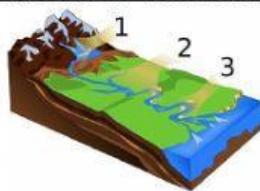


STAGES OF THE RIVER:**UPPER COURSE:**

- This is the **beginning** of a river.
- It begins at the **river source**.
- Water flows **quickly**.
- The river is **smaller** here.

MIDDLE COURSE:

- Water begins to **slow down**.
- Water flows over **flatter land**.
- The river gets **bigger** and **wider**.

LOW COURSE:

- This is the **last stage** of a river.
- Water flows **slowly**
- There are often **meanders**.
- The river empties into the sea or a lake at the **mouth of the river**.

-How are rivers created? Rivers are created when precipitations runs down a mountain and follows a river bed to the sea, a lake or another river.

-A tributary is a river that empties into a bigger river, this occurs at a point called confluence.

-A river basin is an area of land that is drained by a river and its tributaries (all the precipitations in this area go to the same river).

-A drainage basin is the group of river basins of a river.

-Meanders are the curves in a river.

-The river bed is the land over which a river flows.

FASES DE UN RÍO**UPPER COURSE:**

- Este es el **principio** de un río.
- Comienza en el **nacimiento del río**.
- El agua fluye **rápido**.
- El río es más **pequeño** aquí.

MIDDLE COURSE:

- El agua empieza a ir **más despacio**.
- El agua fluye sobre **tierra más plana**.
- El río se hace **más grande y más ancho**.

LOW COURSE:

- Esta es la **última fase** de un río.
- El agua fluye **lentamente**.
- A menudo hay **meandros**(curvas)
- El río se vacía en un mar o un lago en la **desembocadura del río**.

- ¿Cómo se crean los ríos? Los ríos se crean cuando las precipitaciones ([lluvia, nieve, etc](#)) corren colina abajo y siguiendo la cuenca de un río hasta el mar, un lago o bien hasta otro río ([si ocurre esto último, este río se llama tributary/afluente](#))

- Un afluente es un río que se vacío en otro río más grande, esto ocurre en un punto que se llama confluencia (el punto donde el afluente se junta con el río= confluencia)

- Cuenca del río es una zona de tierra que es drenada por un río y sus afluentes. [-drenada quiere decir que es filtrada, que todo el agua que caiga en esa zona de tierra se va filtrando hasta juntarse en un río-](#) (todas las precipitaciones en esta zona van al mismo río).

- Cuenca de drenaje es el grupo de cuencas de un río.

- Los meandros son las curvas de un río.

- El cauce del río es la tierra sobre la que fluye un río.

 River source: nacimiento del río



 Waterfall: cascada



 Meander: meandro



 River bed: cauce del río (el camino que sigue, la tierra)



 Tributary: afluente



 Confluence: confluencia



 Mouth: desembocadura



NOW, LET'S PRACTICE!

1) Choose and write:

How are rivers created?

Rivers are created when _____ runs _____ a _____
and follows a river _____ to the _____
s _____, a l _____ or another r _____.

2) How many courses does a river have? Name them

A river has _____ courses. They are called _____
_____.

3) Complete:

Sea – precipitations – river – down – lake – mountain – bed –

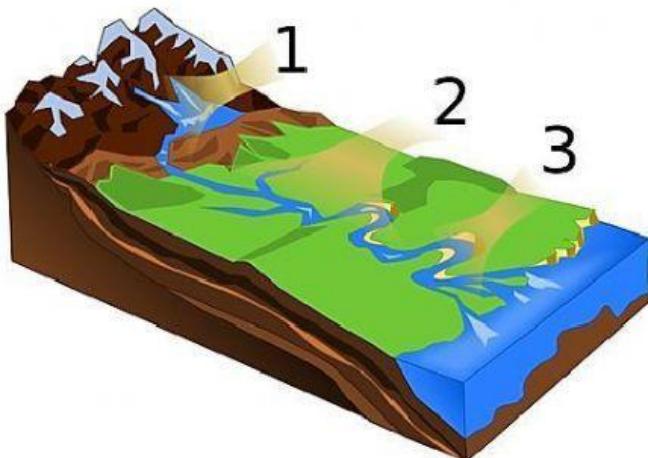
How are rivers created?

Rivers are created when _____ runs _____ a _____
and follows a river _____ to the _____,
a _____ or another _____.

4) True or false? "The water in rivers is salt water" _____

- Correct sentence: "the water in rivers is _____ water."

5) Write the courses on the picture:



6)Match:

Source

Cascada

Waterfall

Desembocadura

Meander

Nacimiento del río

River bed

Confluencia

Tributary

Afluente

Confluence

Meandro

Mouth

Cauce del río

7)Look at the pictures and write the following words:

Source – waterfall – meander – river bed – tributary – confluence – mouth



8) Complete the gaps:

Sea – beginning –bigger - last – quickly – slowly – mouth – wider – slow down – source – meanders – flatter – smaller -

UPPER COURSE:

-This is the _____ of a river.

- It begins at the **river** _____.

-Water flows _____.

-The river is _____ here.

MIDDLE COURSE:

-Water begins to _____.

-Water flows over _____ land.

-The river gets _____ and _____.

LOW COURSE:

-This is the _____ stage of a river.

-Water flows _____.

-There are often _____.

-The river empties into the _____ or a lake at the _____ of the river.

9) Complete the gaps:

UPPER COURSE:

-This is the _____ of a river.

- It begins at the **river** _____.

-Water flows _____.

-The river is _____ here.

MIDDLE COURSE:

-Water begins to _____.

-Water flows over _____ land.

-The river gets _____ and _____.

LOW COURSE:

-This is the _____ stage of a river.

-Water flows _____.

-There are often _____.

-The river empties into the _____ or a lake at the _____ of the river.

10) Match:

-The river empties into the **sea** or a lake at the **mouth of the river**.

MIDDLE COURSE

-This is the **beginning** of a river.

-Water flows **quickly**.

-Water flows **slowly**.

-There are often **meanders**.

LOW COURSE

-The river gets **bigger** and **wider**.

-The river is **smaller** here.

-Water begins to **slow down**.

-This is the **last stage** of a river.

UPPER COURSE

- It begins at the **river source**.

-Water flows over **flatter land**.

11) Complete:

Bed - group - land - confluence - empties - river – bigger – basin - area – drained – tributaries – curves

- land

-A **tributary** is a _____ that _____ into a _____ river, this occurs at a point called _____.

-A **river basin** is an _____ of _____ that is _____ by a river and its _____ (all the precipitations in this area go to the same river).

-A **drainage** _____ is the _____ of river basins of a river.

-**Meanders** are the _____ in a river.

-The river _____ is the _____ over which a river flows

12) Match:

**A DRAINAGE
BASIN**

-They are the curves in a river.

A tributary

-It is an area of land that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

A river basin

-It is a river that empties into a bigger river, this occurs at a point called confluence.

MEANDERS

-It is the land over which a river flows.

A river bed

-It is the group or river basins of a river.