

Geography - Year 4 - Raging Rivers - Why do rivers change overtime?



Vocabulary:

Deposition	rocks which are put down by a river
Erosion	the wearing away of rocks
Lower course	final part; it is slow and wide
Meander	a curve in a river
Middle course	second part of a river's journey
Mouth	the point where a river meets the sea
Overhang	a rock or cliff that hangs over because the bottom has been eroded
Plunge pool	a deep part at the bottom of a waterfall
Source	the starting point of a river
Transportation	rocks which are carried along by a river
Upper course	the first part of a river; starts in the hills
Waterfall	falling water in a river

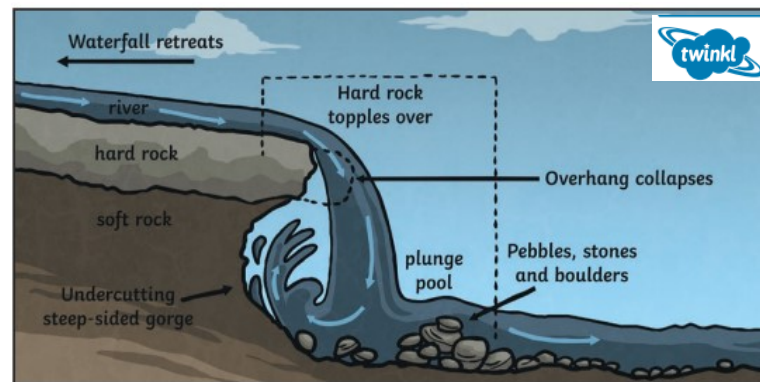
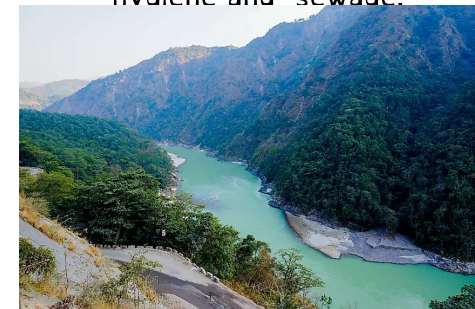
The river Loddon:

The river Loddon, UK, is used as a nature reserve, fishing and watersports. It was traditionally used for water mills.



River Ganges:

The river Ganges is the largest river in India and is used for growing rice, drinking water, religious festivals, hvaiene and sewage.



Waterfalls:

Waterfall forms when soft rock is eroded below hard rock. The hard rock overhangs and then falls down.

Features of a River:

- In the upper course of a river, the river is at its steepest and narrowest, so the water flows fast.
- In the middle course of a river, the river starts to widen.
- In the lower course, the river is at its widest. It meanders and flows slowly. The lower course leads to the sea.

