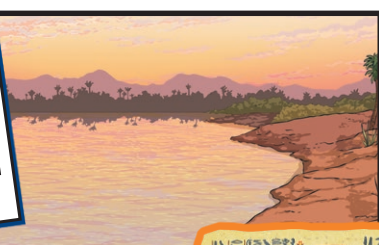


Rivers of the World



Egypt



The River Nile



At over 4100 miles, the River Nile in northern Africa is the longest river in the world and is formed by the confluence of its two major tributaries, the Blue Nile and the White Nile, in Sudan. From here, it flows through Egypt to its mouth at the Mediterranean Sea.

For the ancient Egyptians, the yearly flooding of the Nile suited their expanding community in the desert. In modern times, the massive Aswan High Dam controls the river and the Nile no longer floods. Today, it is still seen by Egyptians as being of great importance in their everyday lives as well as their history. Like their ancestors, they use the river for transportation, water and for a constant supply of food.



Amazon River

Amazon River

At around 4000 miles, the Amazon River in South America is known as the second-longest river in the world. From its source in the Andes mountains, the Amazon winds through six countries before reaching its mouth at the Atlantic Ocean.



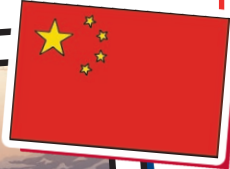
Like many other rivers, the course of the Amazon has been altered by the building of dams along its length. The massive Belo Monte Dam on the Xingu River tributary is the biggest and creates huge amounts of hydroelectric energy. However, it has also impacted negatively on the communities and environment of the surrounding area.

The Yangtze River

With the Chinese name Chang Jiang meaning 'long river' and a length of over 3900 miles, the Yangtze River is the longest in Asia. Its source is in the mountains of Tibet from where it meanders from west to east, flowing through ten provinces of China until it reaches its mouth at the East China Sea.

The Yangtze River

The famous Three Gorges Dam, said to be the biggest in the world, can be found on the Yangtze. It creates hydroelectric power but has had a massive impact on the area surrounding it.



Three Gorges

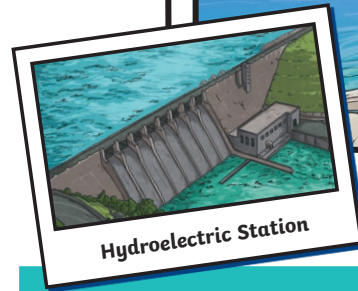
The River Ganges

From its source in the Himalayas, the River Ganges courses for around 1560 miles through India and Bangladesh to its **confluence** with the Brahmaputra River before flowing to its mouth at the Bay of Bengal.



The River Ganges is home to the tallest dam in India, the Tehri Dam. This mammoth construction provides millions of litres of drinking water and hydroelectric power to thousands of people.

The building of the Tehri Dam came at a cost - many villages were submerged as the lake behind the dam was formed.



Hydroelectric Station

The Volga River

The Volga is Europe's longest river: around 2200 miles long. It starts its journey in the Valdai Hills north of Moscow and then courses through Russia before reaching its mouth at the Caspian Sea.



The entire strength and course of the Volga River has been changed dramatically through its use in **irrigation** and transportation. A series of canals, reservoirs and dams have been built: the biggest of which is the enormous Volga Hydroelectric Station.

Glossary

confluence: The place where two rivers flow together and become one.

irrigation: The practice of supplying water to an area of land through pipes or channels so that crops will grow.

Questions

1. Which tributaries confluence to become the Nile? Tick **two**.

- ☐ the Blue Nile
- ☐ the Red Nile
- ☐ the White Nile
- ☐ the Yellow Nile

2. Draw **four** lines and match each river with a country it flows through.

River Ganges	China
River Nile	Russia
Yangtze River	Egypt
Volga River	India

3. Look at the section called **The Yangtze River**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'winds' or 'bends'.

4. Fill in the missing word.

From its source in the Andes mountains, the Amazon winds through six countries before reaching its _____ at the Atlantic Ocean.

5. Which dam is said to be the biggest in the world?

6. Explain why the Volga River has changed.

7. Look at the section called **The River Nile**.
Why do you think that the river is so important?

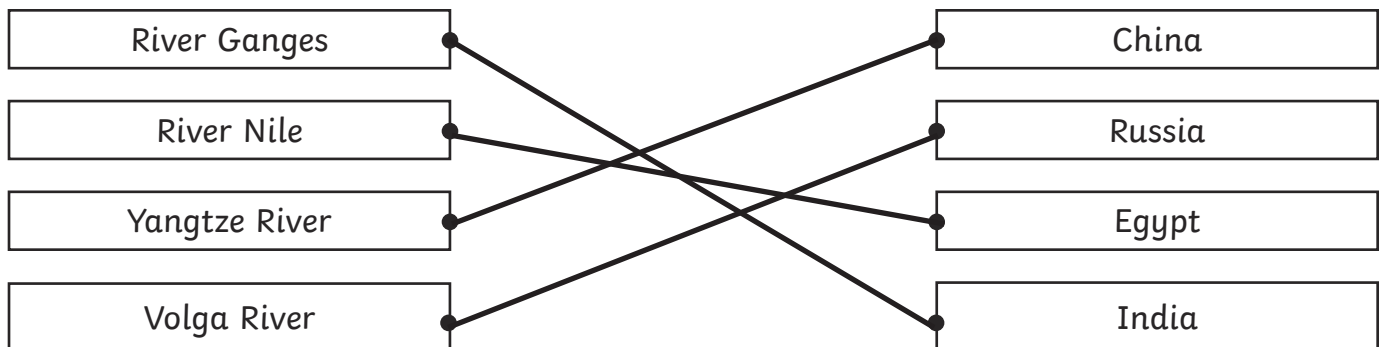
8. Summarise what you have learnt about the River Ganges in 30 words or fewer.

Answers

1. Which tributaries confluence to become the Nile? Tick **two**.

- ☒ **the Blue Nile**
- ☐ the Red Nile
- ☒ **the White Nile**
- ☐ the Yellow Nile

2. Draw **four** lines and match each river with a country it flows through.



3. Look at the section called **The Yangtze River**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'winds' or 'bends'.

meanders

4. Fill in the missing word.

From its source in the Andes mountains, the Amazon winds through six countries before reaching its **mouth** at the Atlantic Ocean.

5. Which dam is said to be the biggest in the world?

The Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River is said to be the biggest dam in the world.

6. Explain why the Volga River has changed.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The Volga River has changed because people have built dams, canals and reservoirs along it which has made it flow differently. It is used for hydroelectric power, irrigation and transport.

7. Look at the section called **The River Nile**.

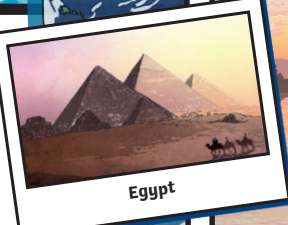
Why do you think that the river is so important?

Pupils' own responses, such as: The River Nile is important because it provides transportation, water and food to Egyptian people. It's also really important in history because it was why the ancient Egyptians could live in the desert.

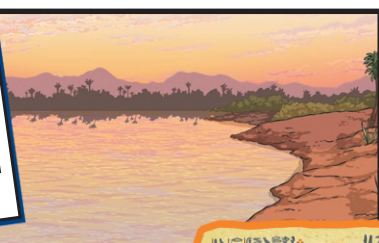
8. Summarise what you have learnt about the River Ganges in 30 words or fewer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I have learnt that the River Ganges has the tallest dam in India (the Tehri Dam) and it provides water and energy for lots of states.

Rivers of the World



Egypt



The River Nile



The River Nile in northern Africa is the longest river in the world at over 4100 miles long. It is formed by the **confluence** of its two major tributaries, the Blue Nile and the White Nile, in the city of Khartoum in Sudan. From here, it flows northward through Egypt to its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea.

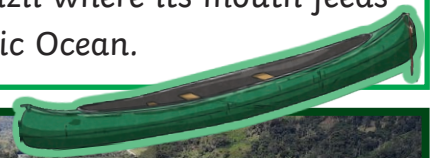
Thousands of years ago, the ancient Egyptians settled beside the Nile because its annual flooding meant that the land around it became fertile for growing. Following the construction of the Aswan High Dam, the Nile has been considerably changed and no longer floods. Around 90 per cent of modern Egyptians still live close to the river and use it for transport, food and **irrigation** as they have for centuries past.



Amazon River

Amazon River

At around 4000 miles, the Amazon River in South America is the second-longest river in the world. Its source is high in the Andes mountains of Peru, from which it flows through Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and finally Brazil where its mouth feeds into the Atlantic Ocean.

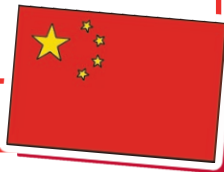


Like most major rivers, the course of the Amazon has been severely altered. There are many dams along the length of the river and its estimated 1100 tributaries; the biggest being the Belo Monte Dam on the Xingu River tributary. While it does create environmentally friendly hydroelectric energy, it has impacted massively on the communities and environment of the surrounding area.

The Yangtze River

The Chinese name for this immense stretch of water is Chang Jiang, which means 'long river'. With a length of over 3900 miles, the Yangtze is the longest river in Asia and flows from its source in the mountains of Tibet through ten provinces of China, effectively dividing it into north and south, before reaching its mouth at the East China Sea.

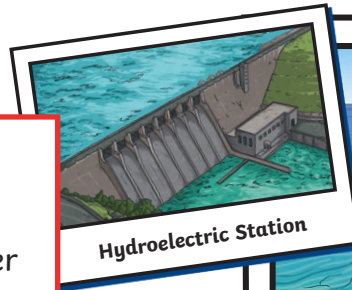
The Yangtze is home to the controversial Three Gorges Dam, which creates hydroelectric power, allows container ships to travel inland and was intended to help ease the regular flooding of the river.



Said to be the biggest dam in the world, the Three Gorges has had a massive impact on the area surrounding it. Millions of people were displaced (moved from their homes) and natural features and historic sites were flooded to create its huge reservoir.



Three Gorges



Hydroelectric Station



The Volga River

The Volga is Europe's longest river at around 2200 miles long. It starts its journey in the Valdai Hills north of Moscow and then courses through the heart of Russia before reaching its mouth at the Caspian Sea.

The story of the Volga River has changed dramatically due to the construction of a series of dams and reservoirs; the biggest being the Volga Hydroelectric Station. There are also ports and canals along its length for freight and passenger ships to travel inland.

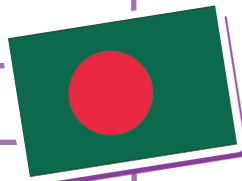
These alterations have impacted the strength and course of the river. In modern times, the Volga appears more as a series of inland lakes with slow-moving currents rather than a free-flowing river.





The River Ganges

From its source in the Himalayas, the River Ganges courses around 1560 miles through India and Bangladesh to its confluence with the Brahmaputra River before reaching its mouth at the Bay of Bengal.



The steep upper course of the River Ganges is home to the tallest dam in India, the Tehri Dam. This mammoth construction provides millions of litres of drinking water and hydroelectric power to thousands of people.

The building of the Tehri Dam came at a cost - many villages were submerged as the lake behind the dam was formed.

Glossary

confluence: The place where two rivers flow together and become one.

irrigation: The practice of supplying water to an area of land through pipes or channels so that crops will grow.



Questions

1. What is the River Nile **not** used for? Tick one.

- ☐ transportation
☐ water
☐ sports
☐ food

2. Draw **three** lines and match the river with its dam.

River Nile	Tehri Dam
River Ganges	Three Gorges Dam
Yangtze River	Aswan High Dam

3. Look at the section called **The River Ganges**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'immersed' or 'flooded'.

4. Fill in the missing words.

From here, it flows northward through _____ to its
 _____ in the Mediterranean Sea.

5. List **two** things that have led to changes in the Volga River.

1. _____
 2. _____

6. Explain what you think the sentence below means.

The building of the Tehri Dam came at a cost...

7. Look at the sentence below. What can you infer about opinions on the construction of the Three Gorges Dam? Explain your answer.

The Yangtze is home to the controversial Three Gorges Dam...

8. Look at the last paragraph in the section called **The Volga River**. What effect do you think this text will have on the reader?

9. Look at the second paragraph in the section called **The Amazon River**.

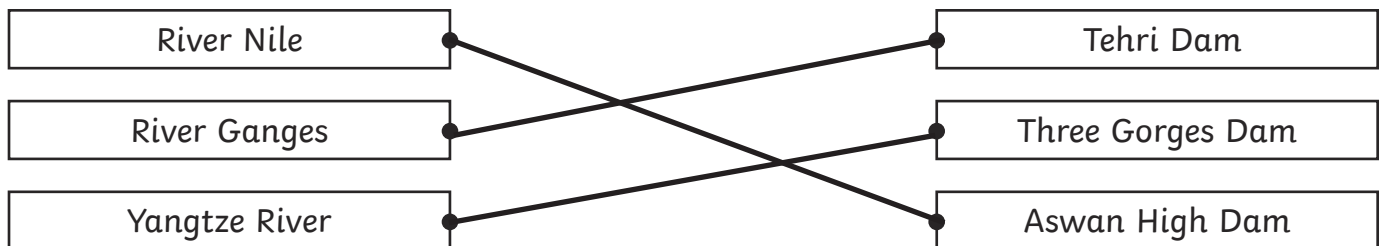
What impact do you think that the construction of the Belo Monte Dam had on the communities and environment around it?

Answers

1. What is the River Nile **not** used for? Tick one.

- ☐ transportation
☐ water
☒ **sports**
☐ food

2. Draw **three** lines and match the river with its dam.



3. Look at the section called **The River Ganges**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'immersed' or 'flooded'.

submerged

4. Fill in the missing words.

From here, it flows northward through **Egypt** to its **mouth** in the Mediterranean Sea.

5. List **two** things that have led to changes in the Volga River.

Accept any two of the following: canals; ports; reservoirs; dams.

6. Explain what you think the sentence below means.

The building of the Tehri Dam came at a cost...

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that the sentence means that the building of the Tehri Dam cost more than money for lots of people. Lots of villages were submerged so all those people had to leave their homes and I think that lots of the environment would have been affected too.

7. Look at the sentence below. What can you infer about opinions on the construction of the Three Gorges Dam? Explain your answer.

The Yangtze is home to the controversial Three Gorges Dam...

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that the Three Gorges Dam was something that a lot of people didn't agree with. The word 'controversial' shows that there were mixed feelings about it and maybe people didn't think that the benefits would outweigh the people and places being affected.

8. Look at the last paragraph in the section called **The Volga River**. What effect do you think this text will have on the reader?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that the text would make the reader feel sad about the changes to the Volga River. It used to be a fast river but now it's slow and split into lakes which isn't how it should be.

9. Look at the second paragraph in the section called **The Amazon River**.

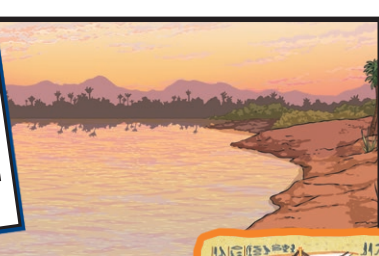
What impact do you think that the construction of the Belo Monte Dam had on the communities and environment around it?

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that the Belo Monte Dam would have had a big impact on the communities and environment around it because it will have changed the flow of the river and people may rely on that for food or work. Also, the land where the dam is must have been dug up and that's bad for the environment.

Rivers of the World



Egypt



The River Nile



At over 4100 miles, the River Nile in northern Africa is considered by most to be the longest river in the world and is formed by its two major tributaries (rivers or streams which flow into a larger river or lake): the Blue Nile from Ethiopia and the White Nile from South Sudan. This indomitable river results from their confluence (merging) in the city of Khartoum in Sudan from where it flows northward through Egypt to its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea.

The ancient Egyptians settled on the banks of the Nile due to its habitual flooding, which created a fertile floodplain to support their growing community. In modern times, the force of the Nile has been tamed by the Aswan High Dam so it no longer floods. Around 90 per cent of modern Egyptians still live close to the river and still use it for transport, food, irrigation and water as they have for centuries.



Amazon River

Amazon River

At around 4000 miles, the Amazon River in South America is known to be the second-longest river in the world. However, the Amazon is incomparable when it comes to the sheer volume of water (one-sixth of the world's freshwater!) that flows through it as it runs its course from the Andes mountains, through six countries, to its mouth at the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of Brazil.



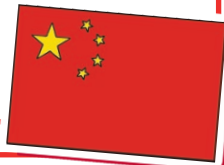
The Amazon River has an estimated 1100 tributaries which, along with the river itself, are vital to the ecosystem of the Amazon Rainforest and that of the countries that are situated in the Amazon basin, such as Brazil and Colombia.

Like many major rivers, the course of the Amazon has been severely altered. There are many dams along the length of the river and its tributaries; the biggest being the Belo Monte Dam on the Xingu River tributary. While creating huge amounts of hydroelectric energy, it has also impacted massively on the communities and environment of the surrounding area.

The Yangtze River

The Chinese name for this immense stretch of water is Chang Jiang, which means 'long river'. At over 3900 miles, it is an apt one. The Yangtze is the longest river in Asia and flows through ten provinces of China, effectively dividing it into north and south. Its source can be found in the mountains of eastern Tibet, journeying from west to east. Finally, it reaches its mouth at the East China Sea, which is close to Shanghai.

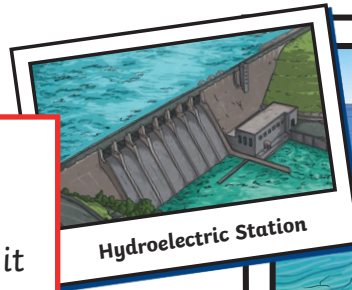
The controversial Three Gorges Dam can be found on the Yangtze. It creates hydroelectric power, allows container ships to travel inland and was intended to help ease the regular flooding of the river.



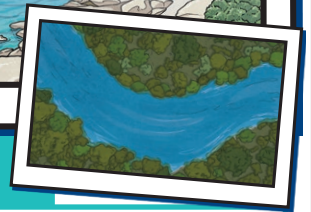
Said to be the biggest dam in the world, the Three Gorges has had a massive impact on the area surrounding it. Millions of people were displaced (moved from their homes) and natural features and historic sites were flooded to create its huge reservoir.



Three Gorges



Hydroelectric Station



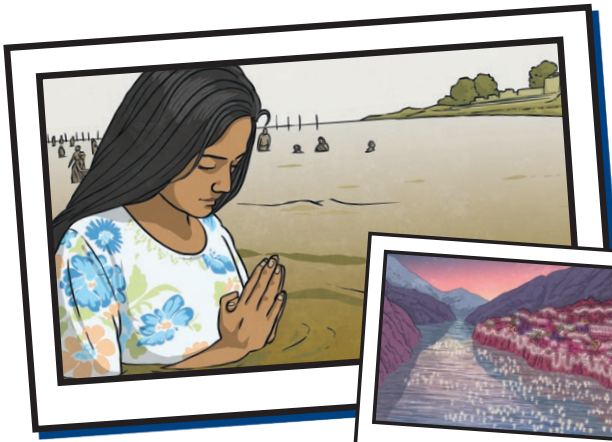
The Volga River

The Volga is Europe's longest river: around 2200 miles long. It starts its journey in the green Valdai Hills north of Moscow and then follows a course through the heart of Russia before reaching its mouth at the Caspian Sea.

The story of the Volga River has changed dramatically due to the construction of a series of eight dams and reservoirs; the biggest of which is the Volga Hydroelectric Station. There are also many ports and canals along its length for freight and passenger ships to travel inland.

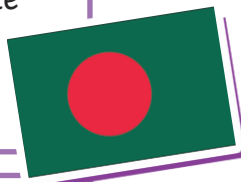
When combined, these changes have impacted the strength and course of the river. In modern times, the Volga appears more as a series of inland lakes with slow-moving currents rather than a free-flowing river.





The River Ganges

The course of the River Ganges takes it from its source in the Himalayas, around 1560 miles through some densely populated areas in India and Bangladesh, to its confluence with the Brahmaputra River before flowing to its mouth at the Bay of Bengal.



The steep upper course of the River Ganges makes it an ideal home for the tallest dam in India, the Tehri Dam. This mammoth construction provides millions of litres of drinking water and hydroelectric power to thousands of people.

The building of the Tehri Dam came at a cost - many villages were submerged as the lake behind the dam was formed.



Questions

1. Which river carries one-sixth of the world's fresh water to the sea? Tick one.

- ☐ the River Ganges
☐ the Amazon River
☐ the Yangtze River
☐ the River Nile

2. Draw **four** lines and match each river with the location of its mouth.

River Ganges	East China Sea
River Nile	Caspian Sea
Yangtze River	Mediterranean Sea
Volga River	Bay of Bengal

3. Look at the section called **The River Nile**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'unstoppable' or 'invincible'.

4. Fill in the missing words.

The story of the Volga River has changed dramatically due to the construction of a series of eight _____ and _____.

5. List **two** uses for rivers.

1. _____
2. _____

6. Explain what ‘a fertile floodplain’ means and why it would have been beneficial to the ancient Egyptians.
- _____
- _____
- _____
7. Which section of the text was your favourite? Explain your answer.
- _____
- _____
- _____
8. **The Amazon River has over 1100 tributaries which, along with the river itself, are vital to the ecosystem of the Amazon Rainforest and that of the countries that are situated in the Amazon River basin, such as Brazil and Colombia.**

What was the author’s intended effect on the reader when they wrote this?

9. Write **three** sentences to sum up the section called **The River Ganges**.

10. Tick one box in each row to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

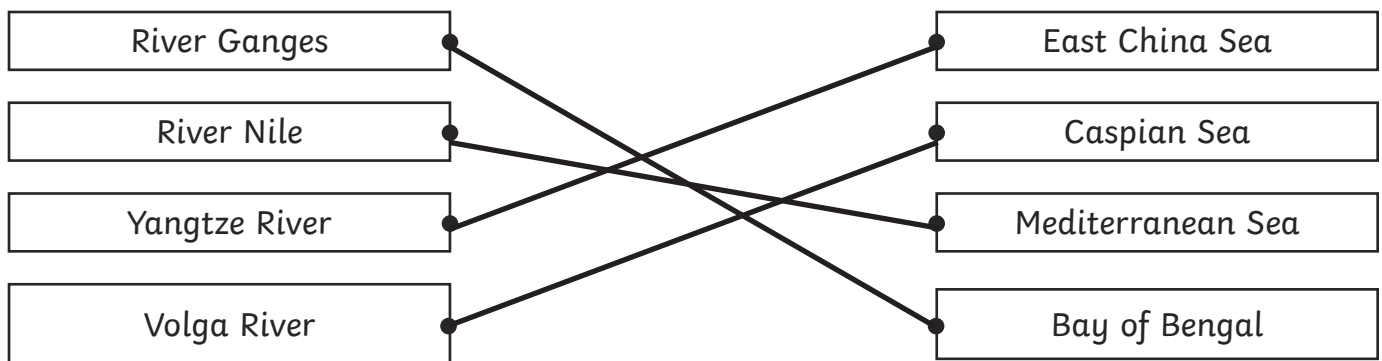
	True	False
The Amazon River passes through eight countries.		
The Yangtze River divides China into east and west.		
The Volga River’s source is in the Valdai Hills.		
The River Ganges is around 1560 miles long.		
The River Nile is used by modern Egyptians for transport, irrigation and water.		

Answers

1. Which river carries one-sixth of the world's fresh water to the sea? Tick one.

- ☐ the River Ganges
- ☒ **the Amazon River**
- ☐ the Yangtze River
- ☐ the River Nile

2. Draw **four** lines and match each river with the location of its mouth.



3. Look at the section called **The River Nile**.

Find and copy one word which means the same as 'unstoppable' or 'invincible'.

indomitable

4. Fill in the missing words.

The story of the Volga River has changed dramatically due to the construction of a series of eight **dams** and **reservoirs**.

5. List **two** uses for rivers.

Accept any two of the following: transport; food; irrigation; fresh water; hydroelectricity.

6. Explain what 'a fertile floodplain' means and why it would have been beneficial to the ancient Egyptians.

Pupils' own responses, such as: A fertile floodplain means that where the river had flooded, the soil was perfect for growing food or keeping animals. So, the ancient Egyptians needed it to be able to live in the desert.

7. Which section of the text was your favourite? Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: My favourite section of the text was the part about the Yangtze River because even though it was sad about all of the people and places effected by the Three Gorges Dam, it was very interesting how the dam has changed the uses of the river.

8. The Amazon River has over 1100 tributaries which, along with the river itself, are vital to the ecosystem of the Amazon Rainforest and that of the countries that are situated in the Amazon River basin, such as Brazil and Colombia.

What was the author's intended effect on the reader when they wrote this?

Pupils' own responses, such as: The author intended to make the reader realise how huge an area the Amazon River and its tributaries cover and how it is so important to the ecosystems of all the countries it's in.

9. Write **three** sentences to sum up the section called **The River Ganges**.

Pupils' own responses, such as: The River Ganges starts in the Himalayan mountains and joins with another river at its mouth at the Bay of Bengal. It is home to the tallest dam in India, the Tehri Dam, which provides water and hydroelectricity to thousands of people. Lots of villages were flooded to create its lake.

10. Tick one box in each row to show whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
The Amazon River passes through eight countries.		✓
The Yangtze River divides China into east and west.		✓
The Volga River's source is in the Valdai Hills.	✓	
The River Ganges is around 1560 miles long.	✓	
The River Nile is used by modern Egyptians for transport, irrigation and water.	✓	

Award 2 marks for all five correct.

Award 1 mark for four correct.