

RIVERS AND FLOODING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

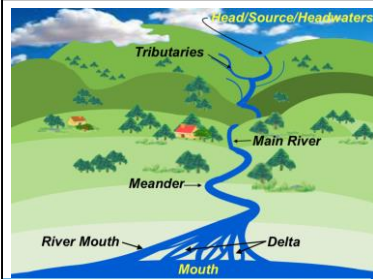
KEY QUESTIONS

What is a drainage basin and what features are found within?	Two areas that have previously suffered from floods and the impact on the communities.	How can we prevent rivers from flooding?
How does a river change from the source to the mouth?	What are the human and physical causes of floods?	What are the four processes of erosion and how do they impact the river?
How does a waterfall and gorge form? What processes occur?	What is the difference between transportation and erosion?	How is material transported in the river?

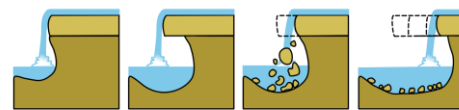
KEY WORDS

River	Fresh water flowing across the surface of the land, usually to the sea.
Drainage Basin	An area of land where the rain collects and drains into a river.
Watershed	Is an area of highland forming the edge of a river basin
Transportation	Materials being carried down the course of the river.
Traction	Large boulders roll along the riverbed.
Saltation	Small particles 'jumping' along the riverbed.
Suspension	Small particles of clay and silt carried along in the river.
Solution	Minerals are dissolved in the water and carried along in the flow.
Source	The starting point of a river.
Mouth	Where a river enters the sea or a lake.
Tributary	Small River, which flows into a larger river.
Confluence	Where two rivers meet.

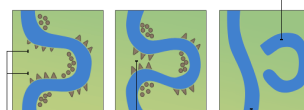
DIAGRAMS/MAPS



The formation of a waterfall



1. Waterfalls typically form in the upper stages of a river. They occur where a band of hard rock overlies a softer rock. Falling water and rock particles erode the soft rock below the waterfall, creating a plunge pool.
2. The soft rock is undercut by erosional processes such as hydraulic action and abrasion creating a plunge pool where water and debris swirl around eroding the rock through the gorge further upstream.
3. Hard rock overhang above the plunge pool collapses as its weight is no longer supported.
4. Erosion continues and the waterfall retreats upstream leaving behind a gorge.



Erosion makes the neck narrow. During floods river takes shortest course through the neck. New straighter river course.

KEY
 ○○○ Areas of deposition
 ▲▲▲ Areas of erosion

