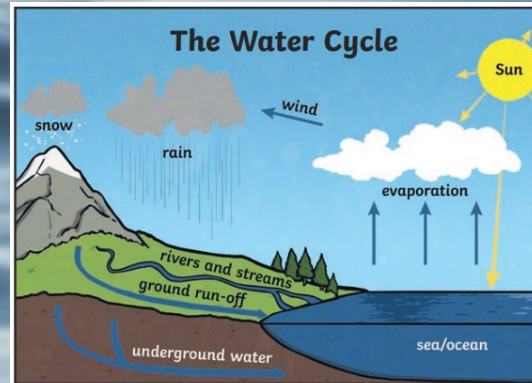
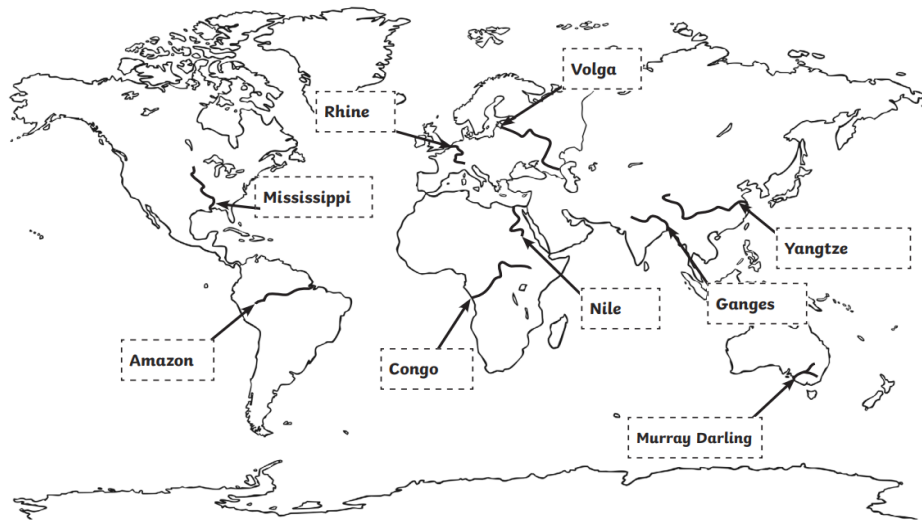


Year 3 Rivers

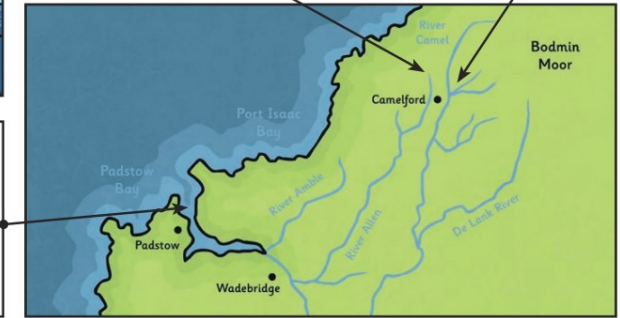
Rivers of the world



Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a **confluence**.

The **source** of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.

Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

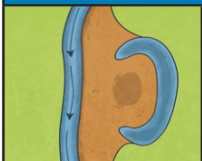


Meander - a curve in the river



Eroded materials are carried by the river and released, building up the land on the inside of the bend where the water flows more slowly.

Oxbow lakes - a U-shaped lake



As meanders grow, two meanders can merge together through **erosion**. The water takes this newer, shorter course. The river **deposits** eroded materials which block off the old part of the river forming an oxbow lake.

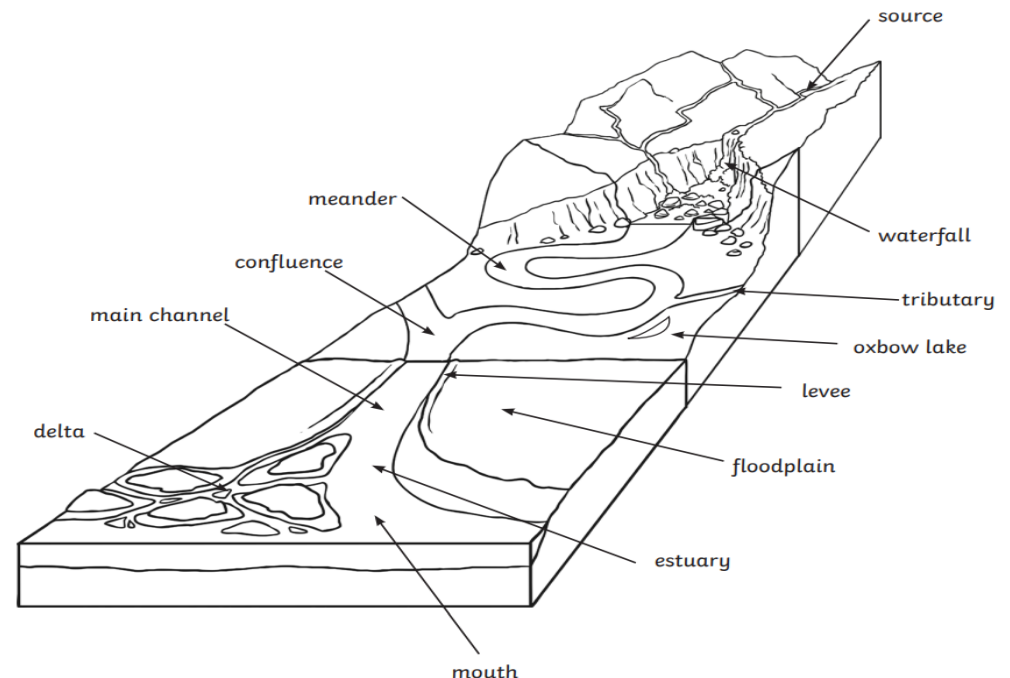
Source: where a river's journey begins such as a natural spring

Mouth: where a river's journey ends such as a sea, lake or reservoir

Estuary: where the river meets another large body of water or tide/current

Floodplain: an area of low ground adjacent to a river

Journey of a river



Year 3 Rivers

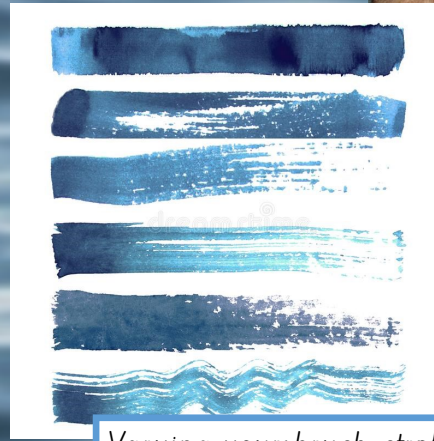
Claude Monet

1840 - 1926

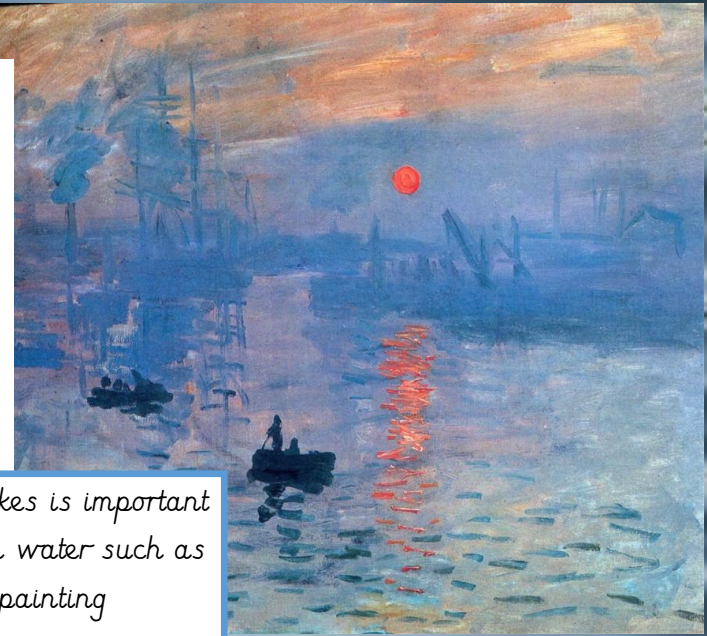


Monet is known as one of the founders of the **Impressionist** movement, along with the other artists experimenting with painting styles at that time.

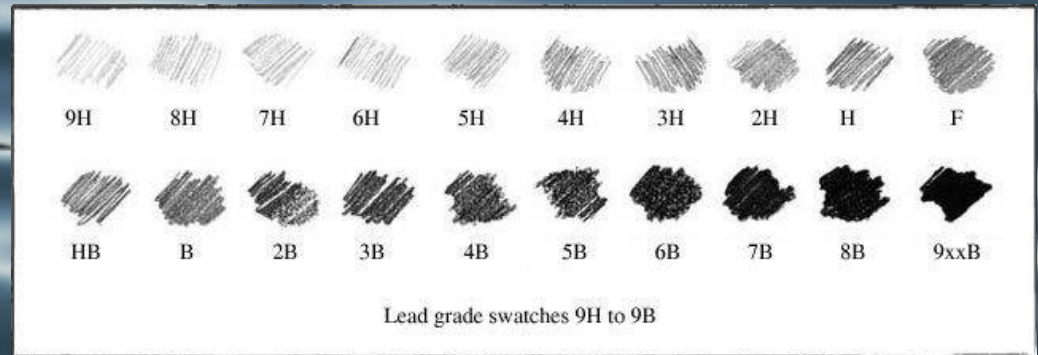
In fact, the name, **Impressionist**, comes from a painting Monet exhibited called *Impression, Sunrise*.



Varying your brush strokes is important when creating ripples in water such as is in this Monet painting



Most artists alter and refine their work to improve it and achieve their desired effects. Here Monet has painted the Houses of Parliament four times and in various seasons. We will be refining our own paintings.



Lead grade swatches 9H to 9B