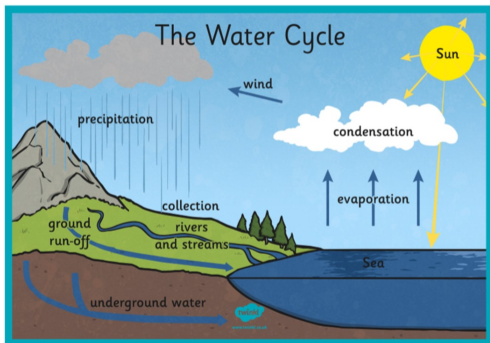




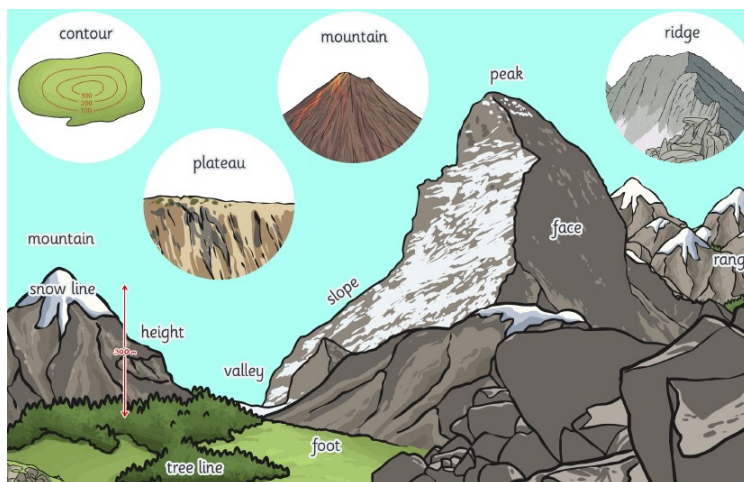
Year 4

Rivers and mountains



Key Vocab

Mountain	Land that rises over 300m above sea level
Summit	The top of a mountain.
Plateau	An area of flat, high ground.
Valley	An area of low land between mountains.
Ridge	A long, narrow, high section of land.
Slope	An area increasing in height.
Source	The start of a river.
Meander	A winding curve in the river.
Tributary	A river/stream that feeds into a larger river.
Mouth	Where the river reaches another river, lake or sea.



Key Facts

Mountains are generally located on the edges of tectonic plates.

Tectonic plates under the earth's crust move, in time creating mountains where they meet.

The tallest mountain in the world is Mt. Everest, in Nepal, in the Himalayan mountain range.

Mountains are made of the Earth's crust, after it has moved due to tectonic activity,

There are 5 main types of mountain; fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau.

All rivers' sources begin at high ground, after precipitation. As rainwater collects, streams form and turn into rivers (as more water collects).

A flood occurs when a river bursts its banks. It usually occurs after prolonged periods of heavy precipitation.

The faster rainwater reaches a river, the more likely it is to flood.

The more a river meanders, the longer the length the river becomes.

The longest river is the River Nile at 6693km.