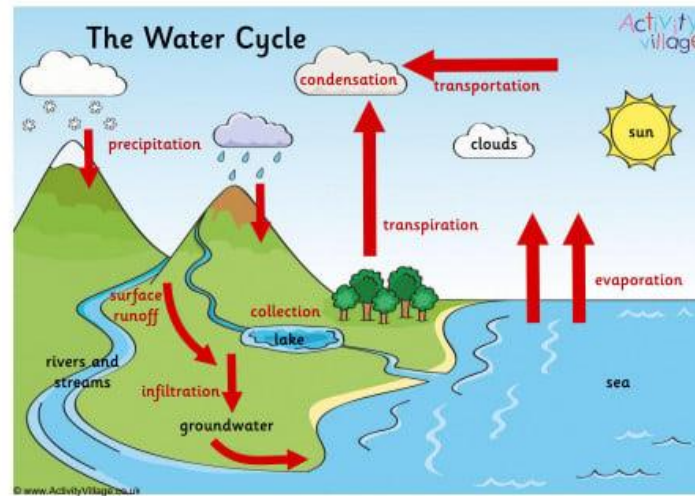


WHAT SHOULD I ALREADY KNOW?

- Identify a river as a physical feature and briefly explain what it is.
- Know a couple of ways in which rivers can be used.
- Be familiar with what The Water Cycle is.



What will I learn?

- Rivers usually begin in upland areas when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. They always flow downhill because of gravity.
- They then flow across the land - **meandering** - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.
- As rivers flow, they **erode** the land. Over a long period of time rivers create valleys, or gorges and canyons if the river is strong enough to **erode** rock. They take bits of soil and rock and carry it along with them.
- Small rivers are usually known as streams, brooks, or creeks. If they flow from underground, they are called springs. *Biddulph Moor is a source of a river. Find out more!
- The River Nile is 6,650km long, making it the longest river in the world.
- The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world and has the largest capacity.
- The River Thames is 346km long, making it the longest river in England and the second longest in the United Kingdom.
- Common uses of rivers include farming, transport, energy, leisure, and habitats.

Weaving concepts

Geographical Skills	Physical Features	Environment
Human Processes	Physical Processes	Climate Change



VOCABULARY

River	A river is a moving body of water that flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water.
Source	The point at which a river starts its journey.
Mouth	Where a river enters the sea.
River channel	The area a river flows in, with banks on each side.

Can you explain the other diagram labels too?

