
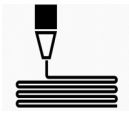










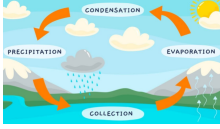

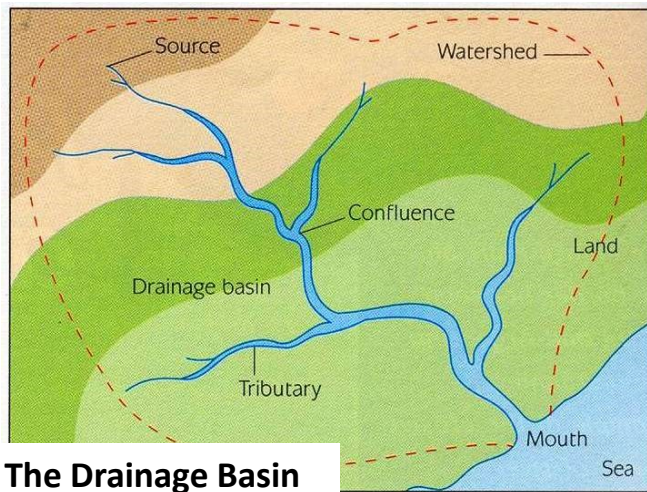


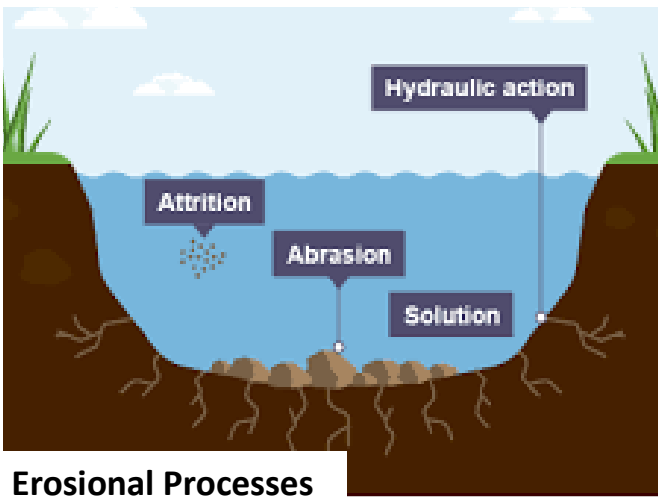
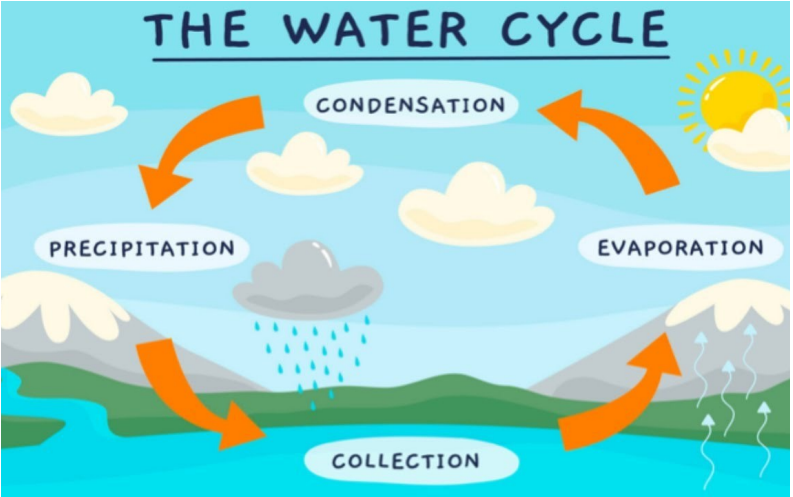
Rivers, friend or foe? — Knowledge Organiser

| Key Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| Condensation  | The process where water vapor becomes liquid. |
| Deposition  | The dropping of material. |
| Erosion  | The wearing away of material by water, wind or ice. |
| Economic  | A factor linking to money, business and infrastructure. |
| Environmental  | A factor linking to the natural world. |
| Evaporation  | The process by which a liquid turns into a gas. |
| Precipitation  | 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. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Meander  | A bend in a river channel. |
| Opportunity  | A time or set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something. |
| Social  | A factor linking to people and their quality of life. |
| Threat  | The possibility that something unwanted will happen. |
| Transportation  | When material is moved (in this case by a river). |
| Water Cycle  | The continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere. |
| Waterfall  | A river's steep fall over a rocky ledge into a plunge pool below. |



The Drainage Basin



Erosional Processes

I can...

State why rivers are important to humans.

Label and describe a river drainage basin.

Explain how the water cycle operates.

Explain the erosional, transportation and deposition processes

Explain the formation of waterfall.

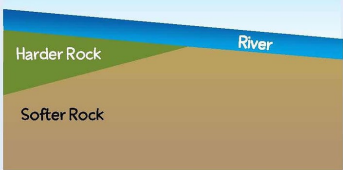
Explain the formation of a meander.

Discuss the opportunities and threats of living on a flood plain.

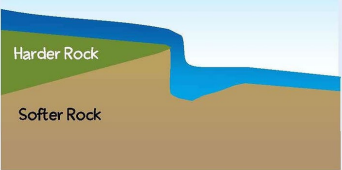
Make connections between physical landscapes and human activities.

How are waterfalls formed?

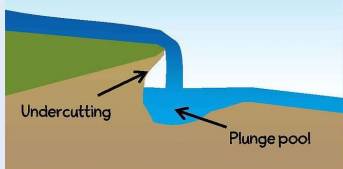
1 Waterfalls are formed when a river flows over a layer of harder rock followed by a layer of softer rock.



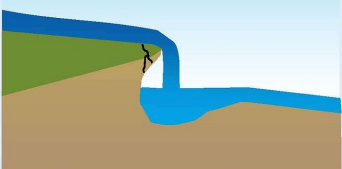
2 The soft rock erodes more quickly forming a step in the river bed.



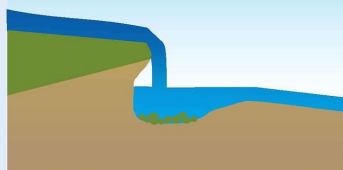
3 The force of the water undercuts the hard rock and creates a plunge pool.



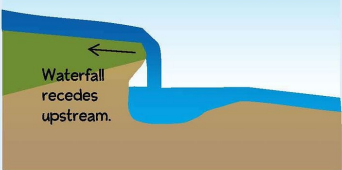
4 The hard rock is left overhanging and because it isn't supported, it eventually collapses.



5 The fallen rocks crash into the plunge pool and they swirl around causing more erosion.



6 Over time, this process is repeated and the waterfall moves upstream.



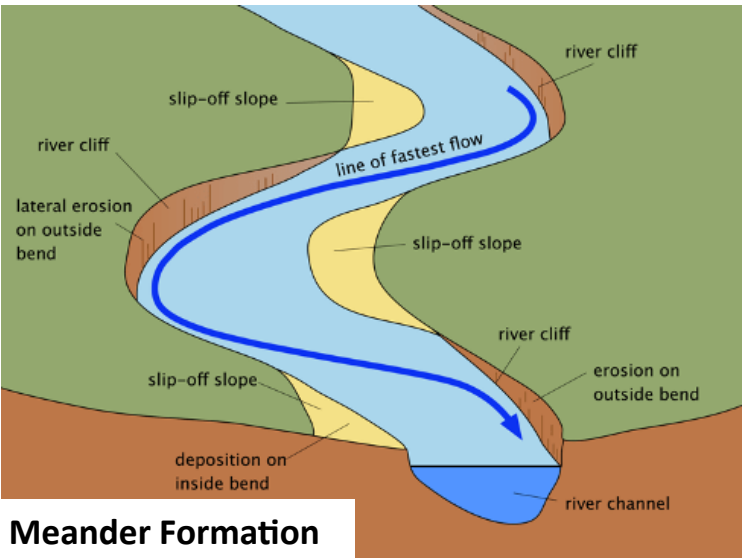
Suspension - fine material such as clay and sediment is carried by the river.

Solution - dissolved minerals are carried by the river.

Traction - large boulders and pebbles are rolled along the river bed.

Saltation - small stones, pebble and silt bounces along the river bed.

Transportation Processes



Meander Formation

A drainage **basin** is the area of land around the river that is drained by the river and its tributaries