

## Key Vocabulary

evaporation	Evaporation is when a liquid changes into a gas.
precipitation	Precipitation is any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the earth. It comes in many forms, like rain, sleet, and snow.
condensation	Condensation is the process in which gas changes into a liquid when it touches a cooler surface.
groundwater	Groundwater is the water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock.
estuary	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
tributary	A tributary is a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river. It does not flow directly into the sea.
runoff	Runoff occurs when there is more water than land can absorb. The excess liquid flows across the surface of the land and into nearby creeks, streams, or ponds.
source	The start of a river is called the source.
river mouth	A river mouth is where a river flows into a larger body of water, such as another river, a lake/reservoir a sea or an ocean.
meander	A meander is a curve in a river.
confluence	Confluence means the meeting of two or more waterways. It usually means the point where a smaller river joins a more major river.
reservoir	Reservoirs are often man-made lakes that have been built just to store water.
floodplain	A floodplain is the flat area around a river that is covered in times of flood.

## Locational Knowledge Skills

To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in the context of rivers of the world.

## Human and Physical Feature Knowledge Skills

To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in the context of the water cycle and in the context of features of rivers.

