

Rivers | Class 4

Vocabulary

source (of a river)	The place where a river begins.
mouth (of a river)	The point where a river joins the sea, lake or bigger rivers
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river
tributary/ tributaries	River(s) that join up with another river.
deposit/ depositions	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
current	the strength and speed of a river.
floodplain	The flat area around a river that often gets flooded when the level of water in the river is high.
channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
canal	A man-made waterway, which is used by boats and ships to transport goods across land.
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.
estuary	Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Estuaries are normally wide and flat.
tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.

How Do We Use Rivers?

Leisure e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats

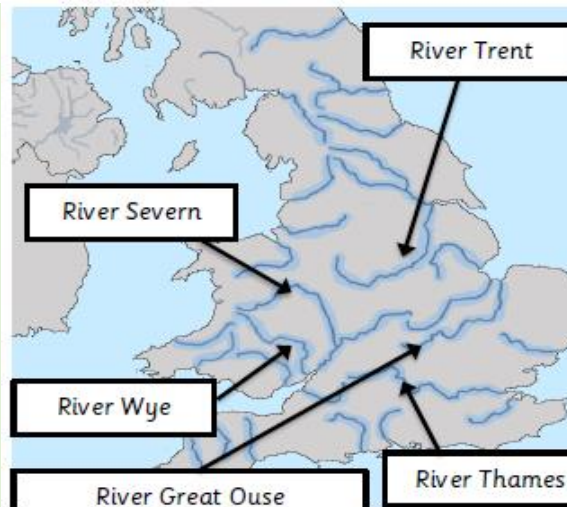
Oceans of the World



Five Longest Rivers in the World

6,693km	Nile, Africa
6,436km	Amazon. South America (although it has the largest volume of water)
6,378km	Yangtze River, Asia
5,970km	Mississippi-Missouri, North America
5,539km	Yenisei-Angara River, Asia

Five Largest UK Rivers



Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a confluence.

The **source** of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



Rivers in the UK at their *mouth* will flow into either the:
North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.