

1. Define **river**. (L2, p.10)

A river is a natural moving body of water that transports water over the land towards the sea.

2. What is the difference between the **source** and the **mouth** of a river? (L2, p.11)

The source is the beginning of the river, located on high ground. The mouth is the end of the river, where it meets the sea, located on low lying land.

3. What is a **floodplain**? (L2, p.11)

A floodplain is the flat fertile land on either side of a river.

4. What **causes** a floodplain to form? (L4, p.17)

A floodplain forms when rivers deposit sediment during times of flood. Nutrient-rich sediment builds up over time, creating fertile soils and flat land.

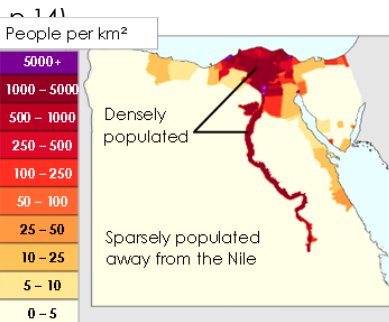
5. Circle the region where the River Nile is found. (L3, p.13)



6. Which **two rivers** join to form the River Nile? (L3, p.13)

White Nile and Blue Nile

7. Briefly describe Egypt's **population distribution**. (L3, p.14)



Egypt is densely populated along the Nile, especially near the mouth (1000-5000 people per km²). It is sparsely populated away from the Nile (0-5 people per km²).

8. Why are the floodplains **densely populated**? (L3, p.14)

North-east Africa is arid, so people live near to the main water source. Also, floodplains are easy to build on as they are flat, and suited to agriculture as they are fertile.

9. Give two reasons why water is **extracted** from the Nile. (L6, p.23)

- Used in homes, e.g., washing, cooking
- Used in agriculture, e.g., watering crops
- Used in industry, e.g., manufacturing

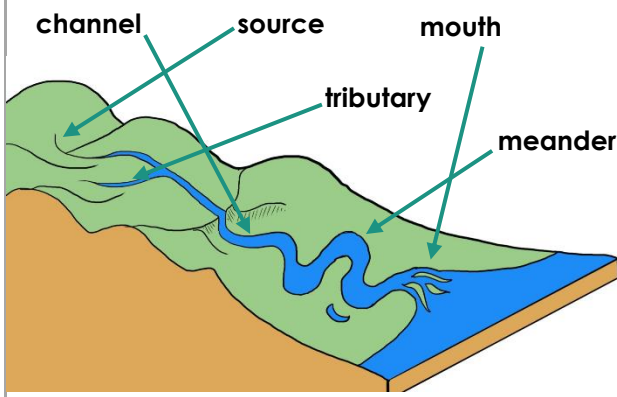
10. Give **two reasons** why Ethiopia has built a hydroelectric dam. (L7, p.27)

- To increase its water supply
- To generate hydroelectricity, for use in industry and to improve quality of life

11. Give three likely **impacts** of Ethiopia's Dam. (L8, p.29)

- Increased water supply for Ethiopia
- Decreased water supply for Sudan and Egypt
- Reduced sediment deposition on floodplains/ reduced soil fertility downstream
- Increased income for Ethiopia from expansion of industry (e.g., manufacturing), and from sale of hydroelectricity
- Improved quality of life for Ethiopians

12. Use an arrow to link **river feature** listed to where it is shown on the diagram. (L2, p.11)



Stretch 13. Explain how hydroelectricity is created. (L7 Stretch, p.28)

A dam wall traps water behind it, forming a reservoir. Water flows at great speed through turbines in the dam wall. The turbine powers a generator which converts the water's energy into hydroelectricity. The hydroelectricity is transported via powerlines for use in homes, schools, factories and so on.