

Important Topic Vocabulary

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| deposition | The process where material being transported by a river is put down. |
| erosion | The process that wears away the river bed and banks. |
| lake | A large area of water surrounded by land |
| meander | A winding curve or bend in a river. |
| river | A large amount of fresh water flowing continuously in a long line across land. |
| source | The beginning of a stream of water. |
| stream | A small body of flowing water. |
| tributary | Where one river meets another and merge together. |
| Water Cycle | The continuous recycling process of water. |

What you should already know

The UK is divided into four countries and what these are. Major cities of the UK, for example London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast.

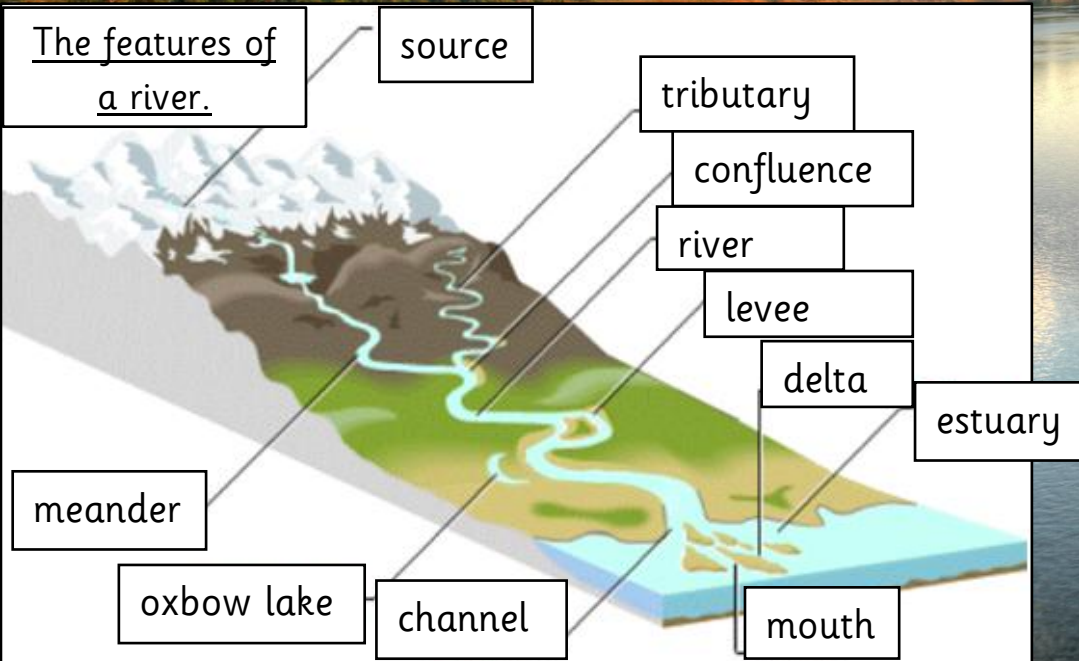
The UK is an island and there are different bodies of water around it: English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

Where the land meets the sea is called the coast and the features of a coastal region.

The seven continents of the world and that the UK is in Europe.

The River Thames is a well-known river that is in London. The Loch Ness is a large body of water in Scotland.

The features of a river.



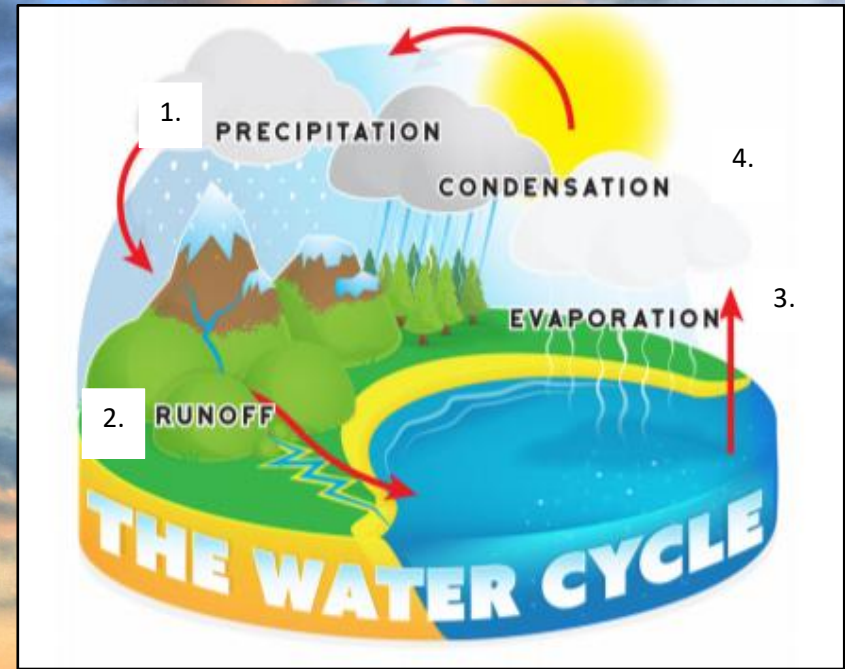
Rivers usually begin in upland areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. They always flow downhill because of gravity. They then flow across the land - meandering - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.

As rivers flow, they erode the land. Over a long period of time rivers create valleys, or gorges and canyons if the river is strong enough to erode rock. They take the sediment and carry it along with them.

Small rivers are usually known as streams, brooks or creeks. If they flow from underground, they are called springs.

The Water Cycle is a journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again.

1. **Precipitation:** This is where small droplets of water form in the clouds. These droplets become heavy and fall to the Earth.
2. **Infiltration:** This is where the rain water soaks into the ground through the soil and layers of rock. Rain water also runs off mountains and collects in rivers.
3. **Evaporation:** Water evaporates into the air. When the sun heats up water on land, in rivers, lakes and seas and turns it into water vapour. The water vapour rises into the air.
4. **Transpiration:** Water in the leaves of plants evaporates by turning to gas and this releases water vapour into the air.
5. **Condensation:** This is where water vapour cools down and turns from being a gas back into a liquid forming water droplets.
6. **Transportation:** The water droplets in the clouds moves across the Earth.



This is the River Nile in Africa. It is the longest river in the world, covering 6650km.



This is the River Severn. It is the longest river in the UK, covering 354km.

Fun Facts

- * Rivers run through every continent in the world except Antarctica.
- * Most cities are located near rivers for many reasons including fishing, transport, waste disposal and communication.
- * The shortest river in the world is the Roe river in Montana, USA.

Wonderful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkgg87h/articles/z3wpp39>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/geography-ks1--ks2-the-water-cycle/zbcmxyc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TWb4KIM2vts>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z7w8pg8>

