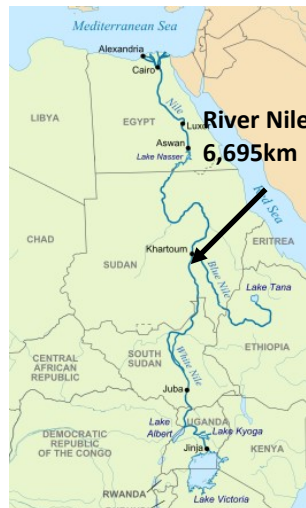


Year 4 Geography: Where does the river run?

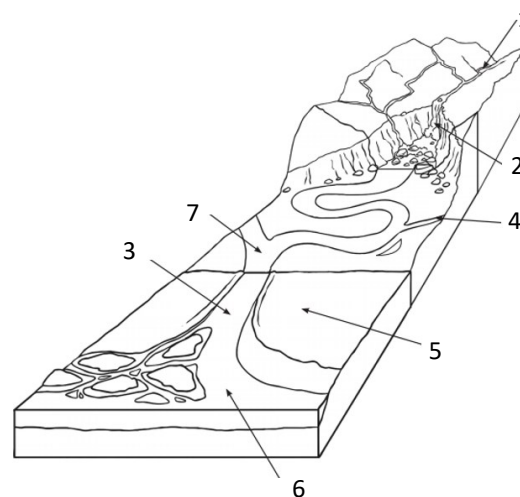
Word	Definition
Bodies of water	River, lake, sea, ocean, stream, canal, brook, dam, reservoir, waterfall, channel
Meander	A curve in a river. Water never flows in a straight line. Even in a straight river channel, water will twist and turn around stones and other obstacles.
Flooding	This can occur at any point along the middle and lower course of a river. Too much water will force it to over flow its banks and spread across the floodplain.
Erode/ erosion	Material is cut away from river beds and banks by the water.
Upper Course	First stage of the river often located on high ground.
Middle Course	The second stage of a river where the land is flatter and the river wider,
Lower Course	The land is flat and the river is at its widest, the river ends here.
Pollution	Farming, factories and humans can cause rivers to become dirty and polluted.

What is a river?

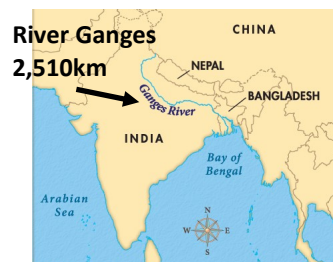
- ♦ A river is a flowing, moving body of water.
- ♦ Usually a river feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond, or even another river.
- ♦ Rivers can vary in size and there is no rule on how big a flow of water it must be to be categorised as a river.
- ♦ Water from a river can come from rain, melting snow, lakes, ponds, or even glaciers.
- ♦ Rivers flow downhill from their source.



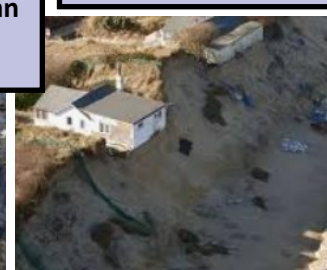
What are the features of a river?



1. Source	The point at which a river starts its journey. This could be a lake, bog or spring.
2. Waterfall	A place in a river where water falls suddenly downwards.
3. Channel	The course in the ground that a river flows through with banks on each side.
4. Tributary	A small river leading into a bigger river.
5. Floodplain	An area of low land, next to a river that floods.
6. Mouth	Where a river enters the sea.
7. Confluence	Where two rivers meet.



What is the impact of human activity and erosion?



A coast is a strip of land that meets the sea or the ocean.

Coast line

