

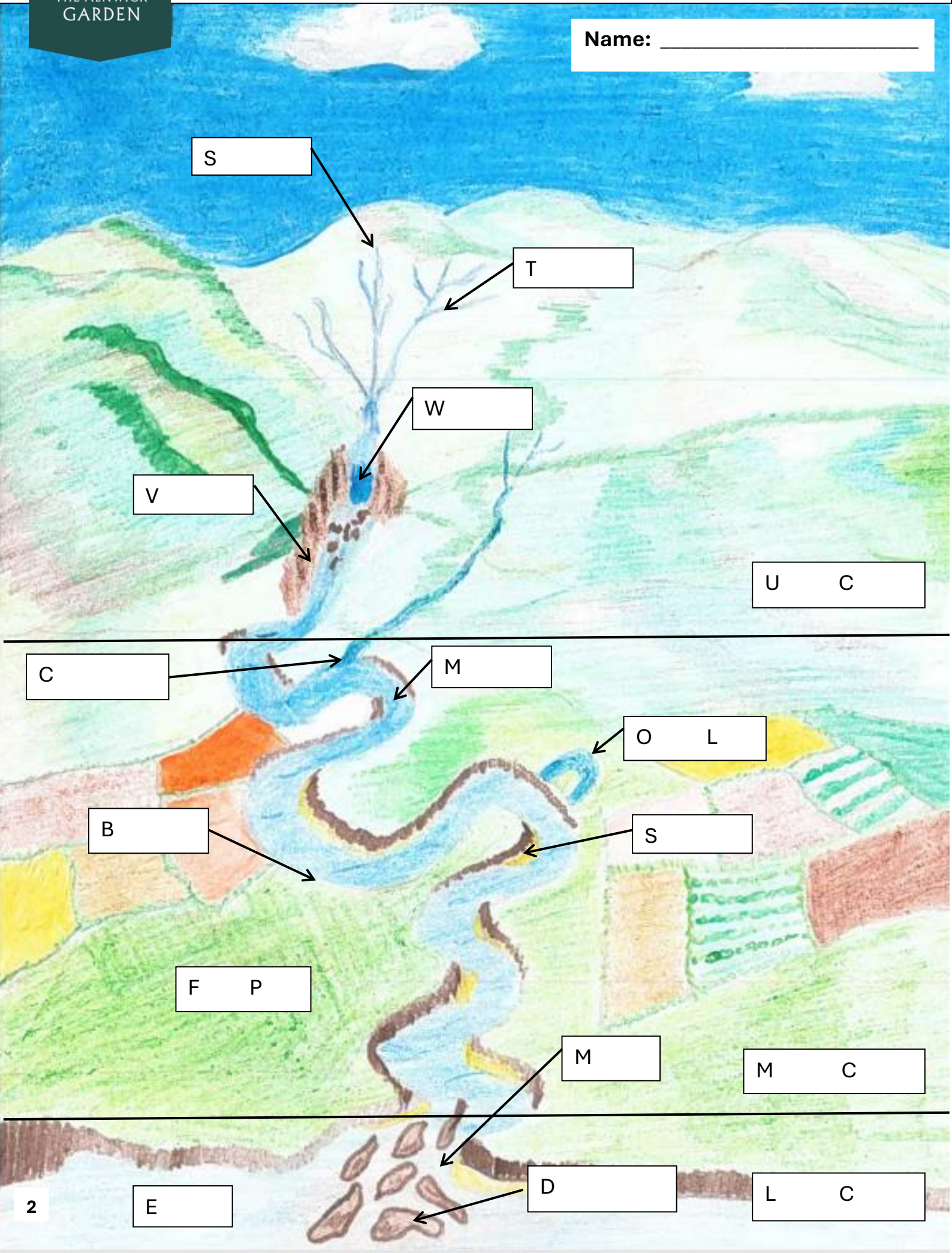


Rippling Rivers - Resources



The Journey of a River

Name: _____



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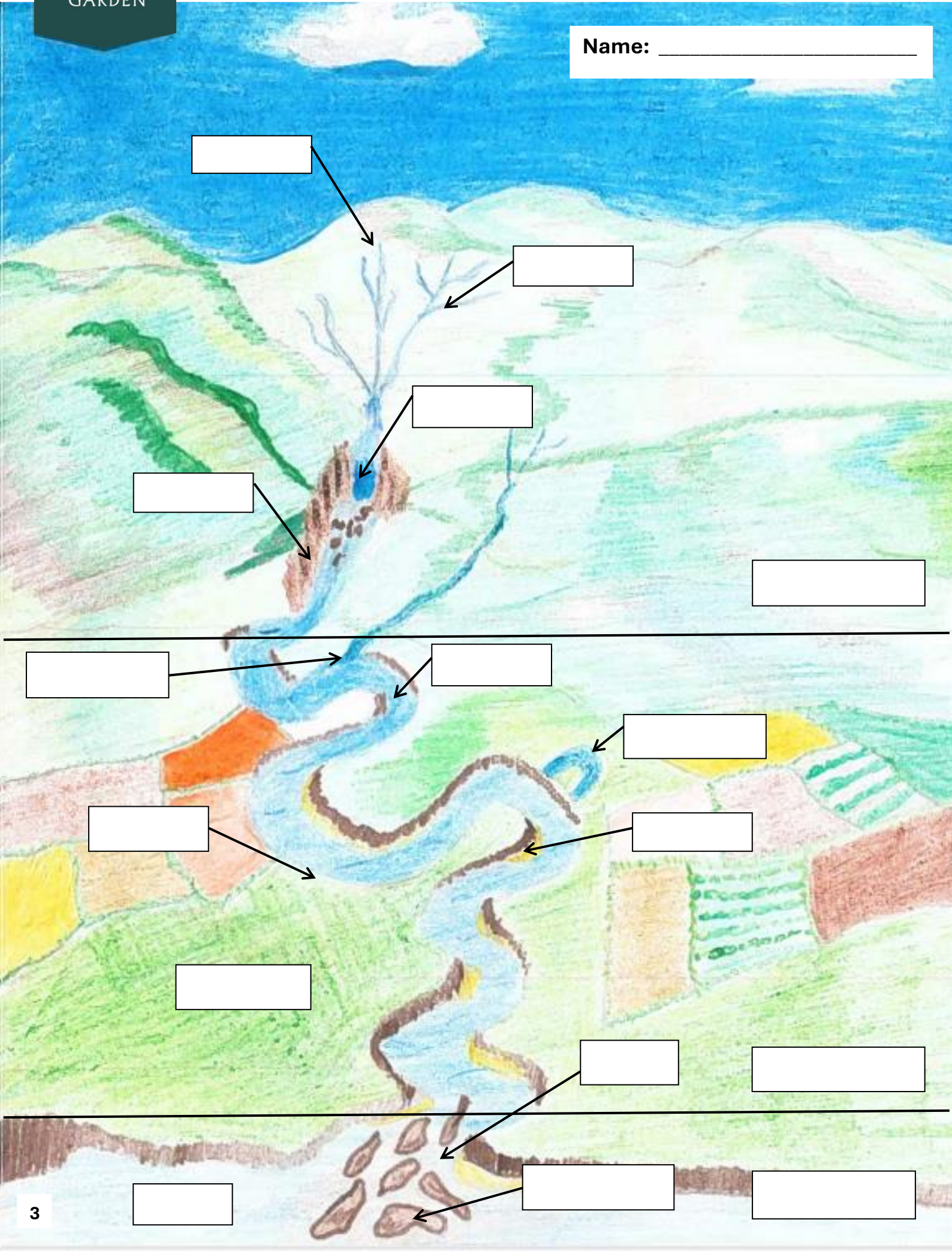
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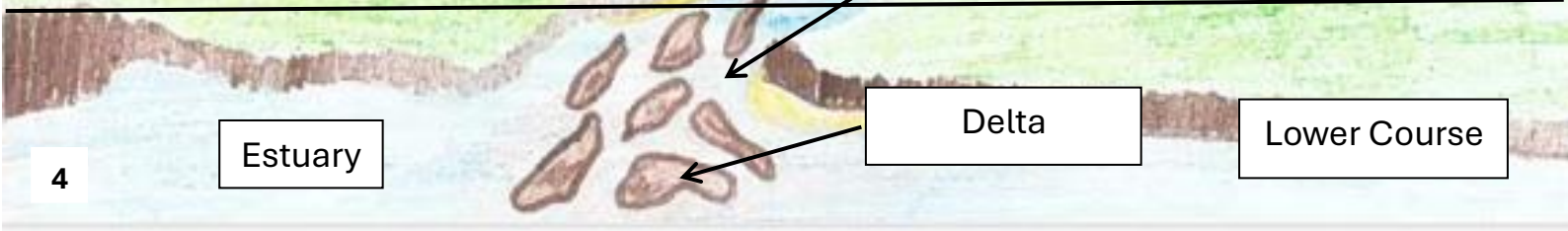
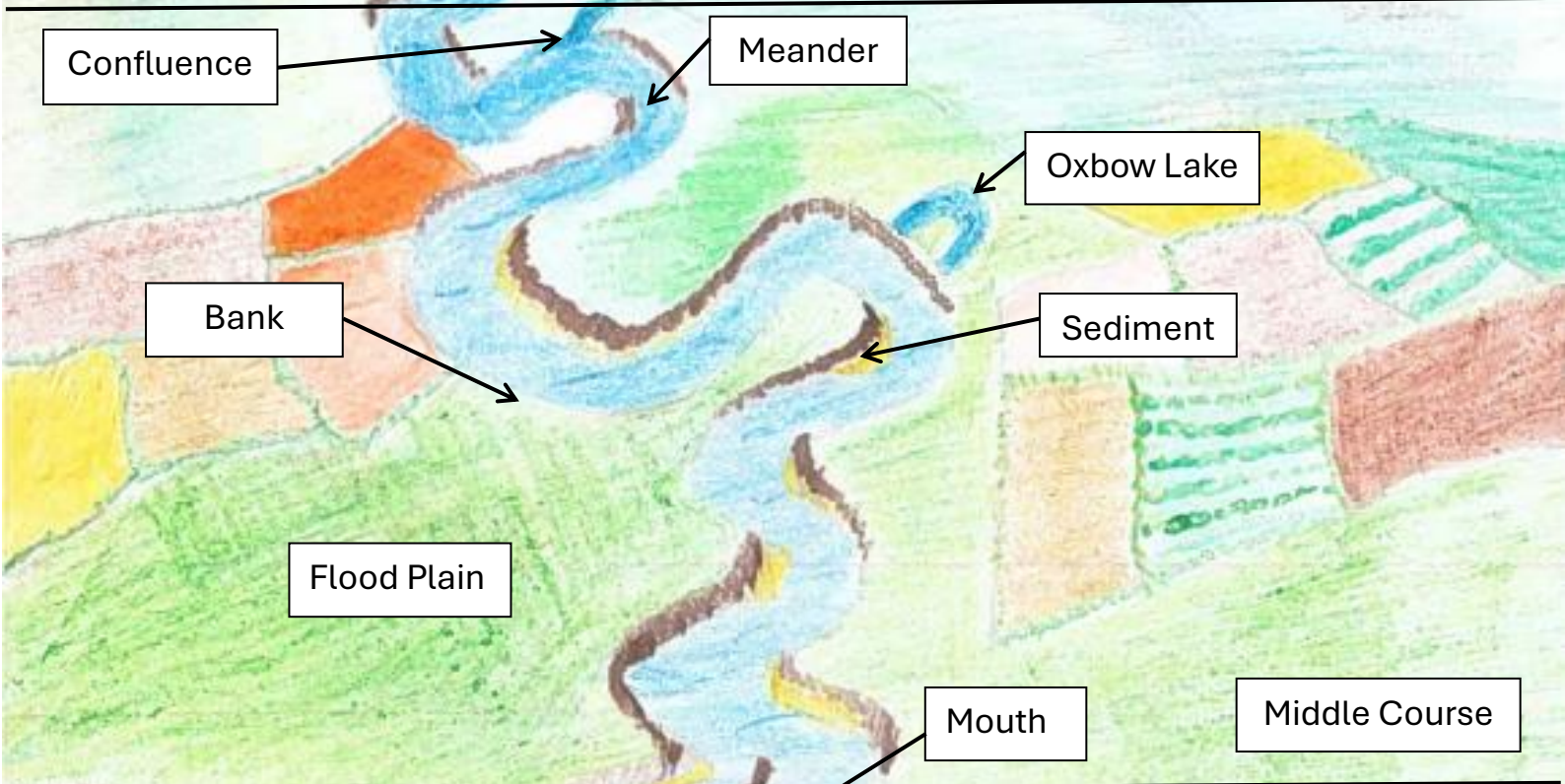
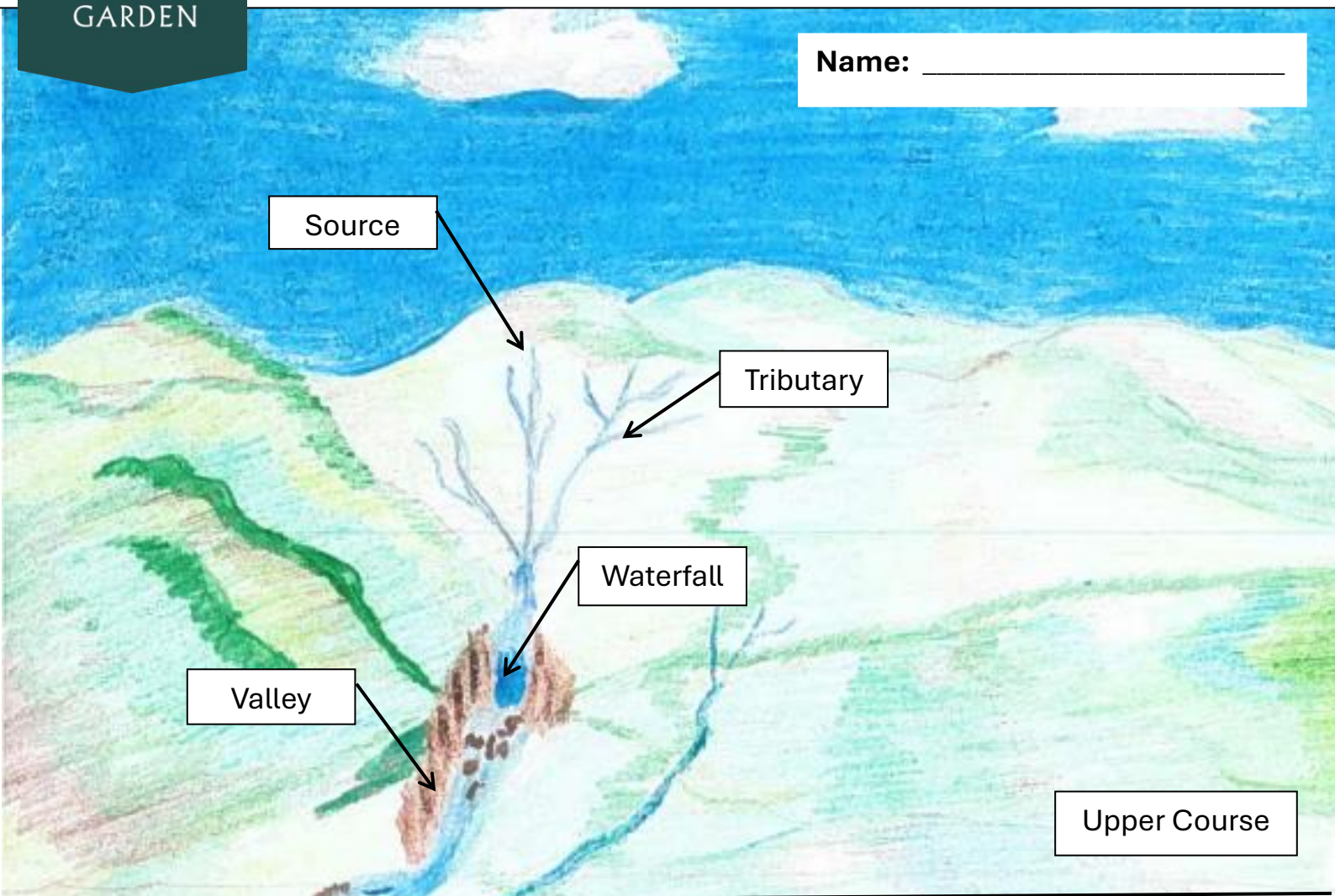
The Journey of a River

Name: _____



The Journey of a River

Name: _____



Meander

A meander is a large bend in a river. Water flows fastest on the outside of the bend and slower on the inside of the bend. Fast water erodes a steep river bank on the outside of the bend and drops rocks and sand (sediment) on the inside of the bend.

Levee

When the river floods, it deposits sediments (like sand and silt) on its banks. This gradual buildup forms natural ridges called levees, which can help prevent future floods.

Gorge

A gorge is a narrow, steep-sided valley with very rocky walls. They are often found at the bottom of waterfalls, formed as the waterfall moves backwards over time.

Waterfall

A waterfall forms when a river flows over a layer of hard rock that does not erode as quickly as the softer rock beneath it. The water falls into a deep pool called a plunge pool.

Delta

If the river meets the sea, a lake, or wetland and deposits a lot of sediment, it can create a delta. A delta is a large, silty area where the river splits into smaller branches.

Floodplain

This is a low, flat area of land next to a river or stream that is made from sediment that the river has deposited. This becomes covered with water when the river floods.

Confluence

The point where two or more rivers or streams meet and join together, forming a single, larger river.

Valley

Valleys are long, low areas found between hills and mountains. They are formed by the wearing away (erosion) of land over time by ice and water.

Estuary

This is the wide part of a river where the river meets the sea. Saltwater mixes with freshwater. This is called brackish water.

Tributary

A small river or stream that flows into a larger river or lake.

Source

This is where the river begins. It is often a small stream high up in the mountains that is fed by rainwater, melting snow, underground springs, or lakes.

Oxbow Lake

U-shaped lake or pool of water that forms when a meander loop is cut off from the main river.

Mouth

The place where a river finishes its journey and flows into a bigger area of water such as the sea.

Rapids

These are fast-flowing sections of the river where the riverbed is very steep and is often covered in larger rocks.

The Journey of a River – Sorting Cards

Photographs 1 ✂



The Journey of a River –Sorting Cards

Photographs 2 ✂



**Upper
Course**

**Middle
Course**

**Lower
Course**

The Journey of a River – Sorting Cards

Answers - Upper Course

Source

This is where the river begins. It is often a small stream high up in the mountains that is fed by rainwater, melting snow, underground springs, or lakes.



Tributary

A small river or stream that flows into a larger river or lake.



Valley

Valleys are long, low areas found between hills and mountains. They are formed by the wearing away (erosion) of land over time by ice and water.



Waterfall

A waterfall forms when a river flows over a layer of hard rock that does not erode as quickly as the softer rock beneath it. The water falls into a deep pool called a plunge pool.



Gorge

A gorge is a narrow, steep-sided valley with very rocky walls. They are often found at the bottom of waterfalls, formed as the waterfall moves backwards over time.



Rapids

These are fast-flowing sections of the river where the riverbed is very steep and is often covered in larger rocks.



The Journey of a River – Sorting Cards

Answers - Middle Course

Meander

A meander is a large bend in a river. Water flows fastest on the outside of the bend and slower on the inside of the bend. Fast water erodes a steep river bank on the outside of the bend and drops rocks and sand (sediment) on the inside of the bend.



Floodplain

This is a low, flat area of land next to a river or stream that is made from sediment that the river has deposited. This becomes covered with water when the river floods.



Confluence

The point where two or more rivers or streams meet and join together, forming a single, larger river.



Oxbow Lake

U-shaped lake or pool of water that forms when a meander loop is cut off from the main river.



The Journey of a River – Sorting Cards

Answers - Lower Course

Levee

When the river floods, it deposits sediments (like sand and silt) on its banks. This gradual buildup forms natural ridges called levees, which can help prevent future floods.



Delta

If the river meets the sea, a lake, or wetland and deposits a lot of sediment, it can create a delta. A delta is a large, silty area where the river splits into smaller branches.



Mouth

The place where a river finishes its journey and flows into a bigger area of water such as the sea.



Estuary

This is the wide part of a river where the river meets the sea. Saltwater mixes with freshwater. This is called brackish water.



Main UK Rivers

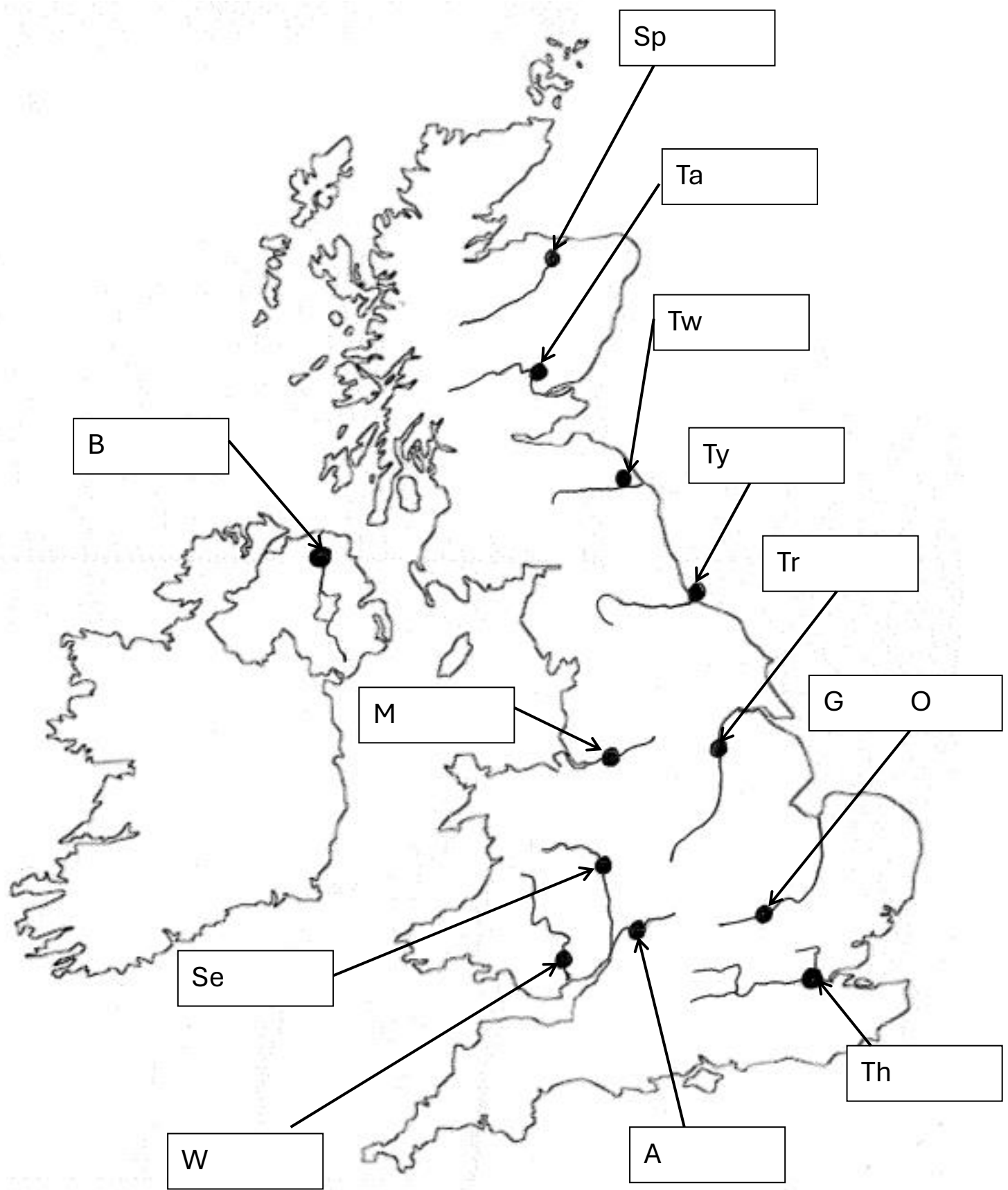
Label the rivers of the UK:

Avon
Severn
Trent

Bann
Spey
Tweed

Great Ouse
Tay
Tyne

Mersey
Thames
Wye



Main UK Rivers

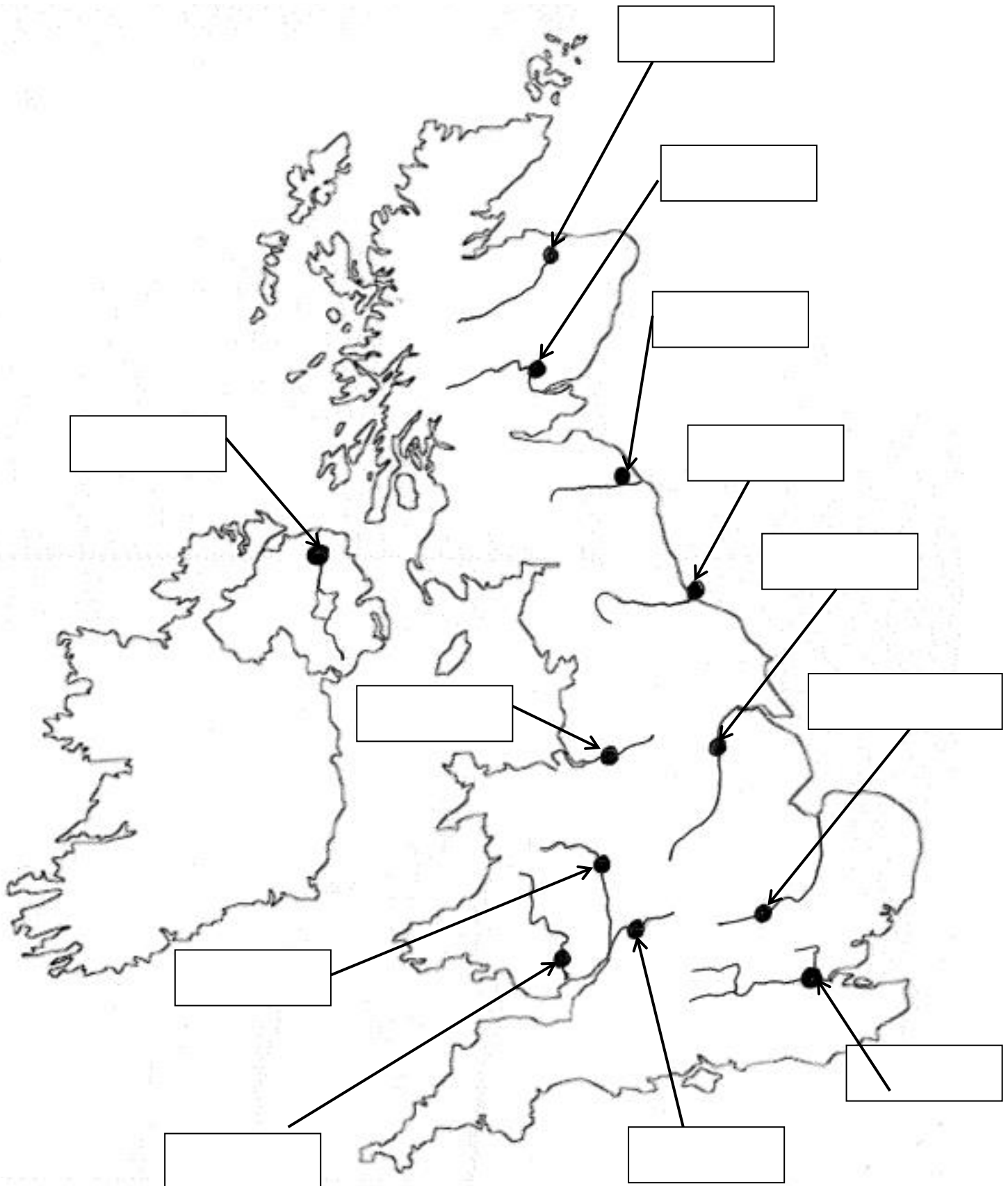
Label the rivers of the UK:

Avon
Severn
Trent

Bann
Spey
Tweed

Great Ouse
Tay
Tyne

Mersey
Thames
Wye



Main UK Rivers - Answers

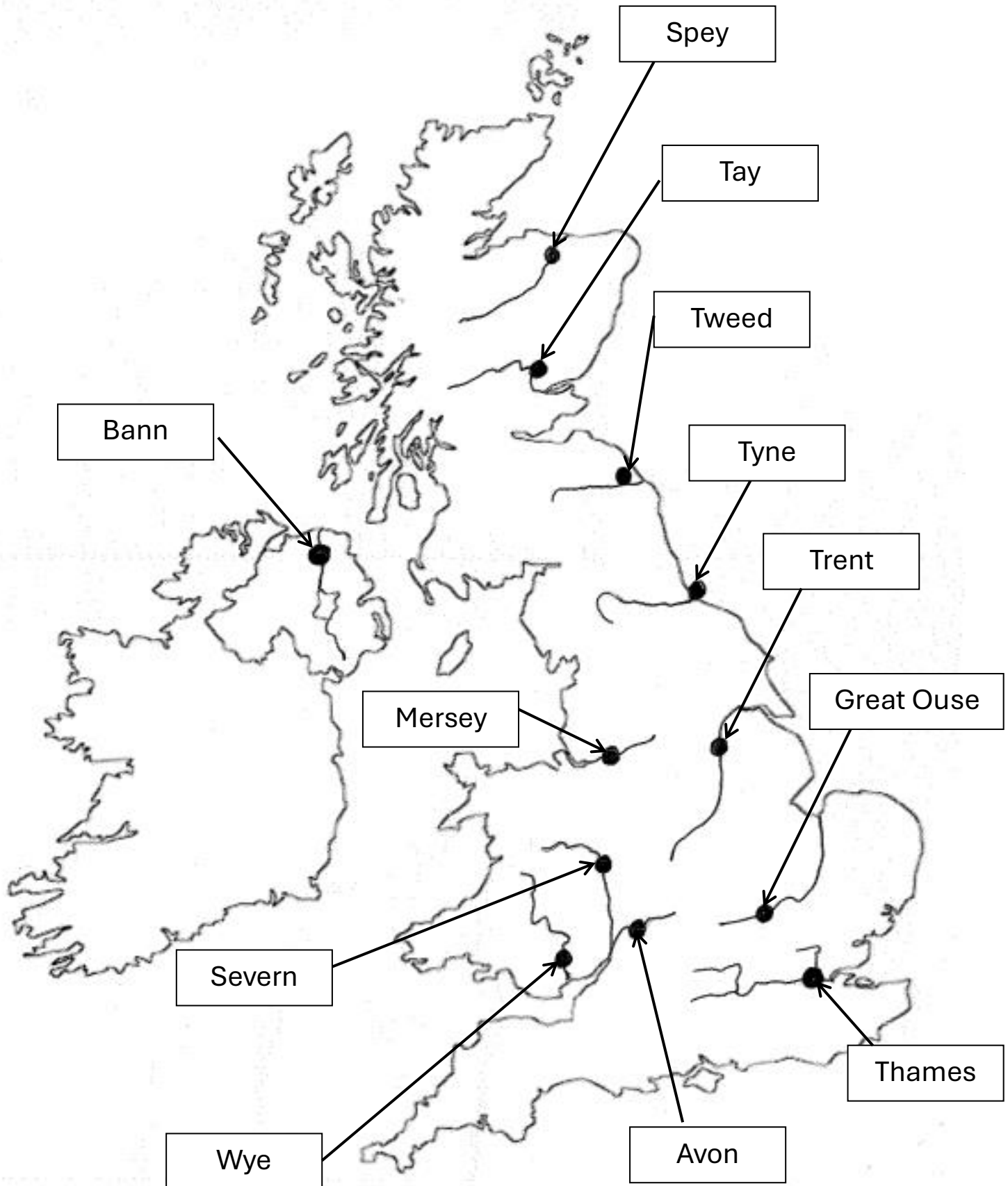
Label the rivers of the UK:

Avon
Severn
Trent

Bann
Spey
Tweed

Great Ouse
Tay
Tyne

Mersey
Thames
Wye



What can we find out about the main UK rivers?

Using resources (atlas, internet, library etc.), name the rivers shown on your map from the list below (excluding the North and South Tyne). Find the length of each river, decide which country/countries the river is in.

River Name	Length km	Country/Countries
Spey		
Tay		
Tweed		
Tyne		
Trent		
Great Ouse		
Thames		
Avon		
Wye		
Severn		
Mersey		
Bann		

Name: _____



What can we find out about the main UK rivers?

Using resources (atlas, internet, library etc.), name the rivers shown on your map from the list below (excluding the North and South Tyne). Find the length of each river, decide which country/countries the river is in and locate one of the key towns that the river passes through.

River Name	Length km	Country/Countries	Key Town
Spey			
Tay			
Tweed			
Tyne			
Trent			
Great Ouse			
Thames			
Avon			
Wye			
Severn			
Mersey			
Bann			

Name: _____



What can we find out about the main UK rivers?

Using resources (atlas, internet, library etc.), name the rivers shown on your map from the list below (excluding the North and South Tyne). Find the length of each river, decide which country/countries the river is in, locate one of the main towns that it passes through and research the source and mouth of each river.

River Name	Length km	Country/Countries	Key Town	Source	Mouth
Spey					
Tay					
Tweed					
North Tyne					
South Tyne					
Tyne					
Trent					
Great Ouse					
Thames					
Avon					
Wye					
Severn					
Mersey					
Bann					

Name: _____



What can we find out about the main UK rivers?

Answers

River Name	Length km	Country/ Countries	Key Towns	Source	Mouth
Spey	172	Scotland	Newtonmore, Kingussie, Aviemore, Grantown-on-Spey, Aberlour, Craigellachie, Rothes, and Fochabers	Monadhliath Mountains	Moray Forth
Tay	188	Scotland	Kenmore, Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, Perth, and Dundee	Ben Lui	Firth of Tay
Tweed	156	Scotland and England	Innerleithen, Peebles, Galashiels, Melrose, Kelso, Coldstream, and Berwick-upon-Tweed	Tweed's Well, Lowther Hills	North Sea
North Tyne	105	England	Kielder, Bellingham and Wark	Cheviot Hills	
South Tyne	118	England	Alston, Haltwhistle, and Haydon Bridge	North Pennine Hills	
Tyne	118	England	Hexham, Wylam, Newcastle Upon Tyne and Tynemouth	Confluence of the North and South Tyne	North Sea
Trent	298	England	Stoke-on-Trent, Stone, Rugeley, Burton-upon-Trent, Derby, Nottingham, Newark-on-Trent, and Gainsborough	Biddulph Moor	Humber Estuary, North Sea
Great Ouse	230	England	Brackley, Buckingham, Bedford, St Neots, Huntingdon, St Ives, Ely, Downham Market, and King's Lynn	Syresham	The Wash, North Sea
Thames	346	England	Oxford, Reading, Henley-on-Thames, Maidenhead, Windsor, and London	Kemble, Cotswolds	North Sea
Avon	154	England	Bath, Keynsham, and Bristol in the lower reaches, and Malmesbury, Chippenham, Melksham, Trowbridge, and Bradford-on-Avon in its upper and middle sections	Acton Turville	River Severn Estuary
Wye	215	Wales and England	Builth Wells, Hay-on-Wye, Hereford, Ross-on-Wye, and Monmouth	Plynlimon Mountain	River Severn Estuary
Severn	354	Wales and England	Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol	Cambrian Mountains	Bristol Channel, Atlantic Ocean
Mersey	110	England	Stockport, Manchester, Stretford, Sale, Lymm, Warrington, Runcorn, Widnes, Liverpool.	Confluence of the River Tame and River Goy	Liverpool Bay, Irish Sea
Bann	129	Northern Ireland	Banbridge, Portadown, and Gilford, Toombridge, Kilrea, Portglenone, Coleraine, Portstewart	Mourne Mountains	Atlantic Ocean

Rivers Key Words A-Z

Bank	The land at the side of the river.
Confluence	The point where two or more rivers or streams meet and join together, forming a single, larger river.
Delta	If the river meets the sea, a lake, or wetland and deposits a lot of sediment, it can create a delta. A delta is a large, silty area where the river splits into smaller branches.
Deposit	When a river drops the material it is carrying (also known as its load) such as sand, silt, stones and rocks.
Erosion	When a river wears away its bed and banks, breaking down rocks and carrying them downstream.
Estuary	This is the wide part of a river where the river meets the sea. Saltwater mixes with freshwater. This is called brackish water.
Flood Plain	This is a low, flat area of land next to a river or stream that is made from sediment that the river has deposited. This becomes covered with water when the river floods.
Gorge	A gorge is a narrow, steep-sided valley with very rocky walls. They are often found at the bottom of waterfalls, formed as the waterfall moves backwards over time.
Levee	When the river floods, it deposits sediments (like sand and silt) on its banks. This gradual buildup forms natural ridges called levees, which can help prevent future floods.
Lower Course	This is when the river flows onto flat land towards its mouth, and where it meets the sea in the estuary.
Meander	A meander is a large bend in a river. Water flows fastest on the outside of the bend and slower on the inside of the bend. Fast water erodes a steep river bank on the outside of the bend and drops rocks and sand (sediment) on the inside of the bend.
Middle Course	The middle course is between the upper course (source) and the lower course (mouth), where the river's journey is flatter, wider, and deeper

Mouth	The place where a river finishes its journey and flows into a bigger area such as the sea.
Oxbow Lake	U-shaped lake or pool of water that forms when a meander loop is cut off from the main river.
Plunge Pool	The waterfall flows into a deep pool called the plunge pool.
Rapids	These are fast-flowing sections of the river where the riverbed is very steep and is often covered in larger rocks.
Riverbed	The bottom of the river.
Sediment	Sediment is made of small pieces of silt, sand and rock. These pieces are carried by the river (its load) and when it slows down, the sediment gets dropped from the water onto the riverbed or floodplain.
Source	This is where the river begins. It is often a small stream high up in the mountains that is fed by rainwater, melting snow, underground springs, or lakes.
Stream	A stream is water running downhill in a channel that is narrower and contains less water than a river.
Tributary	A small river or stream that flows into a larger river or lake.
Upper Course	This is the area where the river starts, in a highland area near the source. The water in the upper course is mostly fast flowing and cuts downwards (erodes) into the ground.
Valley	Valleys are long, low areas found between hills and mountains. They are formed by the wearing away (erosion) of land over time by ice and water.
Waterfall	A waterfall forms when a river flows over a layer of hard rock that does not erode as quickly as the softer rock beneath it. The water falls into a deep pool called a plunge pool.