

(iii) Explain how a waterfall is formed.

Use an annotated diagram or diagrams in your answer.

(4)



Rivers

Lower and Middle Course of a River

- 1 - Meanders
- 2 - Ox- Bow Lakes
- 3 - Deltas
- 4 - Levees

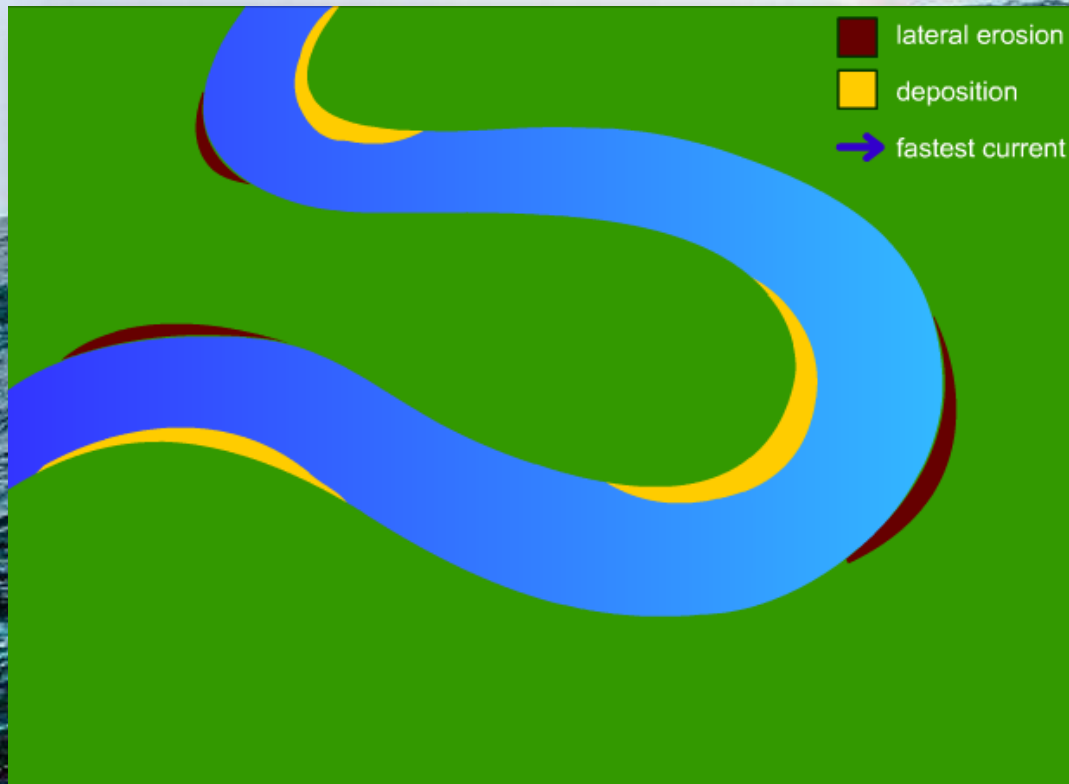


Rivers

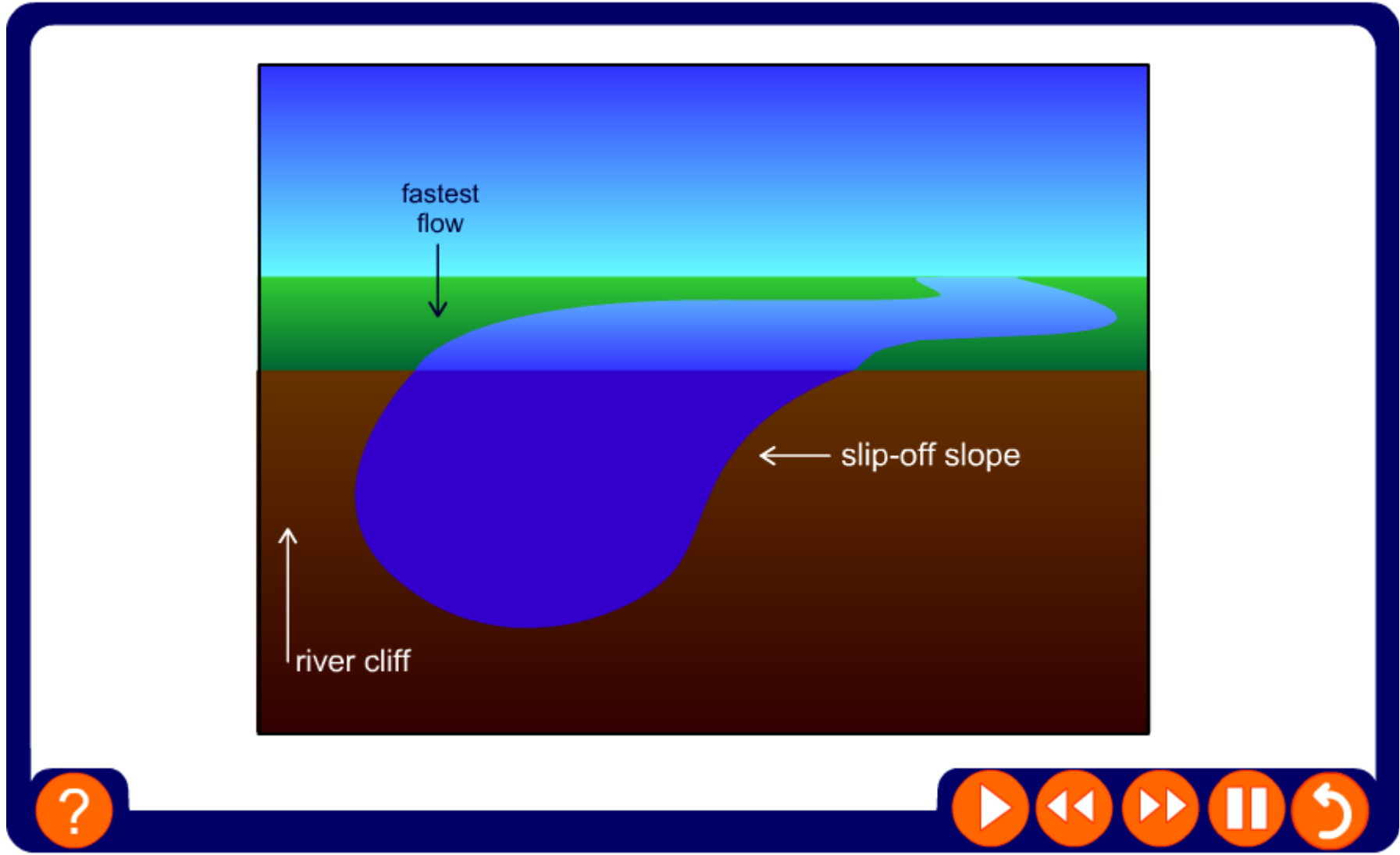
Meanders

"ME - AND - ER"

A meander = a river bend



Meander = a bend in a river





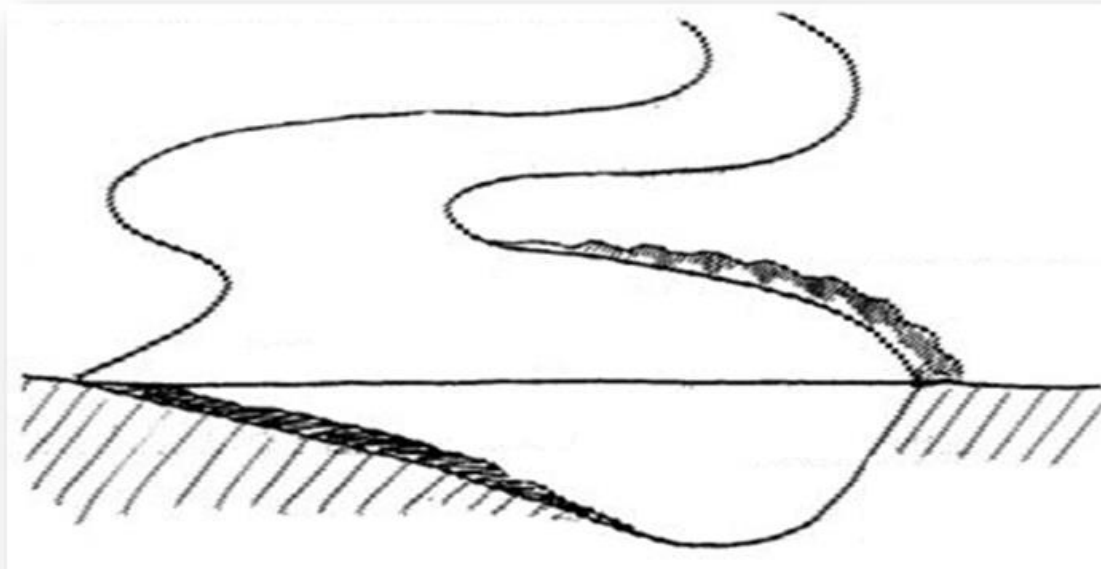
Rivers

Meanders

- 1- Label your diagram with the following labels:



- 2- Now add arrows to show the fastest current in the river. 
- 3- Next draw a double headed arrow to show lateral erosion. 
- 4- Finally shade in the edge of the bends in yellow for erosion and brown for deposition.



Rivers

Erosion on the outside of the bend narrows the meander neck.

The fastest current is now in the centre of the river channel.

Deposition occurs along the river banks.

The river floods and cuts through the neck of the meander.

Lateral erosion is occurring.

In a meander the water is pushed to the outside bend.

The meander gets cut off and leaves an Ox-Bow Lake.

The lake slowly dries up.

Greater velocity means that the river has more energy to erode.

Rivers

- 1 The river floods and takes a shortest route, cutting through the neck.
- 2 Continual erosion on the outside bend narrows the meander neck.
- 3 Deposition occurs along the banks of the river.
- 4 The lake will slowly dry up unless rainfall is very high.
- 5 Processes such as corrasion will cause lateral erosion.
- 6 The meander becomes cut off to leave an ox-bow lake.
- 7 The fastest current is now in the centre of the channel.
- 8 In a meander the water is pushed to the outside bend.
- 9 Greater velocity means that the river has more energy to erode.



solve



Rivers

Floodplains

