



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

The Birth of a River

Sopris West Six Minute Solutions #312

Have you ever wondered how a river begins? A river gets its start high **(in)** the mountains or in the hills. **(It)** begins as a very small stream. **(The)** river may also get its start **(from)** a spring bubbling from beneath the **(ground)**. The little stream begins to flow **(downward)** from its mountain home. Other little **(streams)** join it. More and more water **(begins)** to flow downward. Soon the little **(streams)** have joined to become a brook. **(The)** brook continues to grow bigger. Then **(the)** brook becomes a river.

Some smaller **(rivers)** that join the big river are **(called)** its tributaries. The ground that the **(river)** flows over is called the riverbed. **(the)** river's banks are its left and **(right)** sides. As the river travels, it **(picks)** up small stones, sticks, and soil. **(Where)** the river empties into a lake **(or)** a sea is its mouth. The **(river)** drops what it is carrying at **(its)** mouth when it meets a lake **(or)** the sea. All of the stones, **(sticks)**, and soil the river drops build **(up)** to form land.

The land that **(is)** formed at the river's mouth is **(called)** its delta. The river's delta has **(rich)** soil for farming. A river delta **(grows)** many crops. It takes hundreds and **(hundreds)** of years to build up the **(river's)** delta. Sometimes the river floods and **(takes)** soil from its delta. Other times **(it)** just keeps on adding soil. This **(makes)** its delta even larger. All of **(the)** small streams, brooks, and small rivers **(that)** empty into the big river form **(the)** big river's basin. Some river basins **(are)** hundreds of miles wide.



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Have you ever wondered how a river begins? A river gets its start high **(rivers, in, rich)** the mountains or in the hills. **(It, At, Of)** begins as a very small stream. **(The, Spring, Empty)** river may also get its start **(formed, floods, from)** a spring bubbling from beneath the **(picks, sea, ground)**. The little stream begins to flow **(continues, years, downward)** from its mountain home. Other little **(streams, also, water)** join it. More and more water **(or, small, begins)** to flow downward. Soon the little **(and, streams, start)** have joined to become a brook. **(Keeps, The, Riverbed)** brook continues to grow bigger. Then **(the, wondered, mountain)** brook becomes a river.

Some smaller **(travels, rivers, crops)** that join the big river are **(bubbling, sometimes, called)** its tributaries. The ground that the **(even, river, up)** flows over is called the riverbed. **(the, delta, adding)** river's banks are its left and **(river, right, beneath)** sides. As the river travels, it **(is, picks, streams)** up small stones, sticks, and soil. **(Tributaries, Hills, Where)** the river empties into a lake **(banks, or, hundreds)** a sea is its mouth. The **(flows, river, smaller)** drops what it is carrying at **(may, its, miles)** mouth when it meets a lake **(ever, a, or)** the sea. All of the stones, **(sticks, to, farming)**, and soil the river drops build **(stream, then, up)** to form land.

The land that **(is, river's, on)** formed at the river's mouth is **(called, lake, over)** its delta. The river's delta has **(soon, rich, the)** soil for farming. A river delta **(where, mouth, grows)** many crops. It takes hundreds and **(carrying, hundreds, brook)** of years to build up the **(it, basins, river's)** delta. Sometimes the river floods and **(its, takes, what)** soil from its delta. Other times **(it, form, get)** just keeps on adding soil. This **(land, makes, more)** its delta even larger. All of **(as, the, empties)** small streams, brooks, and small rivers **(some, that, it)** empty into the big river form **(left, the, have)** big river's basin. Some river basins **(are, high, this)** hundreds of miles wide.