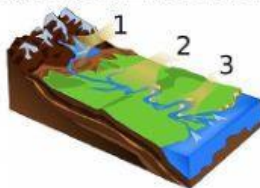


STAGES OF THE RIVER:**UPPER COURSE:**

- 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 vacía 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 –

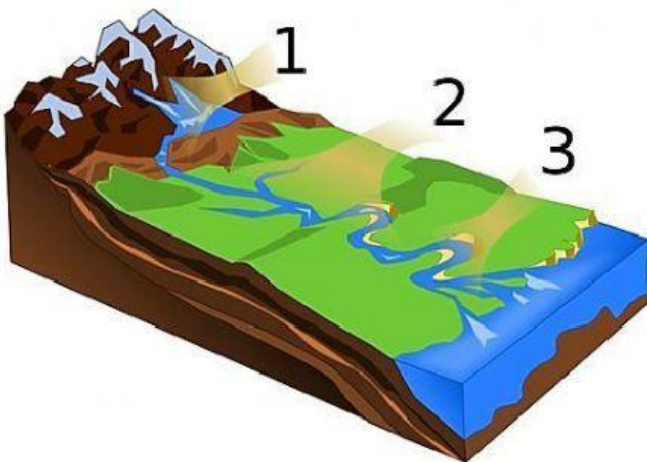
How are rivers created?

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**.
- This is the **beginning** of a river.
- Water flows **quickly**.
- Water flows **slowly**.
- There are often **meanders**.
- The river gets **bigger** and **wider**.
- The river is **smaller** here.
- Water begins to **slow down**.
- This is the **last stage** of a river.
- It begins at the **river source**.
- Water flows over **flatter land**.

MIDDLE COURSE

LOW COURSE

UPPER COURSE

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:

- They are the curves in a river.
- It is an area of land that is drained by a river and its tributaries.
- It is a river that empties into a bigger river, this occurs at a point called confluence.
- It is the land over which a river flows.
- It is the group or river basins of a river.

A DRAINAGE
BASIN

A tributary

A river basin

MEANDERS

A river bed