

Week 1: The Water Cycle	Week 2 Features of a River	Week 3: The Journey of a River
<p>The water cycle : describes the continuous movement of water on or above the Earth</p> <p>Hydrological cycle: is another word for the water cycle</p> <p>Interception: vegetation prevents water reaching the ground</p> <p>Surface runoff: water flowing over the surface of the land into rivers</p> <p>Infiltration: water absorbed into the soil from the ground.</p> <p>Transpiration: water lost through leaves of plants.</p> <p>Precipitation: rain, sleet, snow and hail</p>	<p>Source: the start of the river</p> <p>Mouth: the end of the river, where it flows into the sea</p> <p>Channel: the physical confines of a river including the banks and bed of a river</p> <p>Meander: a curve or bend in the river</p> <p>Bank: the side of a river</p> <p>Tributary: a small river that flows into a larger river</p> <p>Confluence: where two rivers meet</p> <p>Watershed: the boarder between two river basins</p> <p>Estuary: the tidal section of the river near the mouth</p>	<p>Rivers begin in upland areas,</p> <p>When rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. They always flow downhill because of gravity.</p> <p>They then flow across the land - meandering - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks.</p> <p>They flow until they reach another body of water.</p> <p>As rivers flow, they erode - or wear away - the land.</p> <p>Over a long period of time rivers create valleys,.</p> <p>They take the sediment - bits of soil and rock - and carry it along with them.</p>
Week 4: Types of Erosion	Week 5: Types of Transportation	Week 6: Flooding
<p>Erosion: is the process that wears away the river bed and banks. Erosion also breaks up the rocks that are carried by the river.</p> <p>There are four types of erosion:</p> <p>Hydraulic action: This is the sheer power of the water as it smashes against the river banks. Air becomes trapped in the cracks of the river bank and bed, and causes the rock to break apart</p> <p>Abrasion : When pebbles grind along the river bank and bed in a sand-papering effect</p> <p>Attrition : When rocks that the river is carrying knock against each other. They break apart to become smaller and more rounded</p> <p>Solution : When the water dissolves certain types of rocks, eg limestone.</p>	<p>The river picks up sediment and carries it downstream in different ways, this is called Transportation</p> <p>There are four types of transportation:</p> <p>Traction: large, heavy pebbles are rolled along the river bed. This is most common near the source of a river, as here the load is larger.</p> <p>Saltation : pebbles are bounced along the river bed, most commonly near the source.</p> <p>Suspension : lighter sediment is suspended (carried) within the water, most commonly near the mouth of the river.</p> <p>Solution : the transport of dissolved chemicals. This varies along the river depending on the presence of soluble rocks.</p>	<p>Prolonged rainfall: if it rains for a long time, the land around a river can become saturated.</p> <p>Heavy rainfall :if there is heavy rainfall there is less chance of it being soaked up by the soil so it runs off into the river. The faster the water reaches the river, the more likely it will flood.</p> <p>Relief : a steep valley is more likely to flood than a flatter valley</p> <p>Vegetation: Lots of vegetation reduces flood risk.</p> <p>Urban land use: when an area surrounding a river is built on, it increases the amount of tarmac and concrete, which are impermeable surfaces.</p>