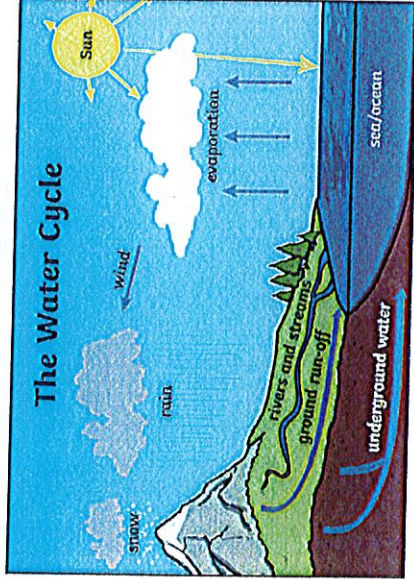


Raging Rivers

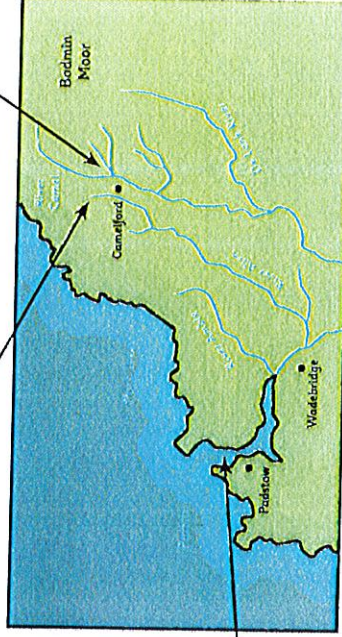
Key Vocabulary

channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
dam	A barrier built to hold back water.
deposition/ deposit	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
discharge	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
source	The place where a river begins.
tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.



Some rivers join up with other rivers (tributaries). The point where they meet is called a confluence.

The source of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

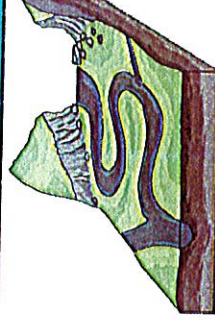
The Course of a River

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



The Lower Course

Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.