GILES BROOK SCHOOL

Geography - Rivers Unit 3

Useful web links

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1--ks2-rivers/z6qsf4j
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/fascinating-facts-about-rivers/

I already know:

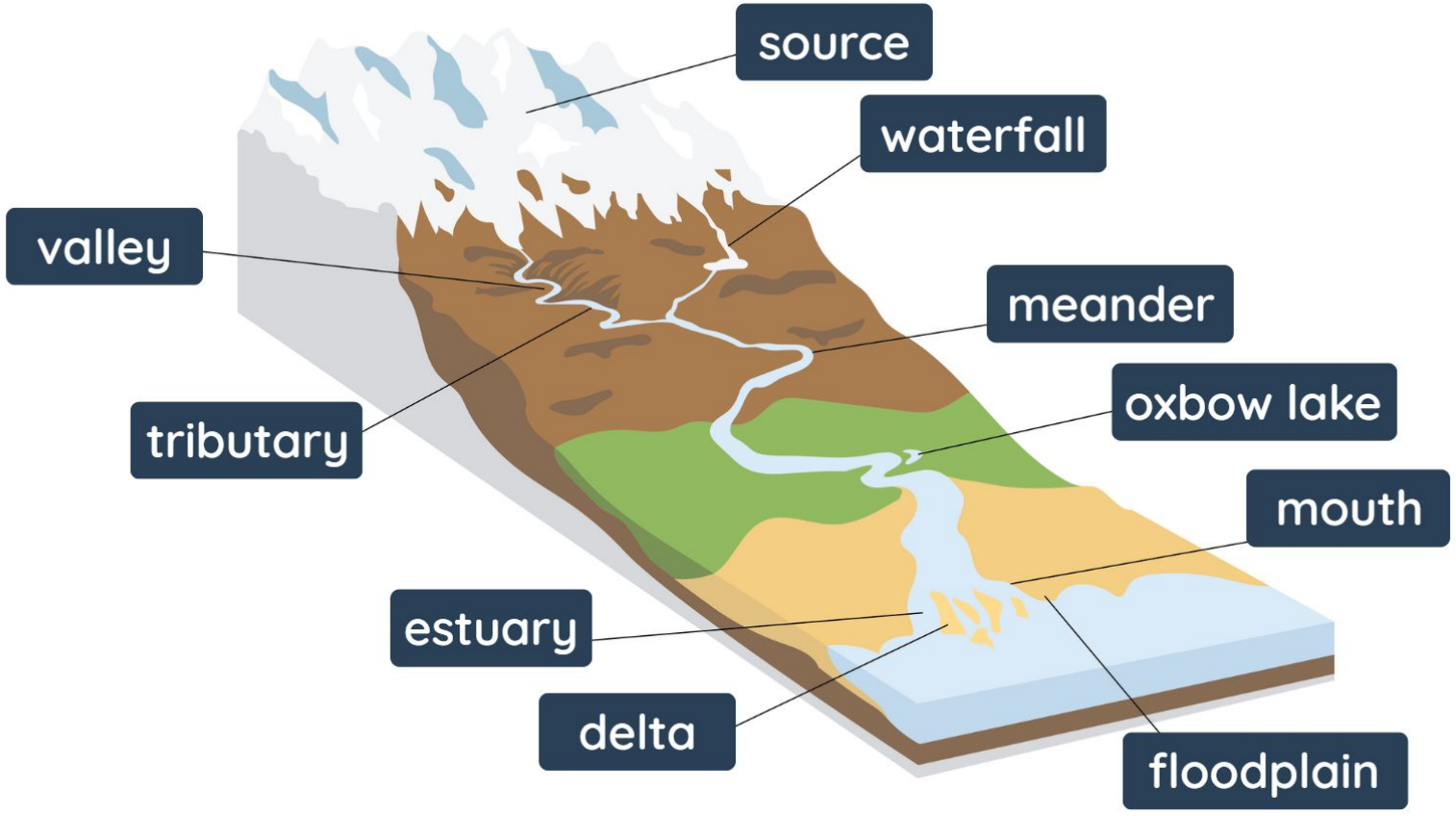
- Where can you find water? (Rain, rivers, lakes, ponds, seas, oceans, reservoirs and from taps.)
- Why is water important? (For drinking, washing, leisure activities (such as swimming, sailing or fishing) and transport; as a natural habitat for plants and animals; it is vital for all life on Earth.)

Key Vocabulary	
Source	The start of the river (which flows downhill)
valley	In the upper course, characterised by v-shaped steep slopes
tributary	Small streams which flow into a larger river
estuary	Transition area between the river meets the sea
meander	A bend in the river, typically found in the middle course
oxbow lake	A meander which has been cut off from the main river
waterfall	Where water falls from one height down to another
floodplain	Flat area of land beside the river which gets flooded if the river overflows
mouth	Where the river ends and the sea begins
delta	An area at the river's mouth where sediment builds up

What is a river?

A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.

The Great River Ouse is our local river.



Key Vocabulary	
evaporation	When liquid water is heated, it turns into a gas in the air.
condensation	A process in which water vapour in the air rises, cools and eventually forms water droplets and clouds.
groundwater	A collection of water beneath the Earth's surface which grows to form streams on the surface.
percolation	A process in which precipitation falls and becomes absorbed into the ground.
precipitation	A process in which water droplets in clouds come together, become heavier and fall as rain, snow, sleet or hail.
transpiration	A process in which liquid water absorbed from the soil is transported up the plant and evaporates from the leaves.

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is **the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states.**