KEY KNOWLEDGE

A drainage basin is the name we use to describe the area of land that is drained by a river. The worlds largest drainage basin is the Amazon Basin, South America.

The rivers journey is divided into three sections; Upper course, Middle course and Lower course. Each course has different features that are unique to that course. E.g. Waterfalls are found in the upper course.

Processes of erosion, transportation and deposition are the things that create the different river features. E.g. Meander bends are created by erosion and deposition.

Flooding can occur for a variety of reasons - and not just too much rain! Sometimes people build on the land that would naturally flood.

Floods can cause lots of damage and some places that flood regularly try to manage the flood risk by adding defences onto their rivers or having plans that they put into place if it looks like the river is going to flood. Not all places can do this as it costs a lot of money!

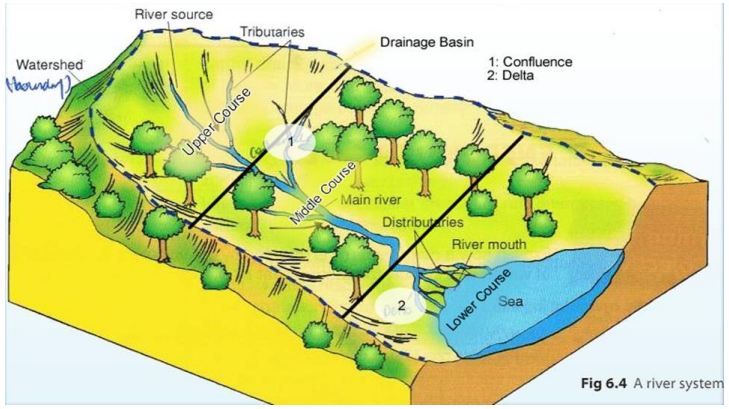

Fig 6.4 A river system

Y8 Water works

SPEAK READ ARTICULATE THINK QUESTION WRITE SPELL LIKE AN EXPERT.

FURTHER READING

https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/fascinating-facts-about-rivers/
https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/river/
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zkrdmp3/revision/1
https://facts.net/famous-rivers/
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zgycwmn/revision/1
https://revisionworld.com/gcse-revision/geography/river-landscapes/managing-rivers-and-flooding

KEY VOCABULARY

Erosion	**Solution/Corrasion**	**Abrasion**	**Traction**	**Solution**	**Drainage Basin**
The wearing away or breakdown of rocks by wind, water or ice.	Chemicals in the water dissolve rocks (e.g. limestone)	Sediment carried by the river hits the river channel and removes material.	Large particles roll along the river bed	Soluble materials dissolve in the water and are carried along.	The area of land in which water drains into a specific river
Hydraulic action	**Attrition**	**Transportation**	**Saltation**	**Suspension**	**Deposition**
The force of water hits against the river channel and removes material. It is common with fast moving, high energy water.	Stones carried by the river hit into each other, gradually making the rocks smaller and smoother	Eroded material is carried by the river downstream.	Pebble-sized particles bounce along the river bed.	Small particles (silt and clay) are carried in the water.	Where a river does not have enough energy to carry sediment (its load). As a result it is dropped.