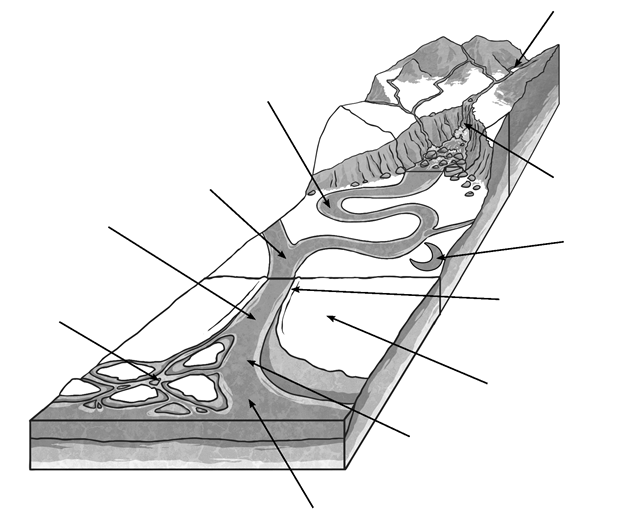
Rivers home learning



Belongs to: .

River features



Vocabulary you should know: confluence delta estuary meander mouth source waterfall

New geographical river vocabulary: oxbow lake levee floodplain channel

Can you add any other features to the diagram and label them? You can colour it in, appropriately, when you are finished ☺

United Kingdom Rivers

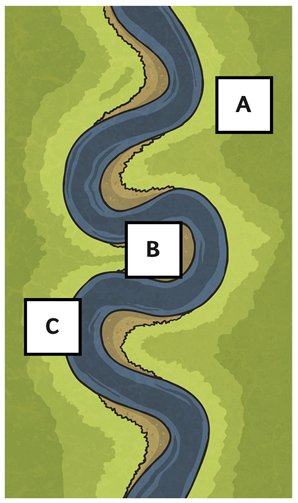
For each river, identify the area of land in which its source is located, the key towns along its route and the location of its mouth. Use any reliable sources of information that might help you (atlas, Google maps, woodlands junior, BBC etc.).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **River Name** | **Source** | **Mouth** | **Key Towns** |
| **Shannon** |  |  |  |
| **Tamar** |  |  |  |
| **Wye** |  |  |  |
| **Severn** |  |  |  |
| **Thames** |  |  |  |
| **Great Ouse** |  |  |  |
| **Trent** |  |  |  |
| **Tyne** |  |  |  |
| **Tweed** |  |  |  |
| **Clyde** |  |  |  |

Describing how a river changes

Create a coloured key to match and show where erosion (washing away of soil) and deposition (dropping of soil) occur in the diagram below. Then tell me what you think is happening at the different parts of the river channel.

How is the river moving or changing at point A?



How is the river moving or changing at point B?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Erosion |
|  | Deposition |

How is the river moving or changing at point C?

The river flows more slowly at the part so doesn’t have as much energy to carry soil etc. The load is deposited making the channel shallower.

The river flows more quickly; it has more energy and therefore wears away at the side of the river bank, making it widener and deeper.

What are the different uses of rivers?



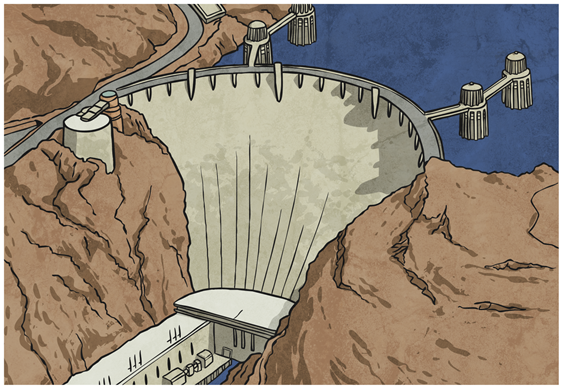
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | How they use the river: | Positive effects: | This could lead to… | Negative effects: | This could lead to… |
| Fishermen |  |  |  |  |  |
| Factory owners |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power generation companies |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tourists |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water sports groups |  |  |  |  |  |

Debating Dams

Find information out about dams on rivers and support, disagree or be balanced about the statement: ‘Damming a river is not beneficial for the environment’. Research some famous dams from around the world to help you.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Benefits** | **Disadvantages** |
| People |  |  |
| Animals |  |  |
| Plants |  |  |
| Economy |  |  |
| Environment |  |  |
| Other features? |  |  |

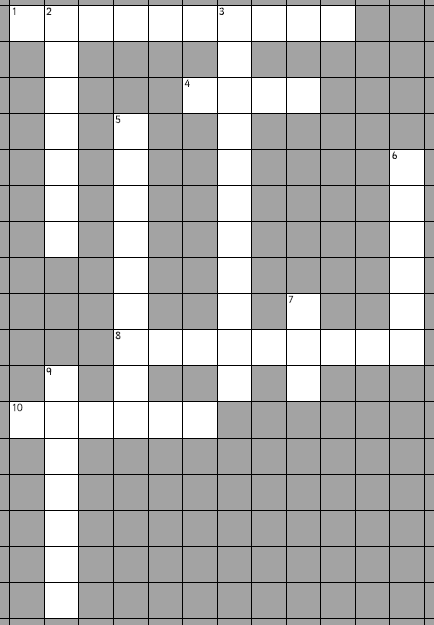
Debating Dams



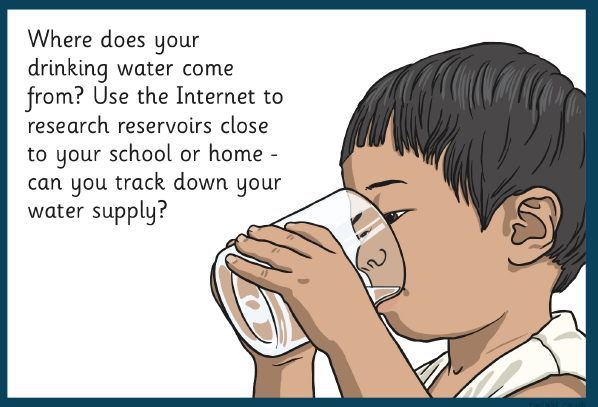
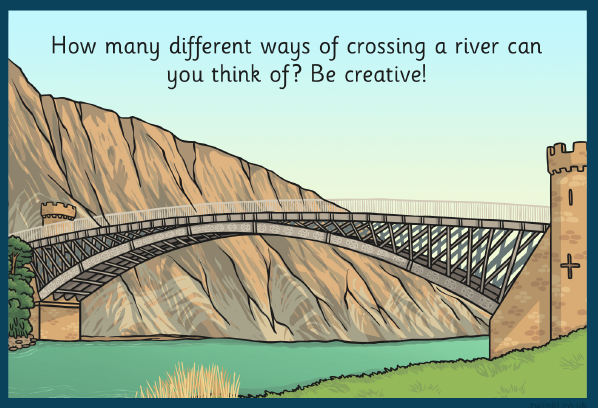
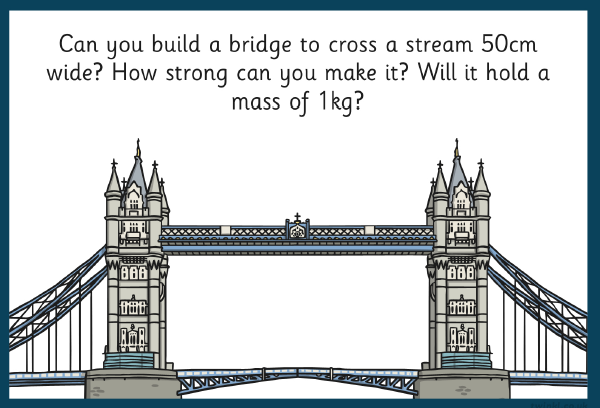
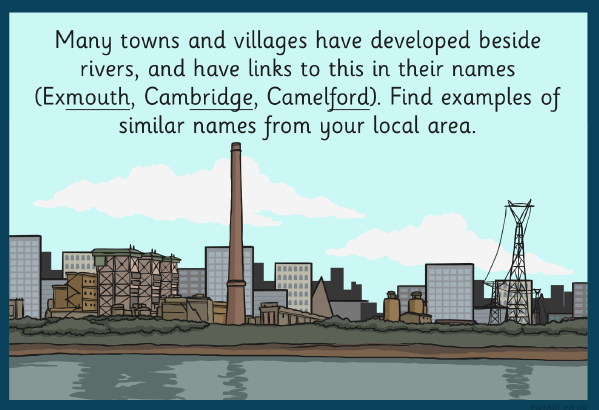
Raging rivers crossword

Down: 2. An ………… is where salt water and fresh water mix. 3. Rivers receive water from small streams called ……… 5. The amount of water that flows along a river every second is known as it’s …………… 6. The place where a river first rises is known as its… 7. A structure that blocks the flow of a river is called a ………… 9. A twist in a river’s course is called a ………

Across: 1. .……………is when a slow-moving river drops its load. 4. The river ………… flows though Egypt. 8. Hydroelectric power is a form of ………… energy. 10. The longest river in the U.K. is the River ……………



River challenges



Make a model river

**Supplies:** - clear plastic bottle - sand - soil - water - small pebbles or stones

Draw a diagram of what you saw:

Can you explain why it happened?

3) Now shake your bottle, Watch what happens to the san, soil and stones (the river’s load). Leave your bottle to sit for a few minutes.

1) Put all of the sand, stones and soil into a bottle,

2) Fill the bottle with water and replace the lid tightly.

