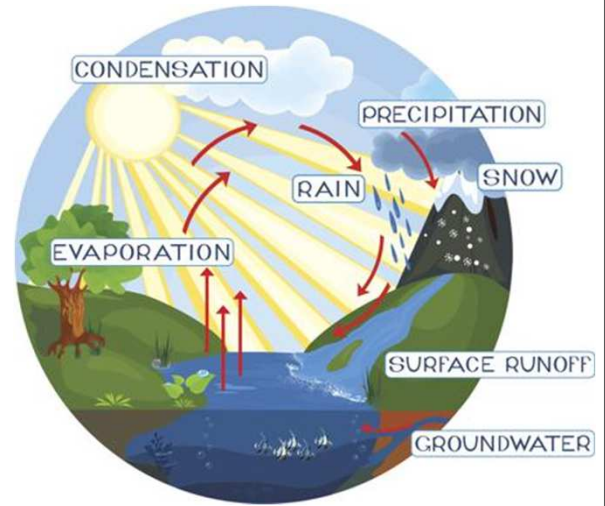


# A Thirsty Planet

## 1. The Water Cycle Key Terms

- Precipitation - water falling from the sky (rain, hail, sleet, snow).
- Infiltration - water soaks into the ground.
- Permeable - rocks that allow water to seep through them.
- Impermeable - rocks that do not allow water through.
- Groundwater - water stored in the pores and cracks in rocks.
- Through flow - water that flows underground through the soil.
- Surface runoff - water that flows over the surface.
- Interception - when leaves catch the rain so stopping it reaching the ground.
- Transpiration - evaporating from plants.
- Evaporation - when a liquid turns into a gas.
- Condensation - when a gas turns into a liquid.



## 2. Planning an investigation

- Aim - a purpose or intention; a desired outcome.
- Hypothesis - a prediction of the outcomes of your experiment.
- Method - a procedure for accomplishing or approaching something.
- Results - the outcome caused by testing a hypothesis.
- Conclusion - a judgement or decision reached through your investigation and data collection.

## 3. Rivers Key Terms

- Source - Where the river starts.
- Mouth - Where the river meets the sea.
- Upper Course - Valley, steep sides, narrow bottom.
- Middle Course - Meander/bend, floodplain begins, flatter.
- Lower Course - Wide, flat, floodplain, urbanised.
- Attrition - Stones/rocks bang into each other and break up into smaller pieces.
- Hydraulic action - The fast flowing force of the water wears away rock, by being forced into cracks in the bank, breaking it up over time.
- Abrasion - Stones/rocks (bedload) rub against the bed and banks as the river flows.
- Solution - Water contains a weak acid which dissolves soluble materials (this helps to break them up).
- Erosion - Wearing away of rocks.
- Transportation - When the river carries material (rocks, pebbles, sand).
- Deposition - When water dumps (deposits) any material it's been carrying.

## 4. The Long Profile of a River

- **Upper Course**
  - Waterfall - A place where the river course is interrupted by a tall step.
  - V-shaped Valleys are usually found in the mountains and hills.
- **Middle Course**
  - Meander - A bend in a river - usually in the middle or lower course.
  - Oxbow Lake - A small arc-shaped lake formed when a meander is sealed off by deposition.
- **Lower Course**
  - Floodplain - The flood plain is the flat land of the river valley close to the river banks.
  - Estuary - A drowned river valley in a coastal lowland area. Occurs near or at the mouth of a river.

