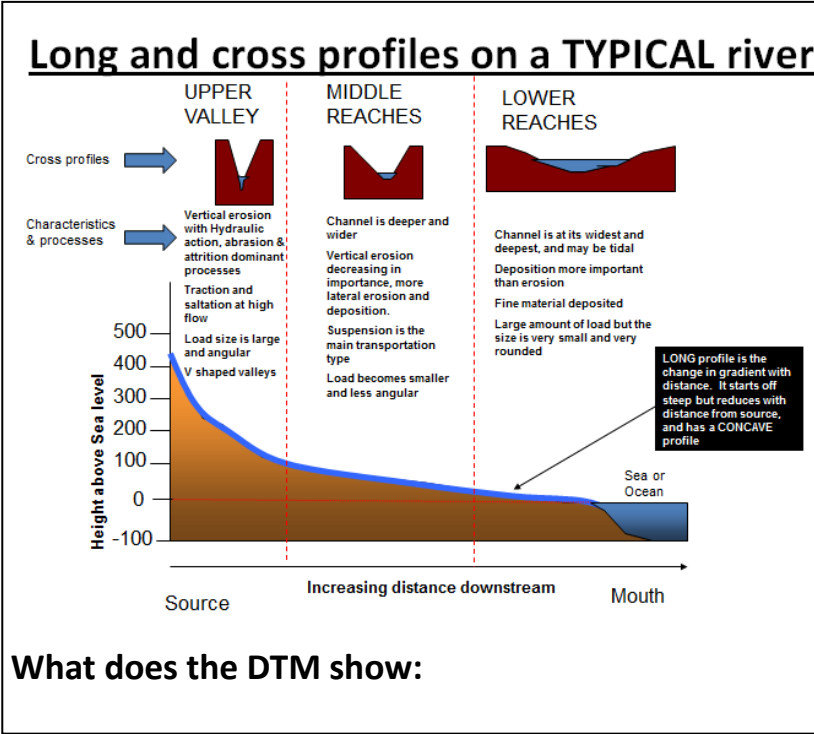


Geog your memory - Rivers

Key Terms	Definition
Drainage basin	
Watershed	
Discharge	
Erosion	
Transportation	
Deposition	
Velocity	
load	
Wetted perimeter	
Cross-sectional area	
Hydraulic radius	

Exam Q’s Paper 1/4:

1. Explain how a waterfall is formed on a river. You may use a labelled diagram or diagrams (5)
2. For a named area you have studied, explain the causes of flooding. (7)
3. Explain how an oxbow lake is formed. Include a diagram or series of diagrams. (7)
4. Suggest how rivers such as those shown in Figs. 3.2 and 3.3 transport their load. (5)
5. Explain why pebbles generally become smaller downstream. Refer to processes of erosion. (3)
6. To investigate Hypothesis 2: The size of pebbles on the river bed becomes smaller downstream, the students in group A selected 10 pebbles at random from the bed of the river at each site. (i) Suggest two weaknesses of selecting pebbles at random. (2)
7. To investigate Hypothesis 2: River velocity (speed of flow) increases downstream, the students measured the velocity at each site. (i) Describe one method to measure river velocity.



River Processes:

(Erosion, Deposition, Transportation)

Features of Erosion:

(Waterfall, Gorge, potholes)

Features of Deposition:

(levees, deltas, meanders, floodplains)

Bradshaw Model:

Water Cycle:

Deltas:

Types and opportunities

C/S: Flooding - Carlisle

C/S: Flooding - Bangladesh