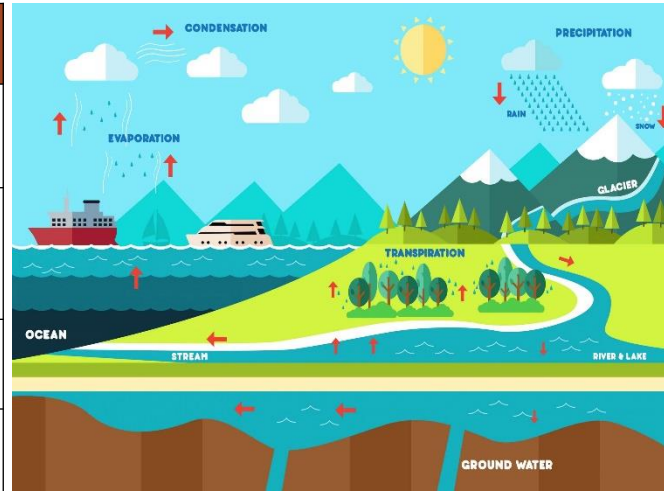


# How does the water cycle work?

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>mouth</b>	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
<b>source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
<b>meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>erosion</b>	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
<b>deposition</b>	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
<b>tributary</b>	When one stream or river meets another and merges together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
<b>oxbow lake</b>	Oxbow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
<b>delta</b>	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.



## Sticky Knowledge about the water cycle

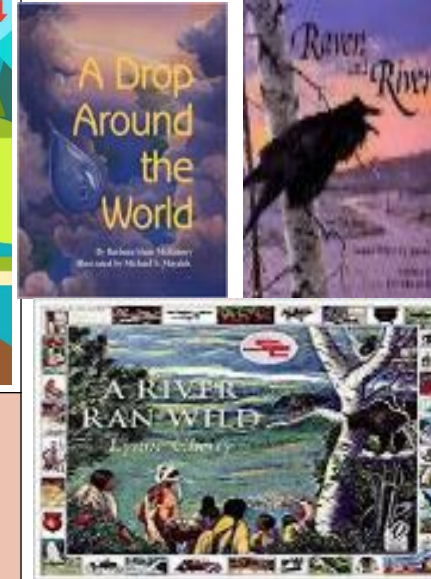
The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.

A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,132 miles long.

Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

## Exciting Books



## Geographical Skills:

- Research key aspects of the water cycle.
- Measure and compare depth, width and velocity of local water sources. Use digital technologies to present data.
- Use a compass to orientate in an environment.

