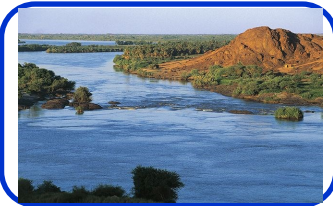


# Year 3: Rivers

## FAMOUS WORLD RIVERS:



RIVER NILE

6,650km / 4,130mi

The Nile is a major-north flowing river in north-eastern Africa.

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

The source of the River Nile is in Burundi and its mouth is in Egypt and flows into the Mediterranean Sea.



AMAZON RIVER

6,500km / 4,000mi

The Amazon in South America is the largest river by discharge volume in the world.

The Amazon is the second longest river in the world.

It flows from Peru through Brazil (including the Amazon rainforest) to the Atlantic Ocean.

## IMPORTANT UK RIVERS:



RIVER THAMES

346km / 215mi

The Thames is a river that flows through southern England.

It is the longest river entirely in England and the second-longest in the United Kingdom.

Its source is the Thames Head while its mouth is the Thames Estuary into the North Sea.



RIVER SEVERN

220km / 354mi

The Severn is the longest river in Great Britain.

It is also the river with the most voluminous flow of water in all of England and Wales.

The source of the river is in Plynlimon and its mouth is the Severn Estuary.



RIVER DEARNE

52km / 32.2mi

The Dearne flows roughly east for more than 30k m, from its source just inside West Yorkshire.

The source of the River Dearne is in Denby Dale and its mouth is in Conisbrough (Doncaster, where it flows into the river Don).

## THE UK:

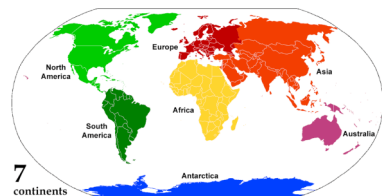


The UK:

- is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- is in the continent of Europe.
- is found in Northern Europe.
- is made up of 4 countries - England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

London is located on the River Thames.

All other UK capitals are located on the coast.



Historically, people settled near rivers because they provided necessary water for drinking and growing crops, as well as providing transport and powering machines.



## KEY VOCABULARY



**CAPITAL CITY:** the town or city that functions as the seat of government for the country.



**DELTA:** an area of low, flat land shaped like a triangle where a river splits before entering the sea



**MEANDER:** a winding bend or curve in a river.



**RAPIDS:** sections of a river where the water moves very fast, often over rocks.



**SETTLEMENT:** a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.



**COAST:** the part of land joining or near to the sea.



**EQUATOR:** an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.



**MOUTH:** the place where the river flows into the sea. It is the end of the river.



**RIVER:** a large amount of fresh water flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river.



**SOURCE:** the original starting point from which the river flows



**CONTINENT:** any of the world's continuous land expanses.



**ESTUARY:** the wide part of a river where it joins the sea. The water is a mixture of fresh and salt water



**NORTHERN HEMISPHERE:** the half of the earth that is north of the equator.



**RIVER BANK:** land along the edge of a river.



**SPRING:** water that flows up from under ground and forms a small stream or pool.



**COUNTRY:** a nation with its own government occupying a particular territory.



**FLOODPLAIN:** a flat area on the edge of a river where the ground is made from the soil left when a river floods.



**OCEANS:** a very large expanse of sea



**RIVER BED:** the bottom of the river, usually made of mud, sand or rocks.



**WATERFALL:** a place where water flows over an edge and falls into a pool below.