

Year 8 Water on the Land Knowledge Organiser

Water cycle: describes the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of the Earth

Precipitation: rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground

Condensation: the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid.

Evaporation: is the process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure.

Infiltration: is the process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil.

Surface run off: is water, from rain, snowmelt, or other sources, that flows over the land surface,

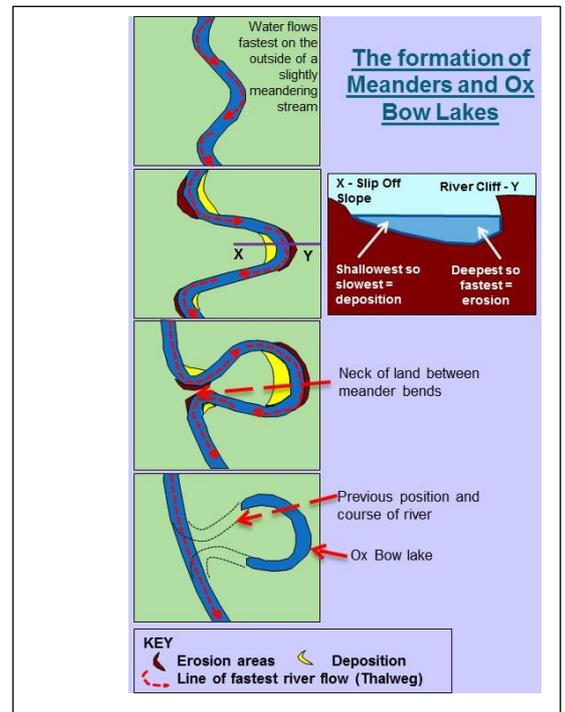
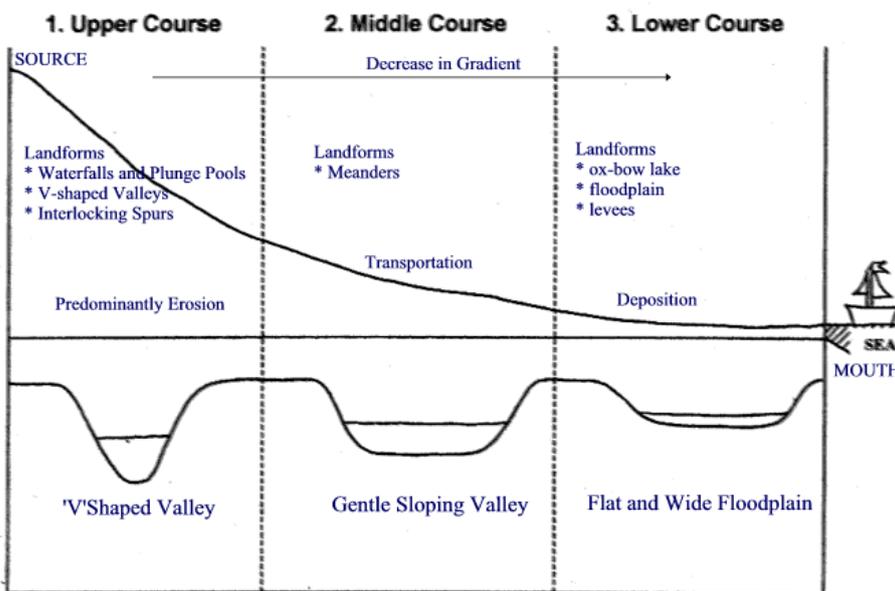
Through flow: is the horizontal flow of water within the soil layer. It normally takes place when the soil is completely saturated with water.

Groundwater: is water that is found underground in cracks and spaces in the soil, sand and rocks.

Permeable: rocks that let water pass through it.

Impermeable: rocks that do not let water pass through

Long profile: shows changes in the height (altitude) of the course of a river from its source to its mouth



Features

Confluence: the point at which rivers meet.

Drainage Basin: the land that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

Flood Plain: the wide, flat floor of a river valley that is likely to flood.

Gorge: a steep-sided, narrow rocky valley marking the retreat of a waterfall.

Lower course: the section of the river near the sea.

Meander: a bend in a river.

Middle Course: the section of the river between the mountains and the lowland.

Mouth: where a river ends, at a lake or the sea.

Plunge Pool: the deep pool below a waterfall.

River Cliff: created on the outside of a meander bend by the erosive effect of fast-flowing water.

Source: where a river starts, usually in the mountains.

Tributary: a smaller river that joins a larger one.

Upper Course: the mountain stage of a river with steep gradients and much erosion.

V-shaped Valley: a deep v-shaped valley is usually found in the upper course of the river where the water has considerable erosive power.

Waterfalls: form where the river meets a band of softer rock after flowing over an area of more resistant material. Waterfalls progressively cut back, leaving a gorge.

Watershed: the highland separating one river basin from another.