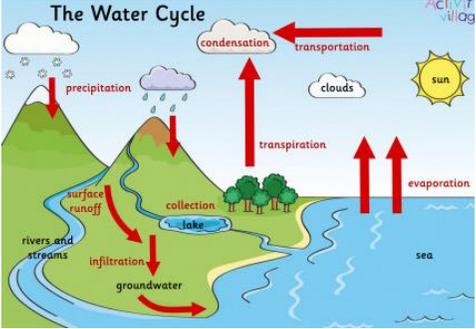
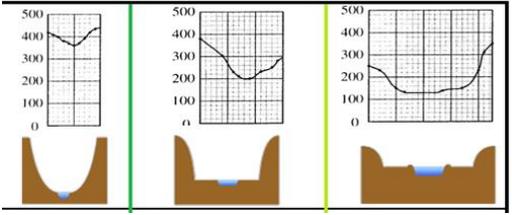


# Castle Manor Academy

## Year 8 Geography Knowledge Organiser: Rivers & Flooding

1) Drainage (River) Basin	A river basin is an area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
2) Watershed	The dividing line between two drainage basins.
3) Tributary	A small river that joins a larger river.
4) Confluence	The point at which 2 or more rivers meet.
5) Source	The start of the river
6) Mouth	Where the river enters the sea or a lake
7) Water Cycle	
8) Evaporation	Water warms from the sun, turns into water vapor and rises
9) Precipitation	The movement of water from the air to the land as rain, sleet or snow
10) Transpiration	Movement and change of water from plants into water vapour in the air.
11) Interception	Some precipitation is trapped and stored on the leaves of trees and vegetation.
12) Infiltration	The movement of water from the ground into the soil
13) Inputs	Water going into the system
14) Stores	Water being stored in the system
15) Transfers	Water being transferred through the system

16) Outputs	Water leaving the system			
17) Processes of erosion	<b>Hydraulic Action</b> The sheer force of waves wearing the land away	<b>Attrition</b> Rocks knocking together.	<b>Abrasion</b> Rocks rubbing against the river bed.	<b>Corrosion</b> Acids in the water cause erosion.
18) Lateral erosion	Downwards erosion.			
19) Vertical erosion	Sideways erosion of a river.			
20) Transport	The flow of water moves the eroded material from one place to another			
21) Deposition	Material (sediment) is deposited or dropped to build up new land.			
22) River Cross section				
23) Long profile of a river	Channel slope (gradient) of a river along its entire length.			
24) V-Shaped Valley	Found in the upper course of the river. A river valley with straight sides that seem as though they make a letter V.			
25) Waterfall	1) The river flows over hard and soft rock. 2) The harder rock erodes very slowly and this causes steps in the long profile 3) The water plunges over the step and creates a plunge pool where a large amount of erosion via hydraulic action and abrasion takes place. This makes the waterfall deeper. 4) The erosion here undercuts the soft rock 5) Over time the overhang will collapse and the waterfall retreats upstream.			
26) Gorge	A narrow steep sided valley. Found downstream of a waterfall.			
27) Meander	Bend in a river.			
28) River Tees	River in North East England.			

29) Human causes of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanisation (building)</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> </ul>
30) Physical causes of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief</li> <li>• Heavy Rainfall (precipitation)</li> <li>• Geology (Rock) type.</li> </ul>
31) Hard Engineering	Involves building artificial structures which try to control rivers. E.g. flood walls and dams
32) Soft Engineering	A more natural approach to manage flooding, such as floodplain zoning.
33) HIC	High Income Country
34) LIC	Low Income Country
35) Mississippi River	Mississippi River, the longest river of North America, draining with its major tributaries an area of approximately 1.2 million square miles (3.1 million square km).