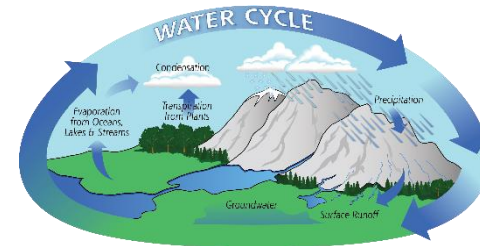


# Year 4 Geography

## How does a river change from source to mouth?

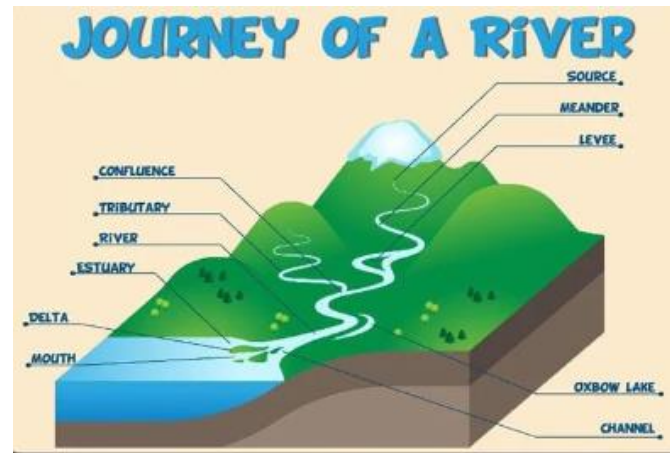


Water Cycle



### Glossary

- Bank:** The riverbank is the land at the side of the river.
- Basin:** The land water must cross to reach a river. It collects all available water from tributaries, creeks and streams in its area.
- Bed:** The bed is the bottom of a river. A riverbed can be made of sand, rocks or mud depending on the river.
- Erosion:** A fast flowing river can damage the riverbanks and wash bits of them downstream, making the river wider.
- Estuary:** Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Estuaries are normally wide and flat.
- Floodplain:** The flat area around a river that often gets flooded when the level of water in the river is high.
- Meander:** A river that follows a winding course.
- Mouth:** The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake.
- Source:** The start of a river is its source. This could be a spring on a hillside, a lake, a bog or marsh. A river may have more than one source.
- Tributary:** A smaller river or stream that joins a big river.



Journey of the River Severn

### Red Hill Riches

I know:

The water cycle includes evaporation, condensation and precipitation

A river starts at a source and ends at the mouth.

The River Severn starts in North Wales and ends in Bristol

The key features of a river include a source, meander, tributary, estuary