DK SUPER Readers Quiz!

Level 4

Rivers, Lakes, and Marshes

1 Turn to pages 10–11. What is the purpose of the main picture? What does it show? Draw a copy of the picture and add labels for ‘Sun’, ‘water vapour’, ‘rivers’, ‘groundwater’ and ‘sea’.

2 Do you know what ‘precipitation’ is? If not, turn to page 12 and the glossary to find out. What are the two most common forms of precipitation?

3 Read pages 16–17 about how rivers can change the land they flow through. Describe how canyons and gorges can be created.

4 Look at the small map on page 19. What is the purpose of this map? Where does the Mississippi River start? When does the river end?

5 Read pages 20–21 about the Amazon River and the Nile River. Which of these two great rivers is the longest? Which river carries the most water?

6 Read about lakes on pages 24–25. Why is Lake Natron in Tanzania toxic? How are flamingos adapted to live there?

7 Turn to pages 26–27. What is the purpose of the four pictures? How do they help you to understand the different types of lakes?

8 Pages 30–31 describe how the Great Lakes can impact the weather. Describe what happens in the phenomenon called the ‘lake effect’. What type of weather does it cause?

9 Do you know the difference between a marsh, a swamp and a bog? If not, turn to pages 34–35 to find out. What types of plants are commonly found in each one?

10 Look at pages 40–41 about people and wetlands. Name some of the reasons why many people around the world live near rivers, lakes and marshes.

Answers

1 To illustrate the water cycle; Answers will vary.

2 rain, snow and other forms of water that fall from the sky; rain and snow

3 Rushing water pulls at the sides and bottom of a river channel; the rock erodes; over time, this carves narrow valleys with steep sides called canyons or gorges.

4 to illustrate the size of the Mississippi River and show its location; Lake Itasca; the Gulf of Mexico

5 Nile River; Amazon River

6 It is so salty that most things cannot live in it; they have got thick, leathery skin on their legs and glands in their heads to remove the salt from the water.

7 To show what each type of lake looks like; Answers will vary.

8 Cool air moves across the warmer lake water in winter; the air absorbs heat from the water; it picks up water that is evaporating from the lake; this moist air rises and cools creating blizzards of snow; lots of snow.

9 fast-growing plants with flexible stems like reeds; bigger plants and trees; a thick, carpet-like layer of moss

10 Growing crops on fertile farmland, good transport, recreation; Answers will vary.