

Key Vocabulary

<i>source</i>	The place where a river begins.
<i>mouth</i>	The place where a river ends and enters a sea, lake or another river.
<i>tributary</i>	A smaller river that joins a larger river.
<i>erosion</i>	The wearing away of rock or soil by moving water
<i>deposition</i>	The dropping of material carried by a river
<i>water cycle</i>	The continuous movement of water around Earth.
<i>meander</i>	A bend in a river.
<i>classification</i>	Organising living things into groups based on their characteristics.
<i>organism</i>	Any living thing
<i>vertebrate</i>	An animal with a backbone
<i>invertebrate</i>	An animal without a backbone

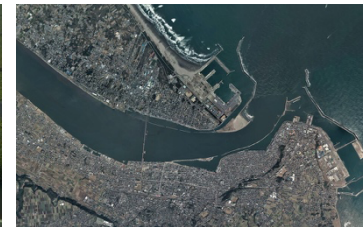
Key Facts

Geography - Source to Sea

- Rivers begin at a *source* and end at a *mouth*.
- The *water cycle* includes evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.
- A river has an *upper course*, *middle course* and *lower course*.
- Features of rivers include waterfalls, rapids, gorges, meanders, floodplains, estuaries and deltas.
- Rivers shape the land through *erosion*, *transportation* and *deposition*.

Science - Living things and Their Habitats

- Scientists classify living things using observable characteristics.
- *Carl Linnaeus* developed the classification system still used today.
- Classification keys use yes/no questions to identify organisms.
- Microorganisms include bacteria, fungi and viruses.
- Biodiversity describes the variety of species living in an area.



Key Questions

- How does the water cycle affect rivers?
- Why do rivers change shape as they flow?
- Why do scientists classify living things?
- Are all microorganisms harmful?
- Why is biodiversity important?