

How are rivers formed and where are they located?

Geographical Concepts

Retrieval

Rights Respecting Schools



Place Physical



Environmental Impact



Year 4
Year 2



Where?



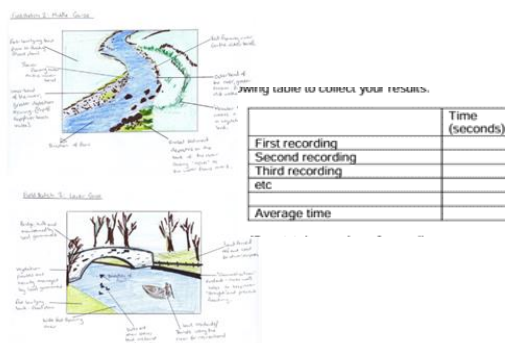
Key Vocabulary

Water cycle	the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states
Meander	a turn or winding of a stream.
Tributary	a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river
mouth	The place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean
Source	where the river begins
Floodplain	an area of flat land alongside a river

Fieldwork – River Study

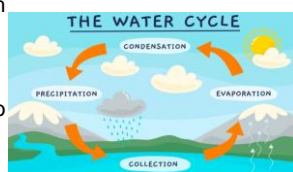


Dibbinsdale Nature Reserve



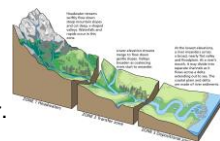
What?

1. Water **evaporates** from the sea when it is warmed up
The evaporated water **cools and condenses** into clouds

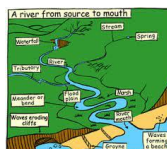


The clouds eventually become too heavy and water droplets come from the sky. This is called **precipitation**.

3. **Upper course**, fast flowing water, upland areas. There are v shaped valleys, waterfalls and tributaries
Middle course the land becomes flatter and the river begins to curve and meander.
Lower course, the land becomes flatter and v shaped valley becomes more u shaped. The width is the widest as it flows into the sea.



2. A river begins at the **source**. Rivers flow from upland areas. Smaller rivers join the main river. They are called **tributaries**. Large bends are called **meanders**. When the flow of a river slows at its **mouth**, some of that material settles. Over the years the material builds up to form a **delta**. The mouth is where the river meets the sea.



4. The River Dibbin joins the Clatter Brook. Both rivers flow into the **River Mersey**. They join the River Mersey at an estuary.



5. The **River Nile** is the **longest river** in the world. The River **Thames** runs through **London**. People have settled near rivers for many reasons including: **transportation, farming and trade**

