



Why does the world look this way?



Rivers and Coasts

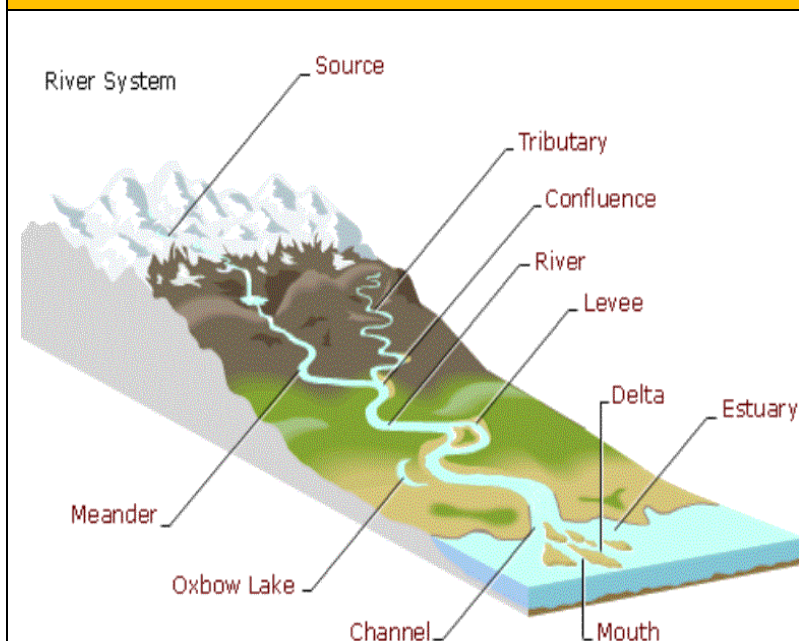
Sticky Knowledge

- A river is a natural stream of water
- The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
- Rivers flow from the source (usually in the mountains) and flow through the land out to the sea.
- Rivers can provide a method of transport.
- Rivers shape the land by carving our valleys and canyons due to erosion, transportation and deposition.
- A river can be divided into different stages, which look and act differently. The stages are called: upper course, middle course, lower course
- A coast is an area where the land meets the sea. The movement of the waves against the land causes erosion. Coastal erosion changes the shape of the coastline and can cause a range of features to form.
- Destructive waves are big strong waves made when the wind is powerful. They have high energy and they erode the coast.
- Constructive waves are less powerful. They have low energy and they build beaches.
- Pebbles and small rocks carried in the ocean water gradually grind against the coastline rock, wearing it away over time.
- Sea water can dissolve certain types of rock, such as chalk and limestone.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Source		A river source is the start of a river. River sources are usually found somewhere elevated, such as a spring on a hillside or mountain.
Waterfall		A waterfall is an area where water flows over a vertical drop or a series of steep drops in the course of a stream or river.
Stream		A stream is a body of surface water that is smaller than a river. A stream needs both gravity and water to exist.
Mouth		The mouth of a river is the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake.
Delta		A delta is a wetland area that forms as river waters empty into a larger body of water. The wetland area is created by the buildup of sediment where a river empties into a larger body of water.
Meander		A meander is a bend in a river. It starts with a slight bend. The water moves faster on the outside of the bend and slower on the inside of the bend
Channel		In physical geography a channel is a landform on which a narrow body of water is situated, such as a river, river delta or strait.
Coastal Erosion		Coastal erosion is the name given to the process of the coastline being worn away by destructive waves.
The White Cliffs of Dover		The White Cliffs of Dover are cliffs in Dover, England. The cliffs are a part of the North Downs cliff formation. The cliffs are white because they are mostly chalk with bits of flint mixed in.

Rivers



Coasts

Features of a Coastline

Caves

If there is an area of weakness within a rock, such as a crack or line, erosion can mean that the area of weakness gets made larger over time. This can form a small cave. Through constant erosion, caves are made larger and deeper.

Arches

When a cave is formed in a piece of rock which sticks out into the sea (a headland), there is a possibility that erosion will allow the cave to be gradually extended all the way through the rock. This can turn a cave into an arch.

Stumps

Over time the stack will also get eroded down, making it smaller. It is then called a stump. Eventually, the stump will disappear.

Area of weakness
This could be the site of an area of weakness.

Stacks
Erosion continues to wear down the top of the arch. Eventually, the top of the arch may not have enough support to remain in place and it can collapse. This leaves a stack which is a column of rock standing in the sea.

