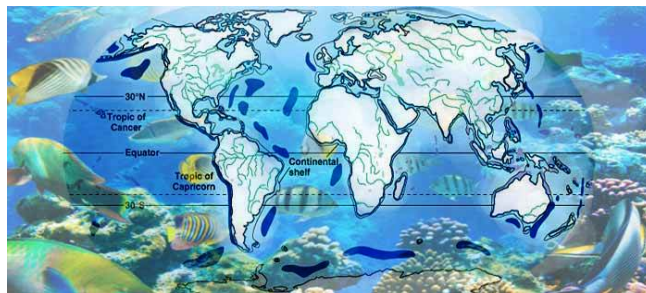




LO: Describe and understand the key aspects of rivers and streams

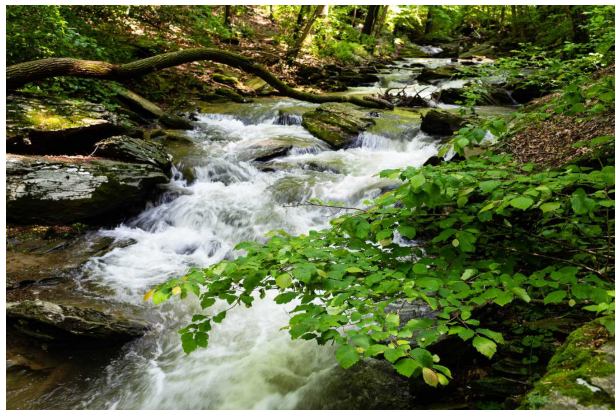


Tell your partner anything you can remember linked to your learning so far on aquatic biomes.

Last lesson, we focused on freshwater biomes, and in particular, ponds and lakes. Today, we are going to learn about other aquatic biomes.

What could this be?

Rivers and streams



Talk to your partner - do you know any vocabulary linked to this already?

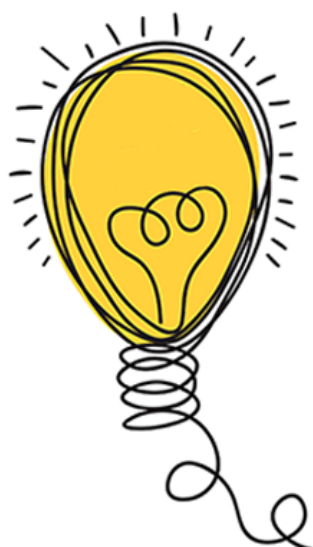
Where do you think a river starts? What is the name of this?

Where do you think a river ends? What is the name of this?

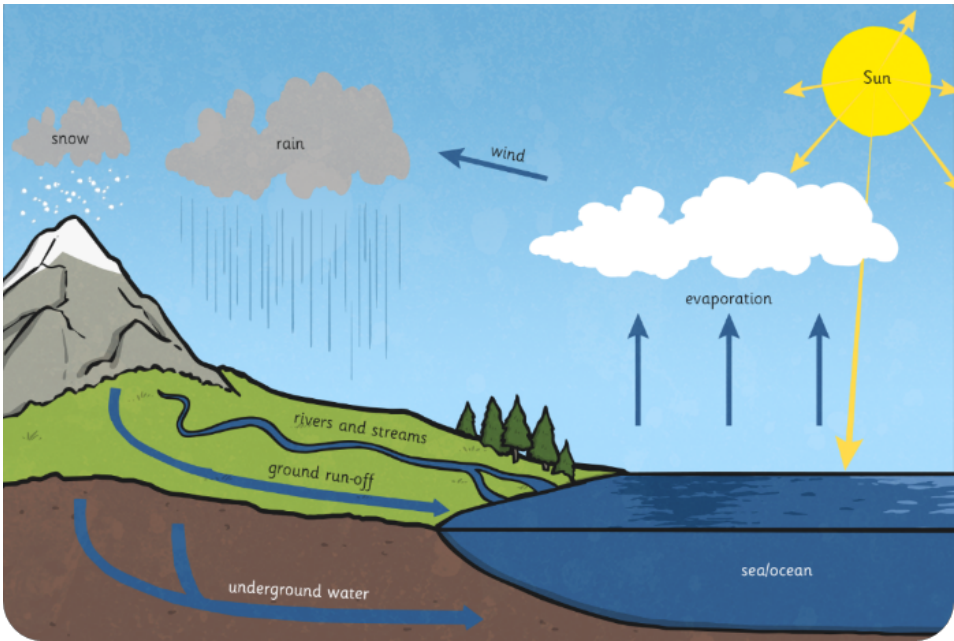
What do you think a river's journey is normally like?



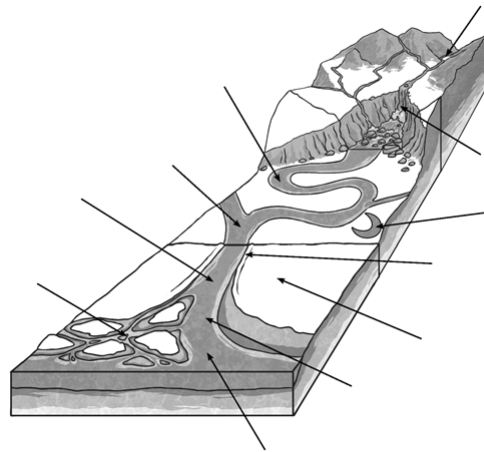
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IIK3bgjiEEk>



Where does the water come from in
the first place?



Features of a river.... As we look at the next slide, and at the glossary of terms, see if you can add labels to your diagram.





The Life of a River

Rivers can be divided into three stages:

| The Upper Course | The Middle Course | The Lower Course |
|--|--|---|
| Rain falling in highland areas flows downwards and collects in channels, forming a stream. As the stream continues to run downhill, it is joined by other streams and increases in size and speed. The point where two rivers join is called a confluence. | As a river reaches it's middle course, the fast flowing water causes erosion, which makes it deeper and wider. The river erodes left and right, forming horse-shoe like loops called meanders. | In the lower course, a river is in flatland and flows slowly. The force of the water is lower than in the other stages, so the river deposits all the bits of eroded land it has been carrying with it. |

Upper Course

Middle Course

Lower Course

Under each heading, describe the following:

- Speed
- Features
- Valley shape
- Channel width

