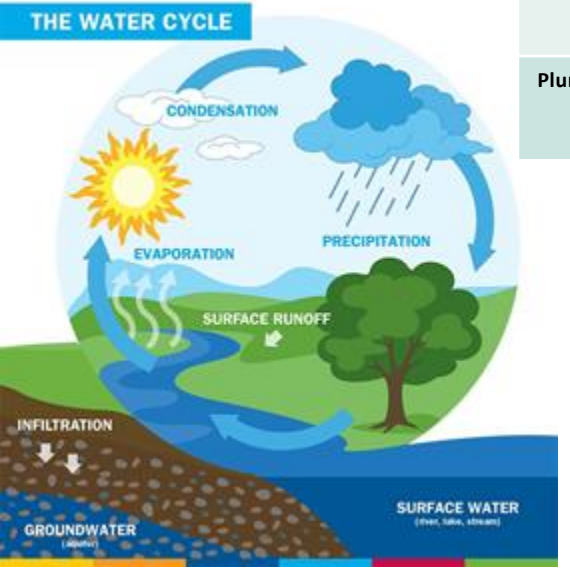
Riveting Rivers

Ormiston Victory Academy

The Water Cycle

Precipitation	Any moisture/water falling from the sky
Condensation	Water vapour (gas) cooling down and turning into a liquid.
Evaporation	Water (liquid) warming up and turning into water vapour (gas).
Infiltration	Water Soaking into the ground.
Surface runoff	Water running over the surface of the land. It happens when the ground is too wet and no more water can soak in.
Throughflow	Water soaks into the soil and flows downhill through the soil
Groundwater flow	Water that has infiltrated deep underground slowly flows back to the sea or river through the rocks

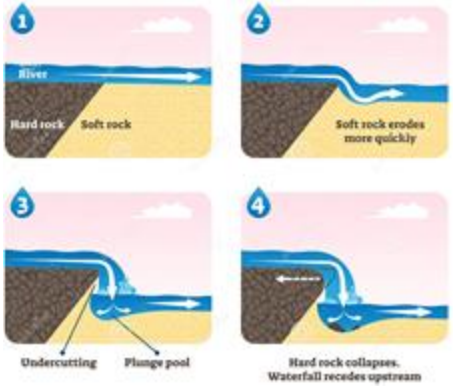


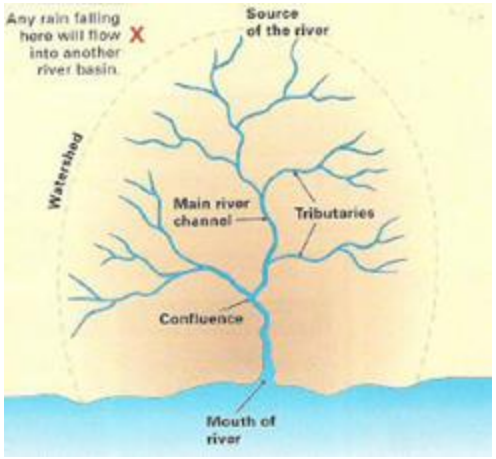
River Processes

Hydraulic Action	Water is forced into cracks in the rock. This forces the air out quickly and breaks down the bank.
Attrition	The rocks being carried by the water knock into each other and break. This will make them smaller and rounder.
Abrasion	Rocks carried by the water rub against the river bean and bank, wearing it away like sandpaper.
Corrosion	Acids in the water dissolve some of the rock.

Waterfalls

Waterfall	Water dropping from a higher to a lower point
Gorge	A narrow valley between hills or mountains left behind when a waterfall retreats
Plunge pool	The deep area under a waterfall carved out by the falling water





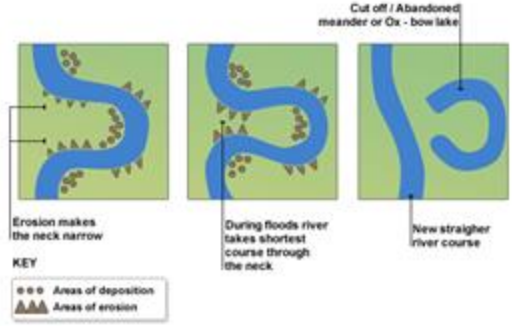
Drainage Basin

Source	Where the river begins.
Mouth	Where the river meets the sea.
Tributary	A small river that joins a larger river.
Confluence	The point 2 rivers join.
Drainage basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
Watershed	An imaginary line that marks the edge of a drainage basin.

From Source to Mouth

Upper course	Near the source the river is steep with a narrow channel
Middle Course	Middle of the river, the gradient is less steep and erosion has widened the channel
Lower Course	Near the mouth. The volume of water in a river is at its greatest in the lower course. This is due to water being added from tributaries. The river channel is deep and wide and the land around the river is flat

A meander is a bend in the river. This is formed when weakness in the river banks allow it to be eroded away. After a ben has formed, water travels fastest on the outside of the bend. Here erosion takes place. On the inside of the river, the rivers flow is slow and weak. Here, deposition occurs. Overtime the bend grows and gets bigger until the bend neck connects and cuts off the bend, forming an oxbow lake.



Homework Planner Date Due	Task	Done?
	Create an illustrated mind map of the water cycle.	
	Draw and label a diagram of the formation of an oxbow lake and waterfall.	
	Imagine you're kayaking from a river's source to mouth. Explain what you'd notice about the river on your journey. How does the river change as you travel downstream? What landforms would you see?	