

21/09/20

LO: To describe the
physical features of a
river.

Rivers



Erosion and deposition

Do you know the name and location
of the longest river in the world?

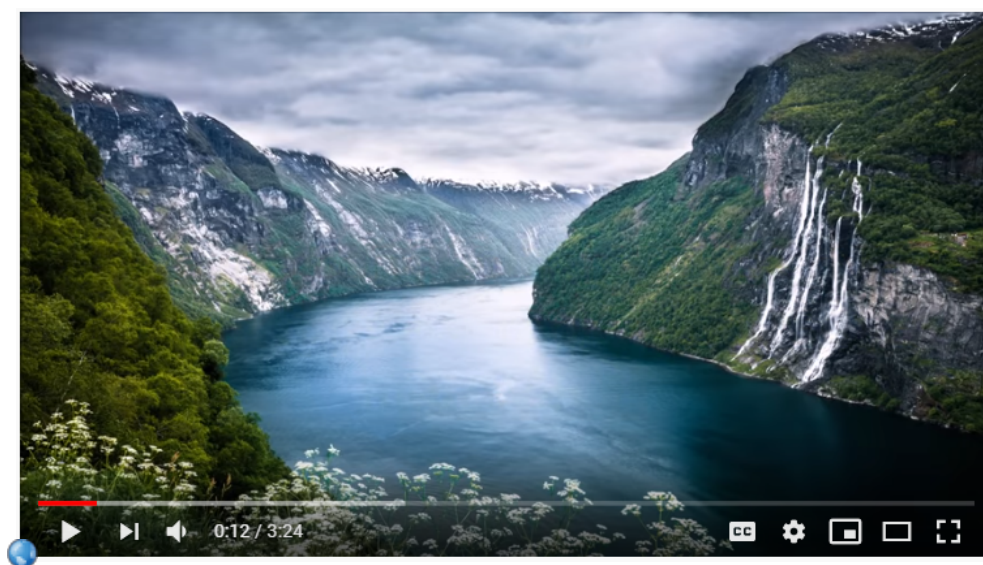


Do you know the name and location
of the longest river in the UK?



Can you name any other rivers in the
UK?





All rivers start at the highest point in an area. Most rivers begin life as a tiny **stream** running down a mountain slope.



The beginning of a river is called the **source**.
The end of the river is known as the **mouth**.



As the river flows **downstream**, it gains more water from other streams, rivers, springs, added rainfall, and other water sources.

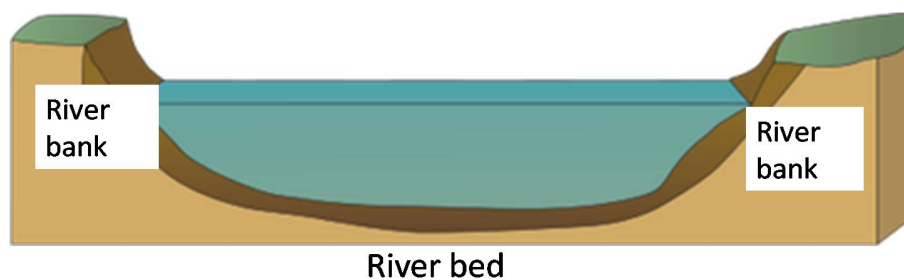
This is called a **tributary**. A tributary is a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river.



A river flows in a **channel** to the sea, a lake, or another river.



The passage where the river flows is called the **river bed** and the earth on each side is called a **river bank**.



The movement of water in a river is called a **current**. The current is usually strongest near the river's source.



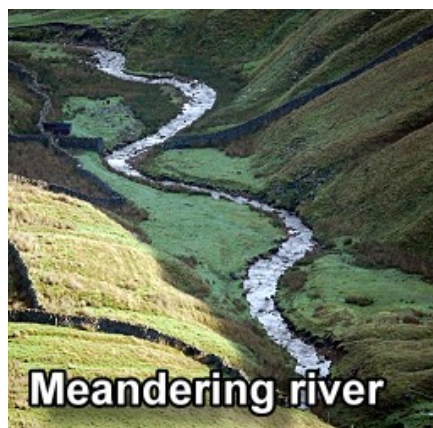
As a river flows, the force of its moving water washes away loose soil and pieces of rock. In this way the river cuts its own **channel** in the ground. The process of wearing away rocks is called **erosion**.



Deposition is the processes where material being transported by a river is deposited such as sand, mud and small stones or sticks. This often happens on the inside of meanders, because the water is flowing slowly.



A **meander** is a bend in a river.



Meandering river



Where on
this
photograph
can you see:

erosion

deposition

In your books, look at the photographs and label the areas of erosion and deposition that you can see.

Remember erosion on a river bank will form a straight or steep sided river bank above the level of the river but deposition will have pebbles or mud forming a gentle slope or beach type area at the level of the water.



