

## River Journey

### Source



- The start of a river is its source. It is where it begins its journey.
- This could be a spring on a hillside, a mountain, a lake, or a bog or marsh.
- A river may have more than one source.

### Meanders



- A curve in a river which forms a snake-like pattern.
- The river erodes sediment on the outside of the curves and drops it on the inside of curves due to water moving fastest on the outside of a turn.

### Mouth



- The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake is known as the mouth of the river.
- Much of the river's gravel, sand, silt and clay are deposited here.

# Geography - Rivers

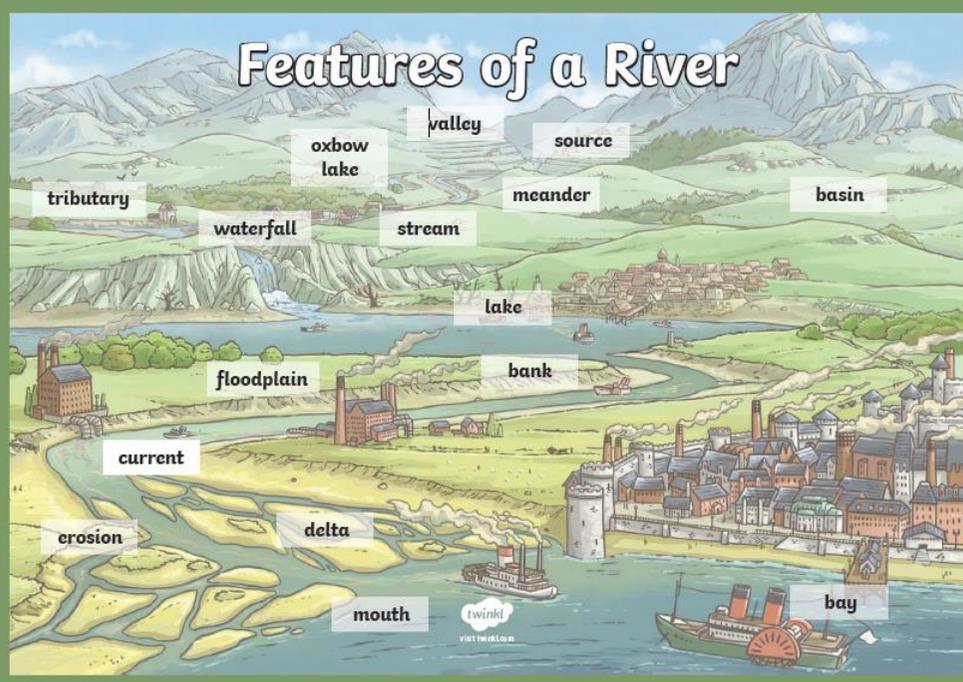
- A river is the path that water takes as it flows along a channel downhill with banks on both sides and a bed at the bottom.
- If there is lots of rain, snow or melting ice, rivers often overflow beyond the top of their banks and begin to flow onto **floodplains** at either side.

## World's Longest Rivers

- Nile** – 6695km (Africa)
- Amazon** – 6516km (South America)
- Yangtze** – 6380km (Asia)
- Mississippi/Missouri** – 5969km (North America)
- Murray/Darling** – 3672km (Australia)

## Key Vocabulary

channel	a path of a narrow body of water where water flows
estuary	mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream
bank	the land at the side of the river
tributary	smaller river which joins onto the main channel of a river
River Severn	Longest river in the U.K. (354km) through the city of Bristol
River Thames	346km long river running through the city of London



### Erosion and Deposition

- **Erosion is when materials, like soil or rocks, are moved by water.**
- All these materials are called sediments.
- **Deposition is when those sediments are deposited, or dropped off, in a different place.**
- When rivers are flowing fast, they knock bits of earth from the banks and bed of the river (its sides and bottom) and carry it downstream with them.

### The Water Cycle

