

What are the differences between the River Nile and the River Soar?



The **River Nile** flows **south to north** across East Africa and through Egypt. The river finishes its 6,600 km journey and fans out in a large **delta**, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. Most of the population live along and around the River Nile because the land is green, lush and fertile while the rest of Egypt is desert.


The **River Soar** is a major **tributary** of the River Trent in the East Midlands and is the main river of Leicestershire.



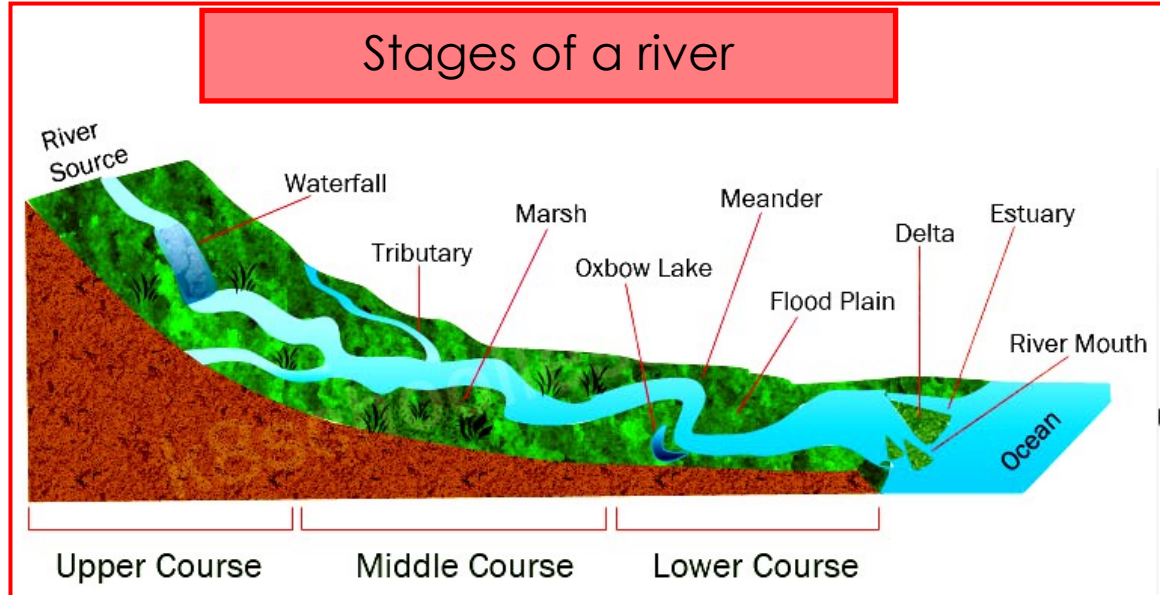
The River Nile **floods** every year and leave behind a rich, black silt that fertilised the soil, which was essential for growing crops. Egyptians use the water to **irrigate** their crops. The Nile was essential to trade during Ancient Egyptian times.



The **source** of the River Soar is midway between Hinckley and Lutterworth. Continuing on through the Leicestershire Soar Valley, it passes through Loughborough and Kegworth until it reaches the River Trent at the county boundary.




population	all of the inhabitants of a particular place
precipitation	any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls to the Earth (rain, snow, sleet and hail)
evaporation	the process of turning from liquid into vapour
condensation	water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it
source	where a river begins its journey, it could be a snow or rain run-off, a spring, glacier or lake
erosion	when a material, like rock, wears away over time
tributary	a stream or river that flows into another stream or river instead of flowing into the sea
meander	a winding curve or bend of a river caused by erosion and deposition
current	the flow of water, in a river or stream, being pulled by gravity as the water moves downhill
flood plain	The low-lying land next to a river that floods if it rains too much. When this happens, the river overflows into the surrounding area
estuary	where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean
delta	the flat, low-lying plain that sometimes forms at the mouth of a river from deposits of sediments
mouth	where a river meets an ocean, sea or lake



Points of a compass

