

## Key Vocabulary:

**Basin:** an area of land. All water that falls on that land flows into one river.

**Current:** a steady, predictable movement of water

**Dam:** a barrier that stops flowing water or sends it in a new direction

**Delta:** an area positioned at the end of a river

**Erosion:** the wearing away of land by the water

**Estuary:** an area at the end of the river that is in-between land and ocean

**Floodplain:** a nearly flat surface close to the bed of the river.

**Meander:** a curve in the river

**Mouth:** the end of the river where it flows into the sea

**Rapids:** shallow areas of fast flowing waters

**Reservoir:** man-made lakes

**Source:** the furthest point from the river mouth

**Stream:** a natural flow of water moving across a country (smaller than a river)

**Tributary:** a stream or river that flows and joins into a main river

**Waterfall:** a place in a river where the water falls suddenly downwards

**Aquifer:** An underground layer where the material contains water

**Water vapour:** water that is in the form of gas

**Condensation:** the process of water vapour turning into liquid

**Evaporation:** the process of liquid water turning into a gas

**Precipitation:** small droplets form larger droplets of water within a cloud and fall to earth

**Ice cap:** when ice completely covers the land so not even mountain peaks poke through

**Infiltration:** The process where water soaks into soils and moves into rocks



## Holy Family Halewood Year 3/4 Geography The Water Cycle/Rivers and Coasts



## Learning Objectives

- To understand the process of the water cycle and its physical characteristics.
- To understand the physical features of rivers (source, course and mouth) and types of rivers.
- To understand differences and similarities in local and global rivers using locational knowledge
- To understand the physical features of a coast
- To understand the variety of coasts and how they can change over time.



