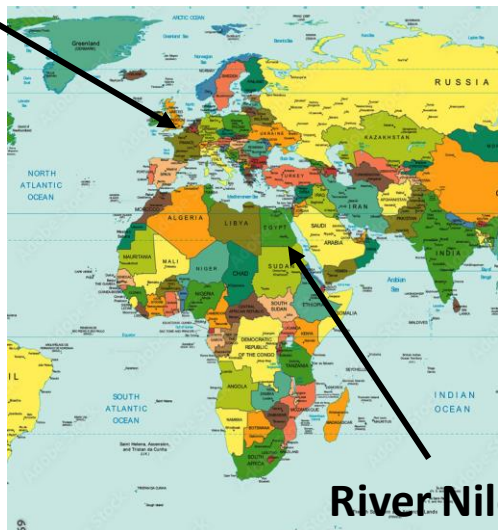


How do people use the River Arun and River Nile differently? - Geography

Key Vocabulary

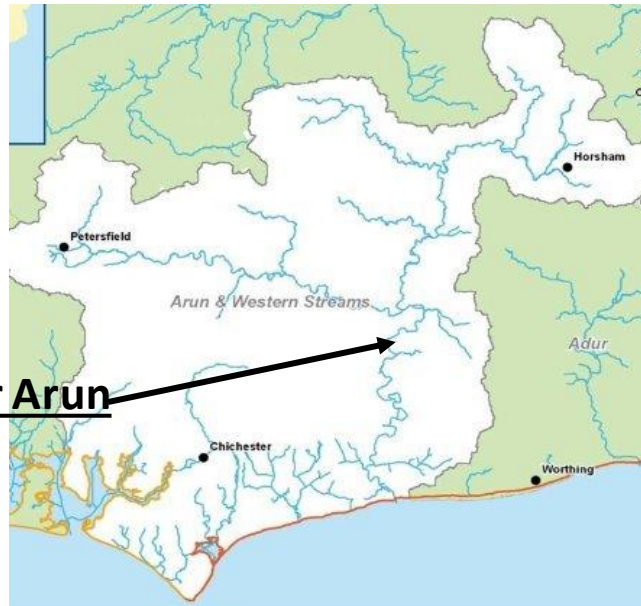
channel shape	The shape of a cross section through the river channel.
condensation	Water vapour that changes from a gas back into a liquid.
embankment	A thick wall of earth built up alongside a river to prevent flooding or to widen the river.
erosion	The gradual wearing a way of something, usually the earth by water.
floodplain	A flat area of land where the river overflows its banks.
meander	The curves and bends of a winding river.
oxbow lake	A lake formed when a bend in the river is cut off due to the river changing course.
river valley	An area of low land between hills or mountains with a river flowing through it.
tributary	A smaller stream or river flowing in to join a larger stream or river.

River Arun

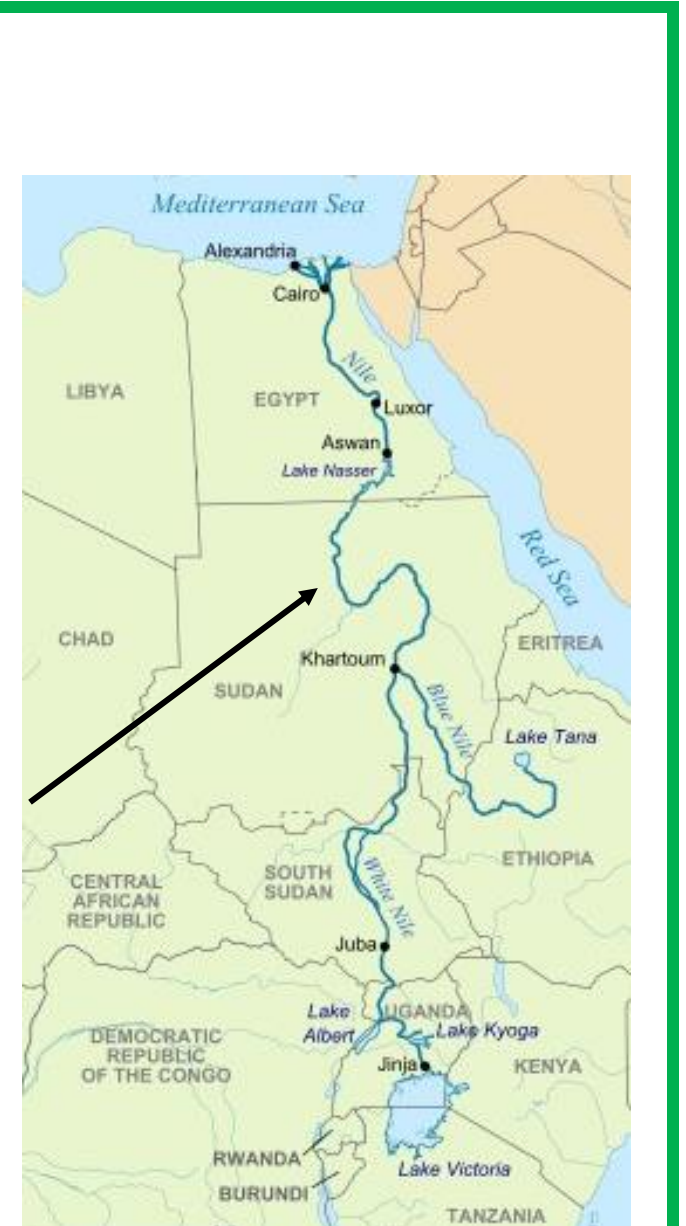


River Nile

River Arun



River Nile



Key Facts

The River Arun is one of the longest rivers in West Sussex. It is 84km from its source to the sea. It is the second fastest tidal river in the UK.

The source of the River Arun is in St Leonards Forest near Horsham. It flows south to its mouth at Littlehampton.

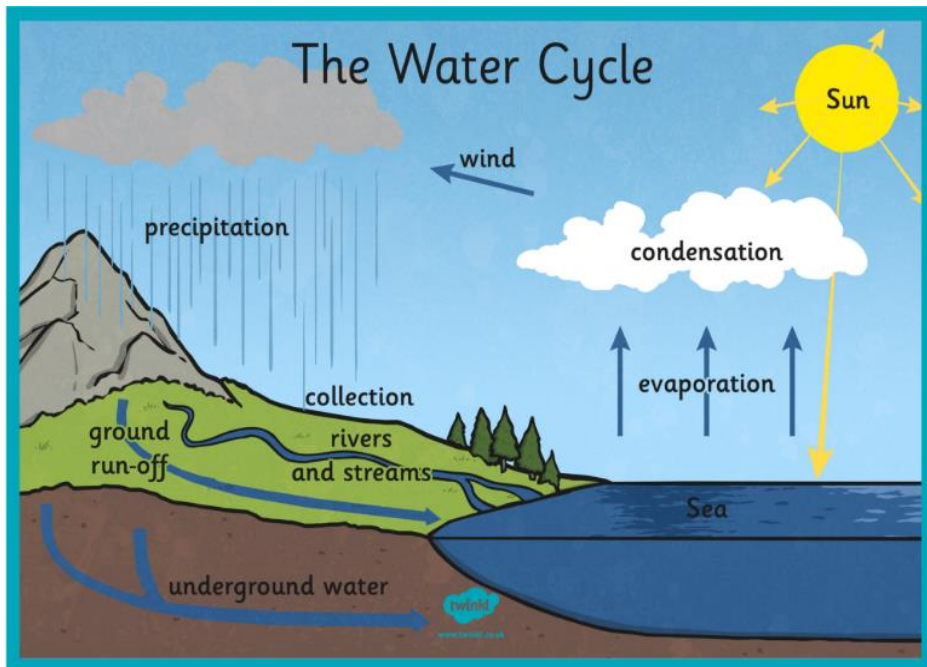
The River Rother is the largest tributary of the River Arun.

The River Nile is the longest river in Africa. It is around 4160 miles (6695km) long and crosses through 11 countries in North Africa, including Egypt.

The source of the Nile is Lake Victoria in Tanzania. The River Nile flows northwards to its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea.

Water never leaves the Earth and its atmosphere, it continually moves around via a process known as the water cycle.

Coordinates and grid references help to locate places and features on maps.



**Flood plain at Pulborough
Brooks in Winter and Summer**



Images of the River Nile

