

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.



