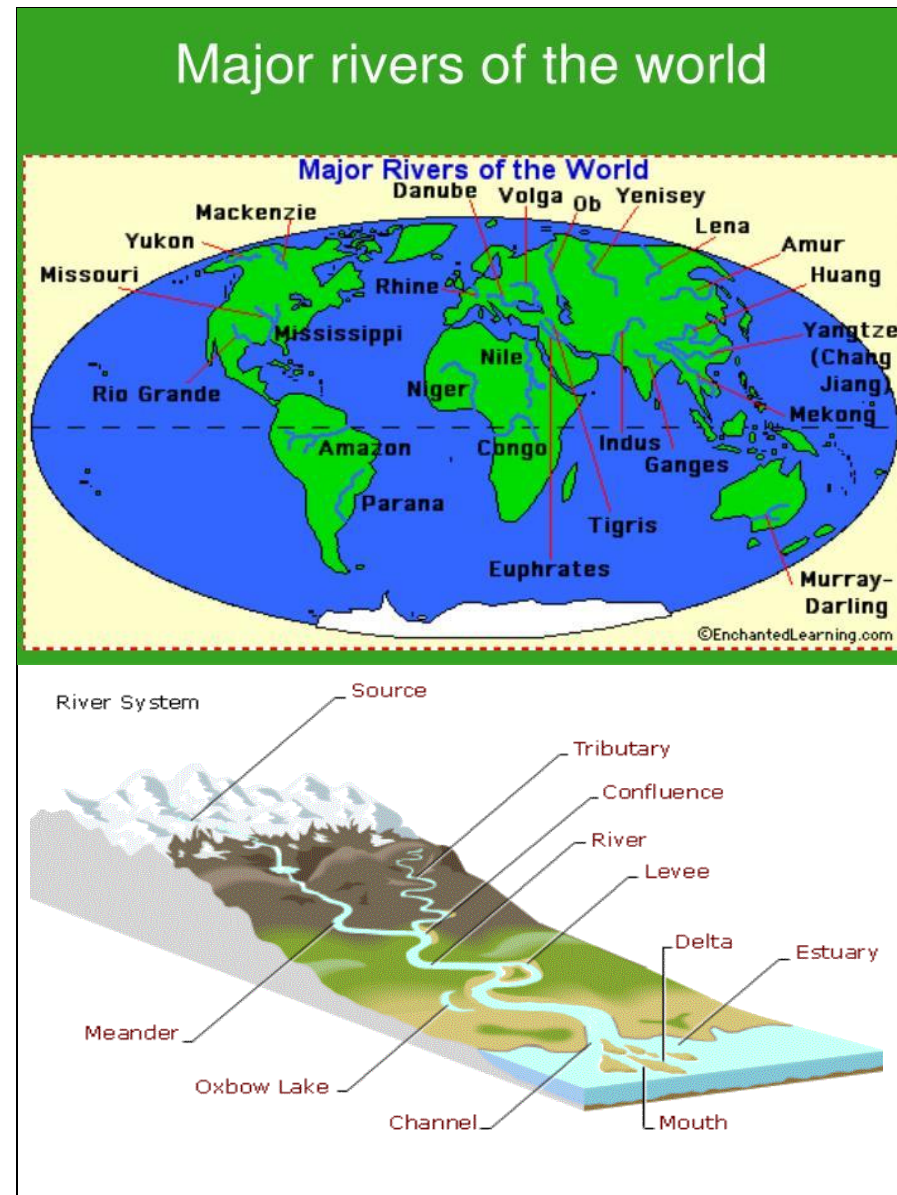


Term	Definition
<b>Source</b>	The point at which a river starts.
<b>Confluence</b>	a confluence occurs where two or more flowing bodies of water join together to form a single channel
<b>Channel</b>	The river bed and banks in which water flows.
<b>Tributaries</b>	Small streams that join the larger river
<b>Meander</b>	The natural bend in a river
<b>Oxbow lake</b>	A section of a meander that becomes isolated from the main river channel and eventually dries out.
<b>Mouth</b>	The point where the river ends
<b>Estuary</b>	In the lower course where the river meets the sea
<b>Delta</b>	Characterised by mud and sediment deposits, deltas are formed at the mouth of a river when the incoming tide cannot wash them away
<b>V-shaped valley</b>	The river in the upper course flows through seep gradients
<b>Levee</b>	An embankment built to prevent overflow of a river
<b>Waterfall</b>	A waterfall is an area of a river or stream where the water flows over a steep vertical drop, often landing in a plunge pool below.
<b>Precipitation</b>	Precipitation is rain, hail, sleet and snow.
<b>Erosion</b>	Causes the wearing away of the river banks and river bed.
<b>The Water Cycle</b>	The journey of water on the Earth



Assessment question: What are the key aspects of rivers?

Assessment question: What are the key aspects of rivers?