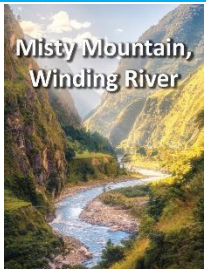


Can you explain the difference between physical and human features and name examples of each?





**Can you explain the difference between physical and human features and name examples of each?**

Physical features are **natural**.  
Human features have been **made by people**.

**Physical features** include

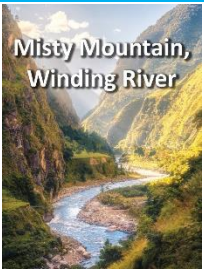
- cliffs
- mountains
- beaches
- canyon
- cave
- glacier
- marsh
- river
- waterfall

**Human features** include

- houses
- bridges
- roads
- aqueducts
- canals
- harbour
- monument
- road
- tunnel

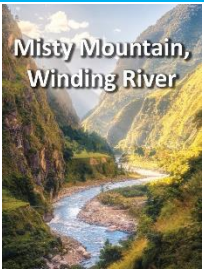
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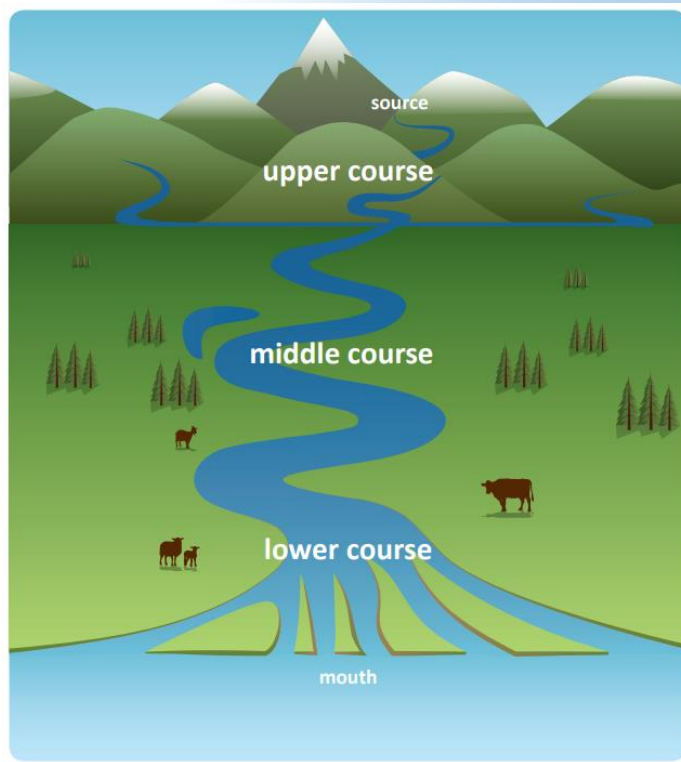


Can you explain the three stages of a river?





## Can you explain the three stages of a river?



### The upper course

The upper course of a river is **narrow**. Water **flows quickly** over the riverbed, carrying rocks that erode the land and create steep-sided, V-shape valleys.

### The middle course

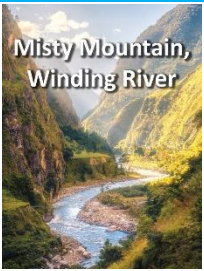
The middle course of a river grows **wider** and **deeper** as the land becomes flatter. Bends called **meanders form**.

### The lower course

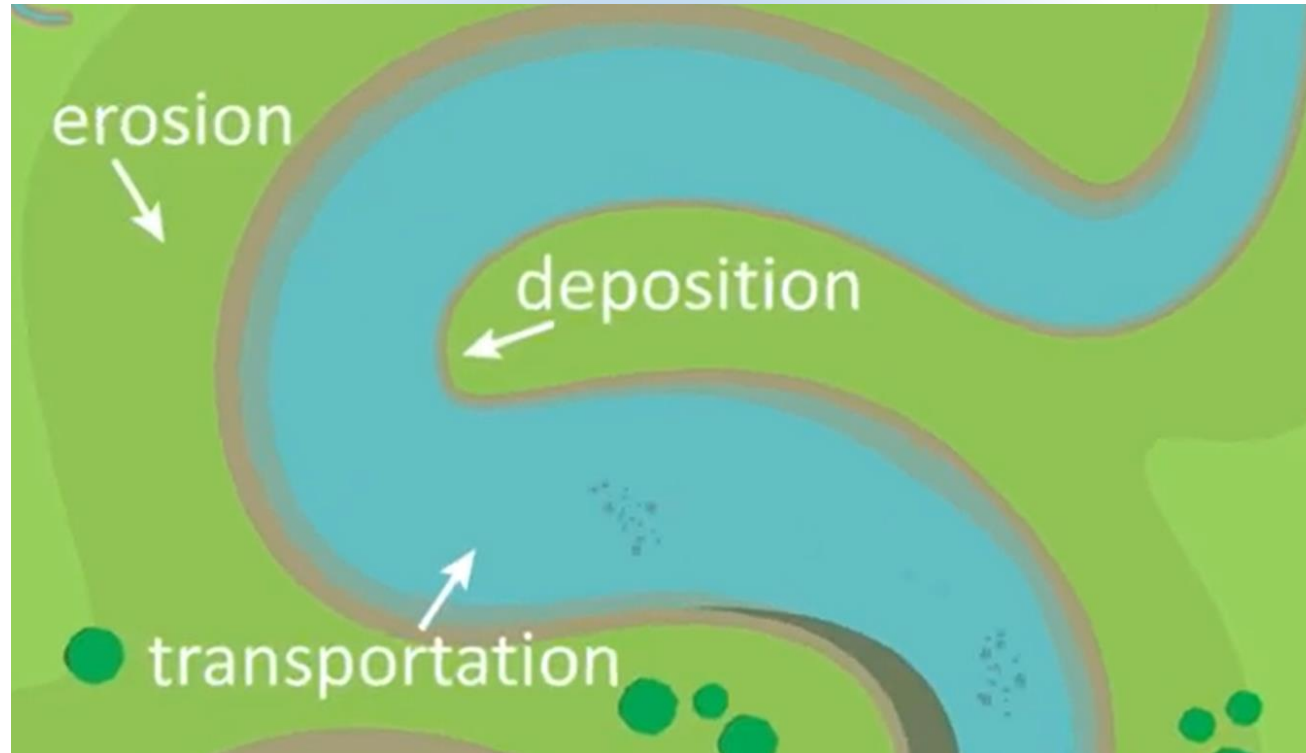
The lower course is the **widest** part of a river. The land is flat, and the water flows into the sea at the **river's mouth**.

# Rocks

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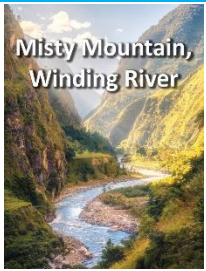


Can you define erosion, transportation and deposition?



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## Can you define erosion, transportation and deposition?



### **Erosion**

Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water.

### **Transportation**

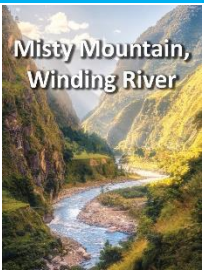
Transportation is when rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water.

### **Deposition**

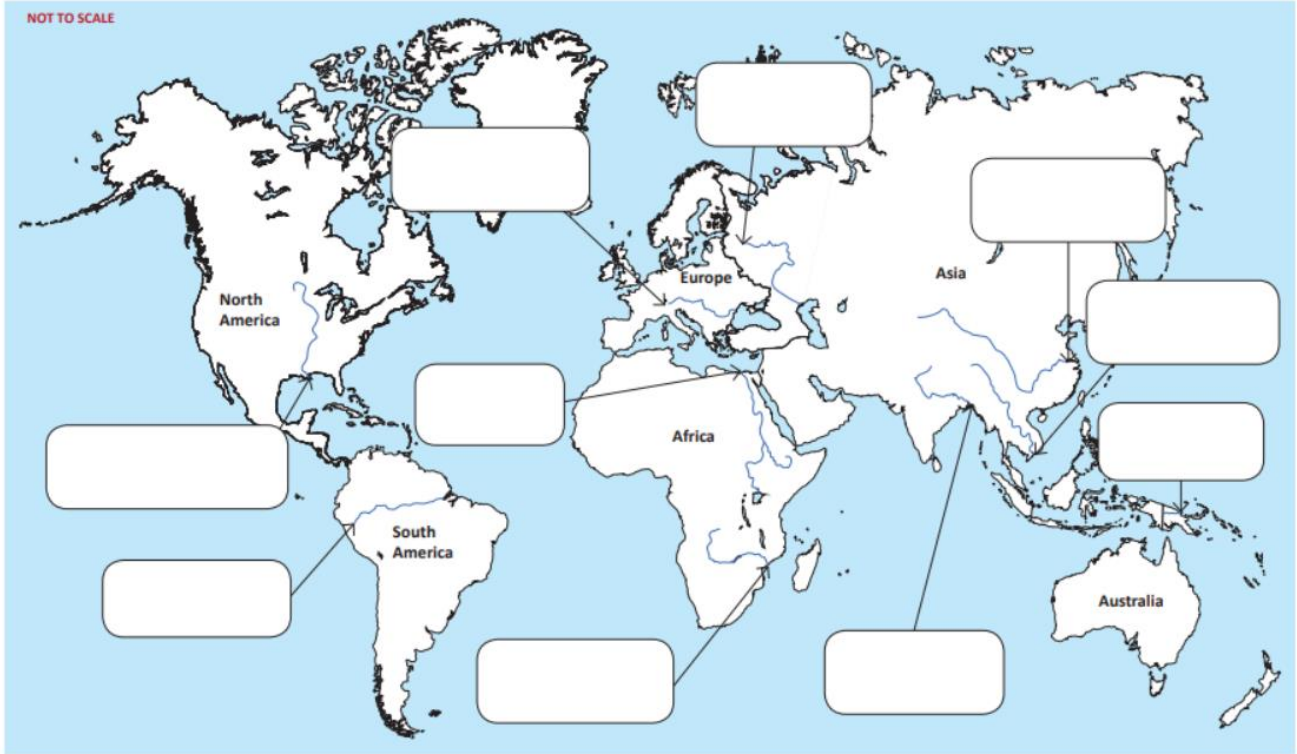
Deposition happens when flowing water slows down. Eroded rock and soil that have been transported are left behind.

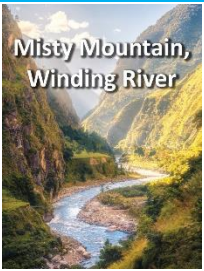
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# Can you name world rivers?





Can you name world rivers?

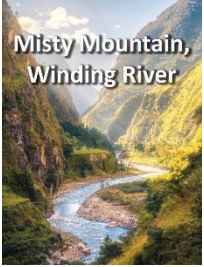


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Misty Mountain,  
Winding River

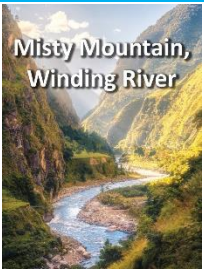


Can you name the different types of mountain?



Image from: Wikimedia Commons/Patrick Brown





Misty Mountain,  
Winding River

## Can you name and describe the different types of mountain?

**Plateau mountains** are formed when land is lifted by magma below the Earth's crust. Large, flat areas of land are forced upwards, creating a plateau.



**Volcanic mountains** are formed when lava, ash and gases erupt and then cool. This type of mountain often has steep, symmetrical slopes.



**Fold mountains** form when tectonic plates collide with each other. One plate is pushed down while the other is pushed up and compressed, forming folds.

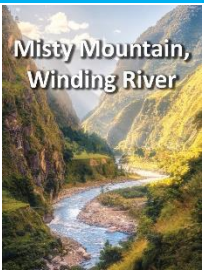


**Dome mountains** are the result of when magma is pushed upwards against the Earth's crust. Instead of erupting through the crust, the magma cools and hardens.



**Fault-block mountains** form at plate boundaries. The earth on one side of the boundary is forced up, and the other side collapses.

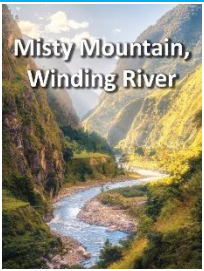




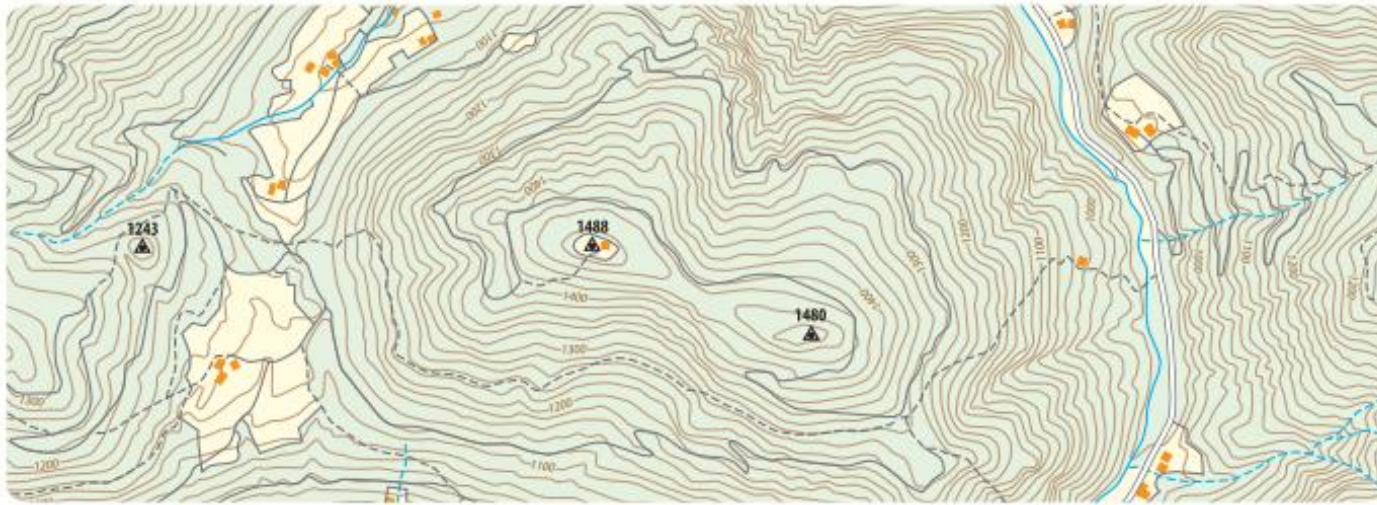
Misty Mountain,  
Winding River

Can you define contour lines?





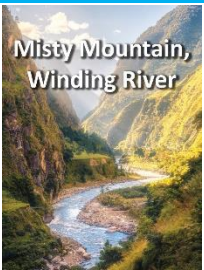
## Can you define contour lines?



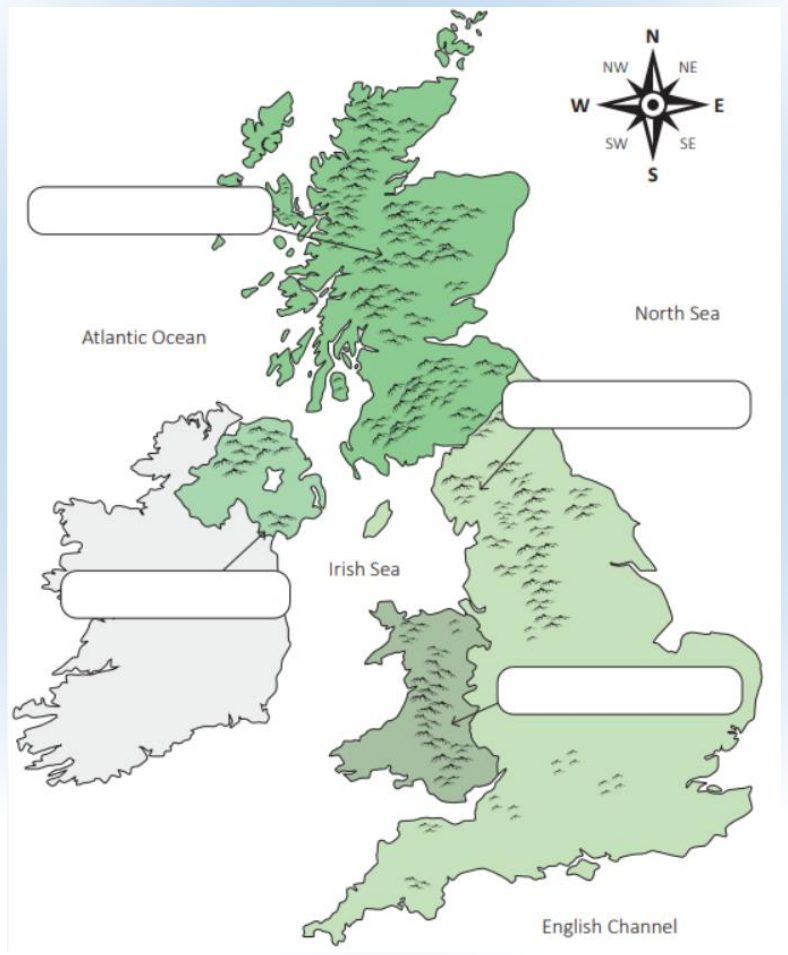
Contour lines are used on maps to show the **topography** (appearance) **of the land**. They join places of equal height and are usually labelled in intervals of 10m. If contour lines on a map are **close together**, the land is **steep**. If they are **far apart**, the land is **flat**.

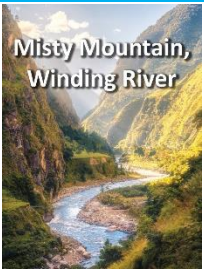
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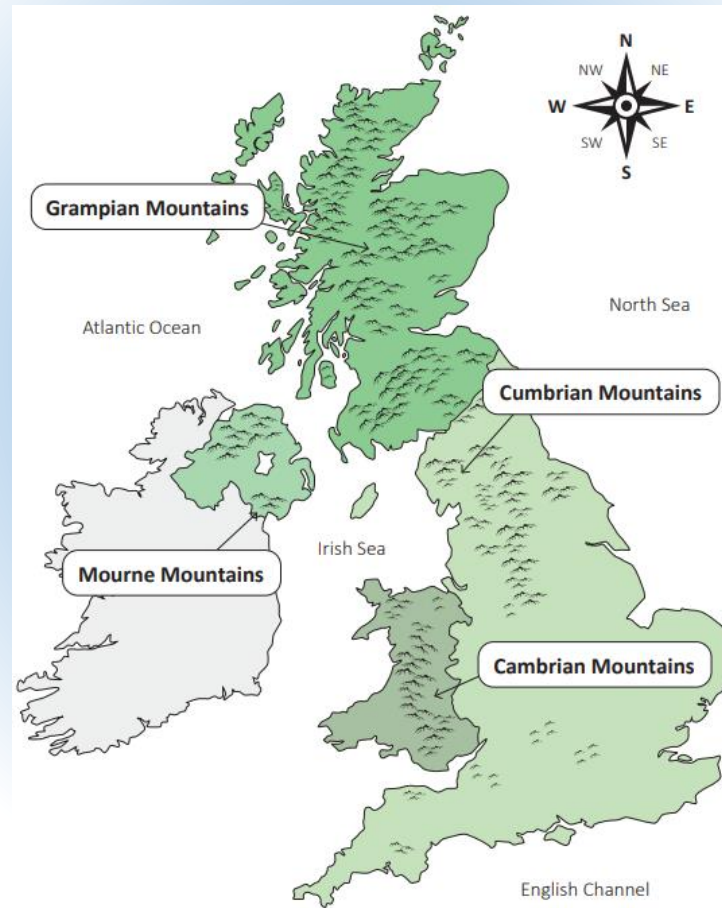


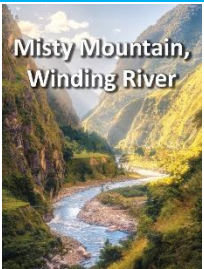
# Can you name UK mountain ranges?



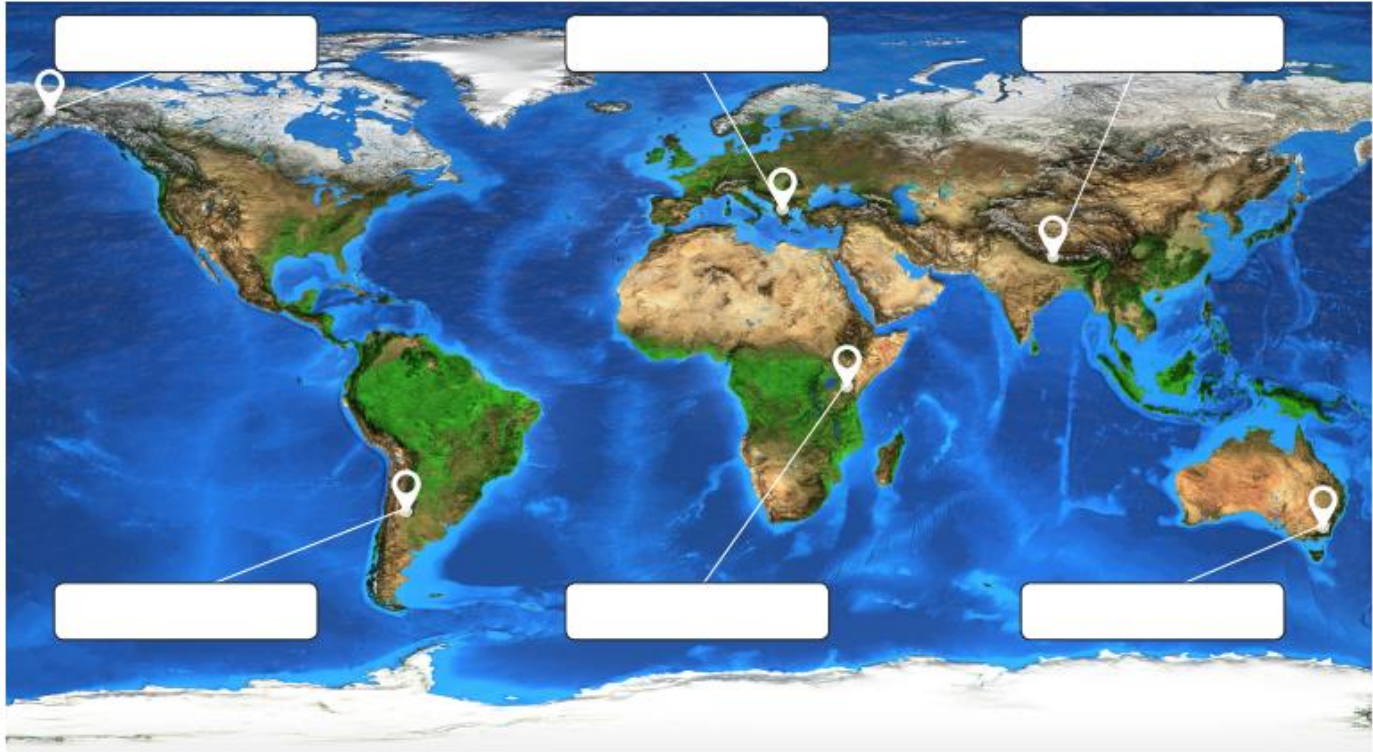


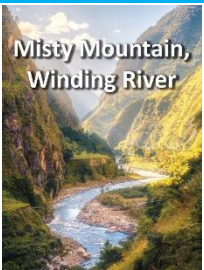
## Can you name UK mountain ranges?



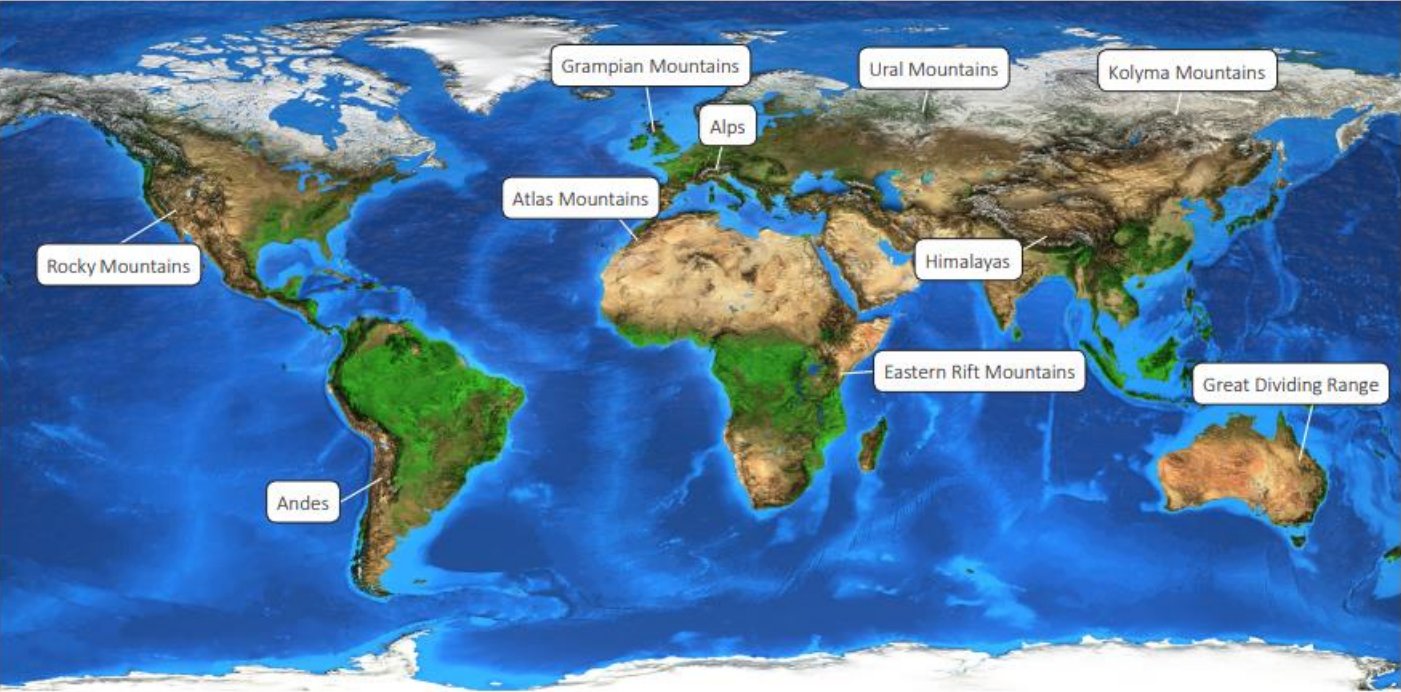


Can you name world mountain ranges?

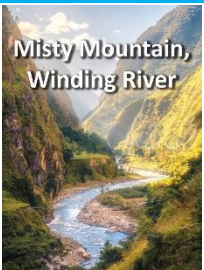




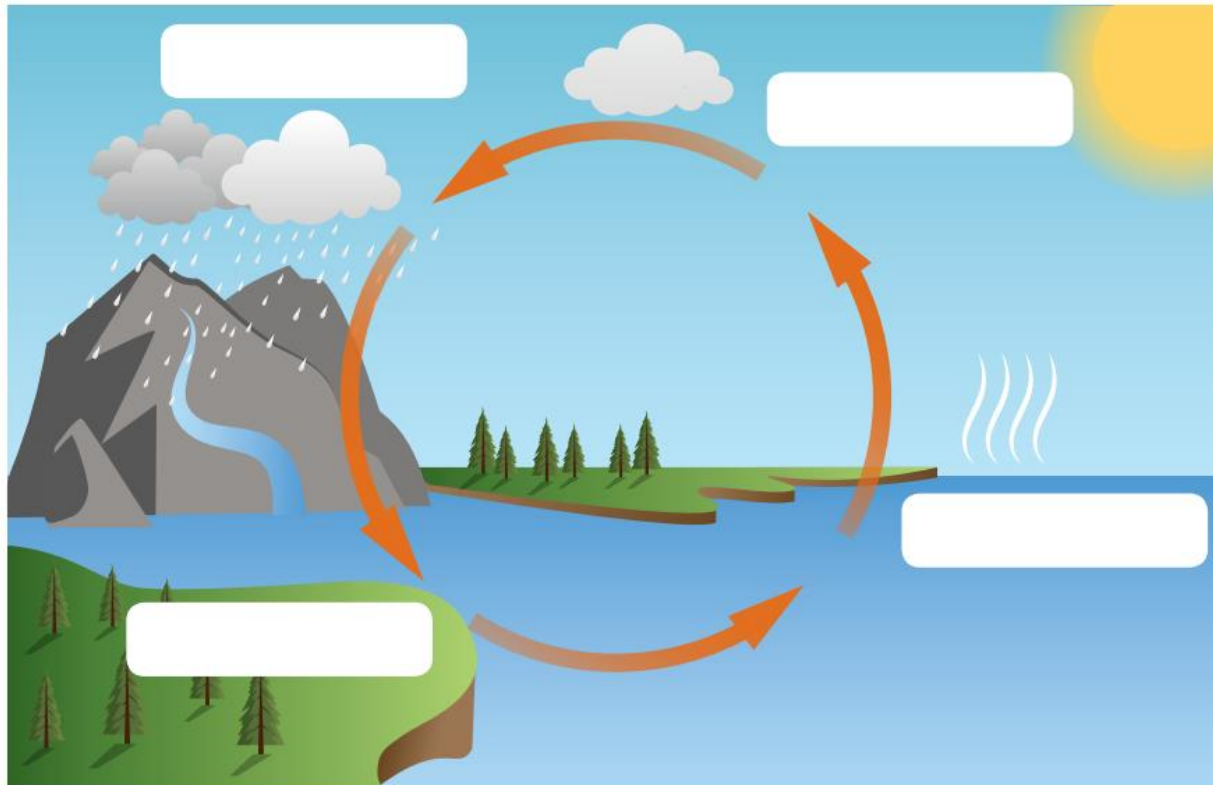
# Can you name world mountain ranges?

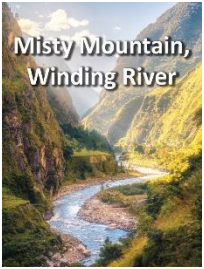




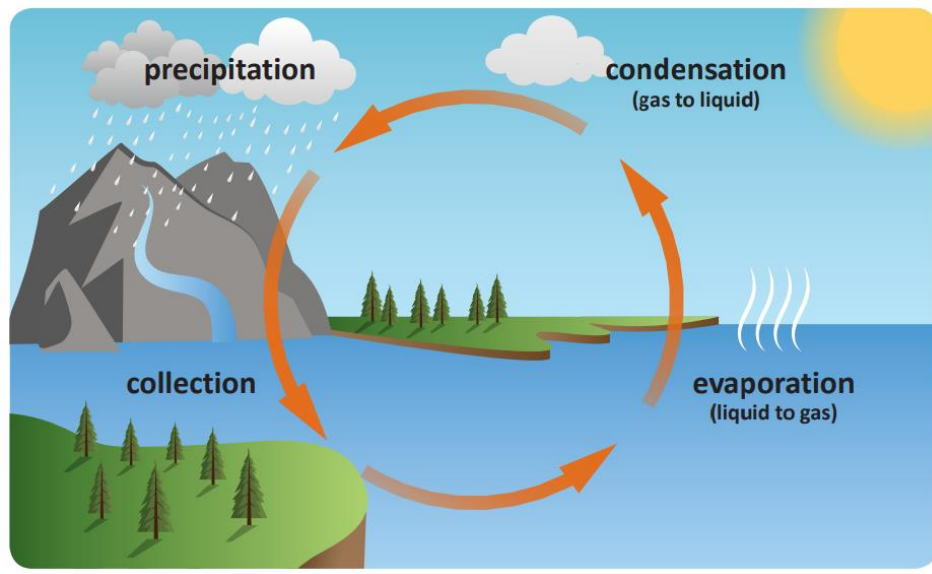


Can you explain the water cycle?





Can you explain the water cycle?



The water cycle is the **journey water takes** as it travels from rivers, lakes, seas and oceans into the sky and then back down to the ground. Water changes state as it goes around the cycle in four stages: **evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.**

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