

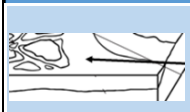





# Why does our river flood in the winter (River Trent)?

# Y3/4 Geography

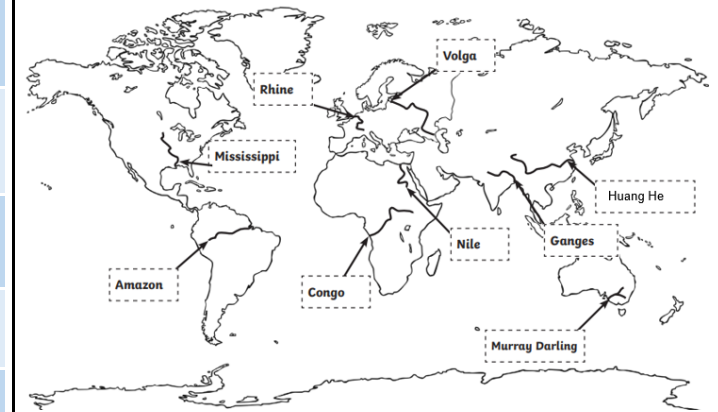
## What is a river?

- ◆ A river is a flowing, moving stream of water.
- ◆ It begins at the **source** (the start point). For example a lake, bog or rainfall.
- ◆ Usually a river feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond, or even another river.
- ◆ Rivers can vary in size.
- ◆ Rivers flow downhill from their source. They never flow in a straight line, the curve is called a **meander**.

## What are the features of a river?



	Mouth	Where a river enters the sea.
	Floodplain	An area of low land, next to a river, subject to flooding.
	Confluence	Where two rivers join together.
	Tributary	A small river leading to a bigger river.
	Channel	The course in the ground that a river of water flows through.
	Waterfall	A place in a river where water falls suddenly downwards.

## What are the longest rivers in the world and how are they used?



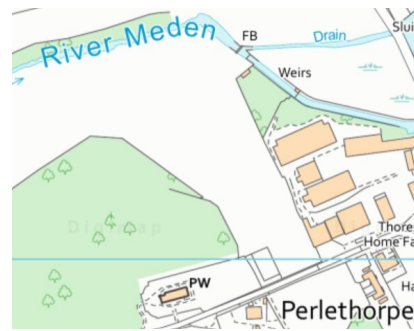
The river Nile is the longest river in the world. It is used for many things including bathing, drinking and wildlife.



## How does human and physical activity affect rivers (flooding)?

Continuous rainfall (physical impact)		If it rains for a long period of time a river can burst, it banks and overflow onto surrounding land (floodplains) causing an increased flood risk.
Urban land use (human impact)		When an area surrounding a river is built on it increases the amount of tarmac and concrete causing an increased flood risk.

## Fieldwork

Creating a **sketch map**- a simple drawing of a landscape.  
Visiting the river Trent and Perlethorpe: identifying river features, orienteering and river study.



Human feature		-They are <b>built by people</b> . For example: buildings, bridges and roads.
Physical feature		-Are <b>natural</b> features. For example: mountains, rivers and oceans.