

Word	Definition
Watercourse	A channel of flowing water
Tributaries	Smaller streams that join a river
Source	The start of a river
Mouth	The end of a river
Channel	The course/path a river takes
River bed	The bottom of a river
Meanders	Bends and changes to direction in a river
Ox-bow lake	Parts of a meander cut off from the rest of a river
Delta	Where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea
Estuary	The part of the river that meets the sea
Erosion	When rocks and soil are worn away, which puts lots of sand, mud, pebbles and silt in the water
Transportation	The movement of rocks and eroded material from the force of flowing water
Deposition	The dumping of material such as sand, mud, pebbles and silt being transported by the river as it slows



Why are most of the world's rivers located by cities?

Key knowledge

Local geography-The River Medlock is a river in Greater Manchester, England, which rises near Oldham and flows south and west for 10 miles (16 kilometres) to join the River Irwell in Manchester city centre.

Crucial Links

[Rivers - BBC Bitesize](#)

Sticky Knowledge

Rivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths.

Rivers receive water from a wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea.

The water flows naturally downwards, sometimes underground and eventually to the sea.

A river is a natural watercourse flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river.

A river is part of a physical process called the water cycle.

The River Thames is the second longest river in the UK.

It is the most well-known of Britain's rivers because it flows through central London.

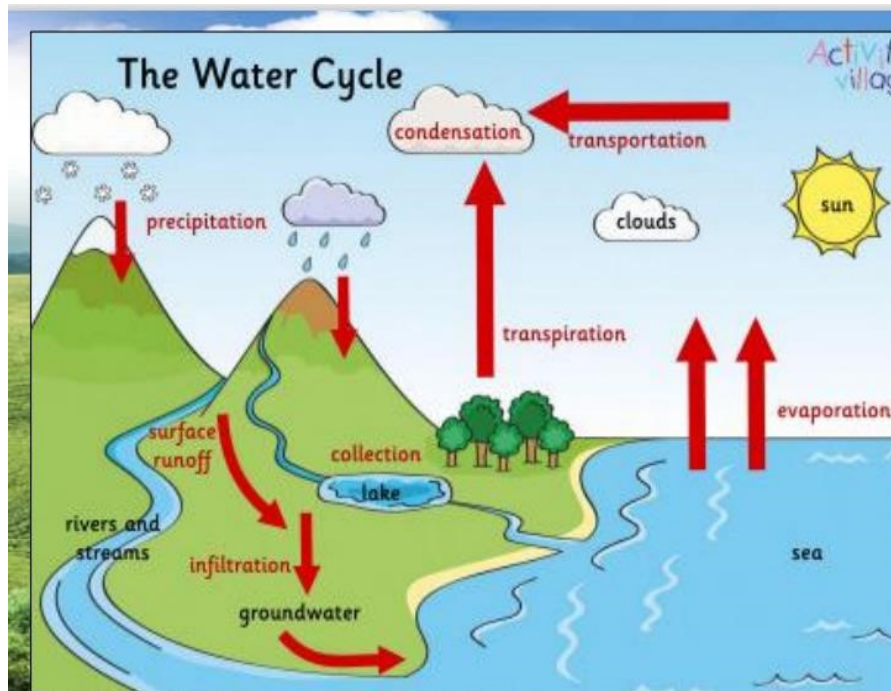
Aspirations

Aquaculture worker Marine biologist

River Cruise Captain

Recommended reads





The Water Cycle	
The Water Cycle	The water cycle describes the movement of water on the surface and in the atmosphere of the Earth. It is a continuous process.
Evaporation	The process when water turns into water vapour (changes from a liquid to gas). It is caused by the heat of the sun.
Condensation	As water vapour rises, it cools and condenses from a gas to a liquid to form clouds. This process is called condensation.
Precipitation	This is the process of liquid falling from the clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail.

How do we use rivers?		
Leisure (i.e. fishing)	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry (i.e. factories)	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism (i.e. walking routes)	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats

SCHOOL READY, WORK READY, LIFE READY