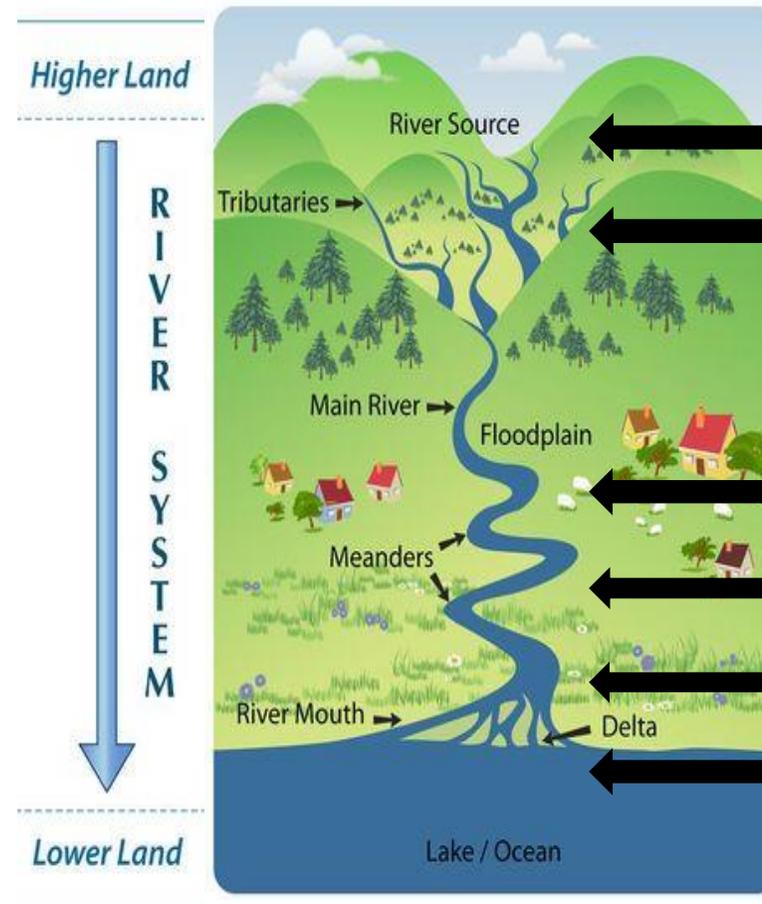


Key Vocabulary

bank	the land at the side of the river
basin	land drained by a river and its tributaries
bridge	structure built to allow people to cross a river
canal	man-made water channels for flow, vehicles and irrigation
channel	a path of a narrow body of water where water flows
estuary	mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream
gorge	narrow valley with steep, rocky walls through hills/mountains
irrigation	supply of water to land or crops to help growth
pumping station	facilities including pumps / equipment for pumping water from one place to another, supplying water to canals, removing sewage to processing sites and to drain land
River Severn	Longest river in the U.K. (354km) through the city of Bristol
River Thames	346km long river running through the city of London
weir	low dam built across a river to raise the level of water

Rivers



Physical aspects of a river

Source 	<p>The start of a river is its source. This could be a spring on a hillside, a mountain, a lake, or a bog or marsh. A river may have more than one source.</p>
Tributary 	<p>A smaller river which joins onto the main channel of a river</p>
Flood Plain 	<p>Flat area around a river that often gets flooded</p>
Meanders 	<p>A curve in a river which forms a snake-like pattern.</p>
Mouth 	<p>The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake is known as the mouth of the river.</p>
Delta 	<p>A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea at a very slow speed, or often in still/stagnant water. The river slows and drops all the sediment that it was carrying, creating a wide, marshy area.</p>

Human aspects of a river

Positive considerations

Transport

Rivers help us to carry good from one place on earth to another

Farming

Rivers and plains provide fertile soils. Farmers in dry areas are able to use water collected through irrigation to help



Energy

Rivers are an important energy source. During the industrial revolution (Victorians), factories and shops were built near fast-flowing rivers to help power them.



Habitat

Rivers provide habitats and food for many creatures. Sometime these plants and creature can be nutritious for us to eat.

Negative considerations

Floodplains

As populations increase, people are building on floodplains. This causes areas to flood in bad weather.