

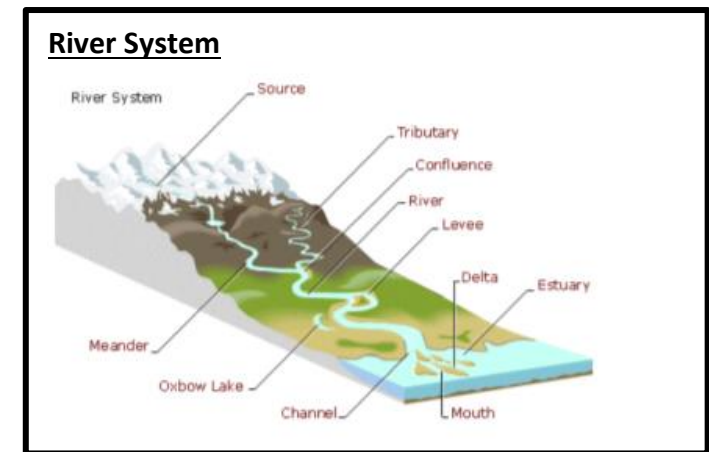
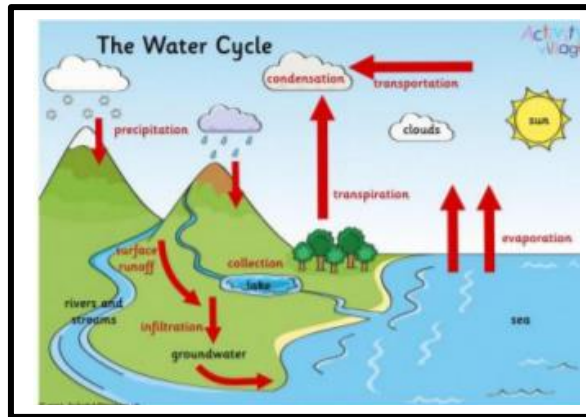
## Where do rivers lead?

### I should already know

- What human and physical geography is and give examples.
- There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers.
- There are rivers in our local area.

### By the end of the unit I will...

- Know and understand how the water cycle works.
- Know where our local rivers are.
- Be able to explain **key features** of rivers.
- Be able to talk about different uses of rivers.
- Know about river pollution and its effects.
- Know where are our local rivers are and what they are called.
- Have investigated a river in detail including the effects on the environment and landscape e.g. River Thames/River Nile.
- Have done a field work study to explore a local river.



<b>Canal</b>	Waterways built by people used for shipping and transport.
<b>Channel</b>	The path of a river.
<b>Condensation</b>	The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water.
<b>Confluence</b>	Where two rivers meet.
<b>Erosion</b>	The wearing away of land by forces such as wind, water or ice.
<b>Estuary</b>	The last section of the river before the sea.
<b>Evaporation</b>	When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.
<b>Deposition</b>	Where material being carried by the river is 'dropped' due to the river losing energy.
<b>Lake</b>	Large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are NOT part of an ocean.
<b>Meander</b>	A winding bend in the river.
<b>Mouth</b>	Where the river enters the sea.
<b>Precipitation</b>	As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall down to the ground. This is called <b>precipitation</b> . If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise it falls as rain.
<b>Reservoir</b>	The store of water that is held back by a dam.
<b>River</b>	A flowing, moving stream of water.
<b>Sea</b>	A huge body of salt water.
<b>Source</b>	Where a river begins its journey.
<b>Stream</b>	A small, fast flow of water.
<b>Tributary</b>	A small river or stream that meets a large river.
<b>Water cycle</b>	The journey of water on the Earth.