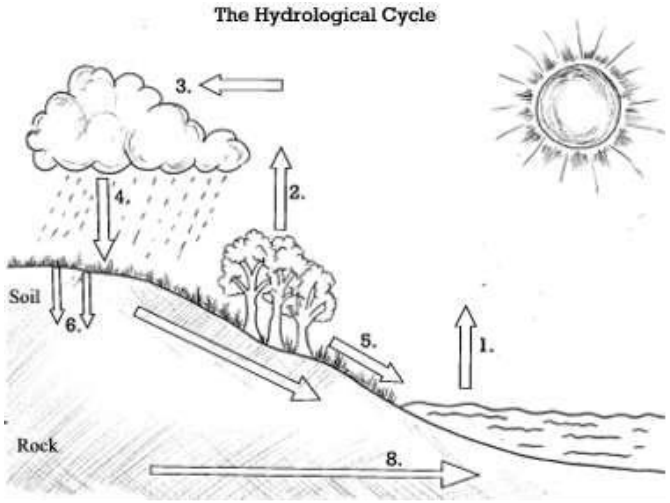
Test Date:_____ Name:_____

RIVERS REVISION



1 = Evaporation (When the sun heats the water and turns it into water vapour)

2 = Evapotranspiration (When water is evaporated from the leaves of plants)

3 = Condensation (When water vapour cools and turns into liquid)

4 = Precipitation (When water falls from clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail)

5 = Surface Run off (When water flows over the surface of the land)

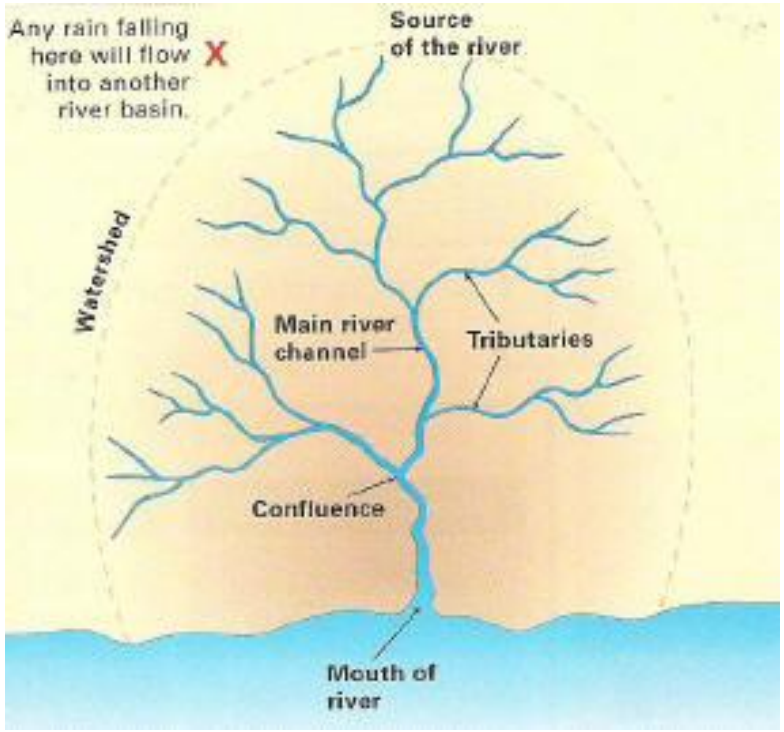
6 = Infiltration (When water sinks into the soil)

8 = Through Flow (when water flows underground back towards the sea)

Revision tip:

Practice drawing and labelling a diagram of the hydrological cycle

Watershed	is the dividing line which separates two adjacent drainage basins / catchment areas.
Source	is the place where the river begins, usually in an upland area. It may be from a spring, as melt water from a glacier or in a swampy area.
Tributary	is the name given to a smaller river joining a bigger river.
Confluence	is the point where a tributary meets the main river channel.
Mouth	is the end point of a river where it enters the sea..



Revision tip:

Make revision cards with the key words on one side and meanings on the other. Then you can test yourself and your friends!

Keep them in your blazer pocket and use them to revise in tutor time.

The three course of the river:

UPPER COURSE

Waterfalls, source, narrow rivers and V-shaped valleys.

MIDDLE COURSE

Meanders and ox-bow lakes.

LOWER COURSE

Flat floodplains, ox-bow lakes, deltas, deposition and the river mouth.

Revision Website Alert!
http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/geography/physical_processes/rivers_flooding/revision/1/

RIVER PROCESSES (Remember Sticky?!)

Revision tip:
Revise in a quiet place where you have no distractions
Revise for only 20 minutes at a time to stop your brain tiring out
Drink lots of water and sleep well before the test
Ask for more help if you need it from your teacher

Erosion – When the river BREAKS AWAY material on the bed and banks

- **Abrasion** – the material carried by the river wears away the bed and banks.
- **Hydraulic action** – the power of the water forces air into gaps in the banks and weakens them so they eventually collapse.
- **Attrition** – the particles carried by the river (its 'load') are bashed against one another, making them smaller and rounder.
- **Solution** – particles are dissolved.

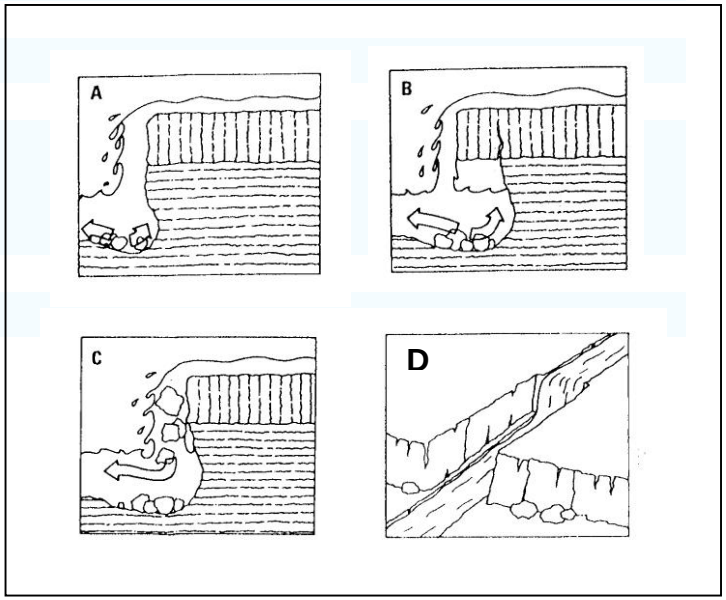
Transportation – When the river MOVES the material

- **Traction** – rolling large stones along the bed of the river.
- **Saltation** – bouncing smaller particles along the bed.
- **Suspension** – sediment that floats within the river flow.

Deposition – When the river DROPS the material

How is a waterfall formed?

A waterfall is formed when there is hard rock over soft rock. The water falls into a plunge pool. The water erodes (breaks away) the soft rock faster than the hard rock, undercutting it. This leaves an overhang of hard rock. Due to gravity the hard rock eventually falls off into the plunge pool below. The process then repeats itself.



Revision tip:
Revision is far more fun when you work with other people.
Try one of these:
- Quiz your friends or get them to quiz you
- Teach your family what you know

Practice questions:

- What is deposition?
- Which is the odd one out: Source / Mouth / Waterfall
  - Why?
- What is the definition of 'precipitation?
- Solve the anagram: BASROINA
- What is the start of the river called and where is it found?
- Explain how a waterfall is formed.
- Label a diagram of the water cycle using as many key words as you can.

Revision tip:
Try the READ, COVER and WRITE technique.

Repeat until you have it all remembered!

Revision Website Alert!
Waterfalls and how they are formed:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AEwZUGHuzYE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-x9TISUL3U

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fOI7aKvrFn4

Revision Website Alert!
Watch Sticky does River Processes again:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3BSYRPeHfME