

**aquatic**

Refers to something that is growing, living or happening in water.

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**channel**

A route that water travels along.

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**collection**

The process of water gathering in oceans, rivers, lakes and streams after falling from the clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail.

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**condensation**

The process of a gas, cooling and changing into a liquid.

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**confluence**

A place where two rivers flow together to make one larger river.

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**current**

A movement of water, electricity or air in a certain direction.

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**delta**

An area of flat land at the mouth of a river that divides a river into smaller channels as it reaches the sea.

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**deposition**

A layer of a substance such as rock or soil.

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**downstream**

The direction in which a stream or river is flowing.

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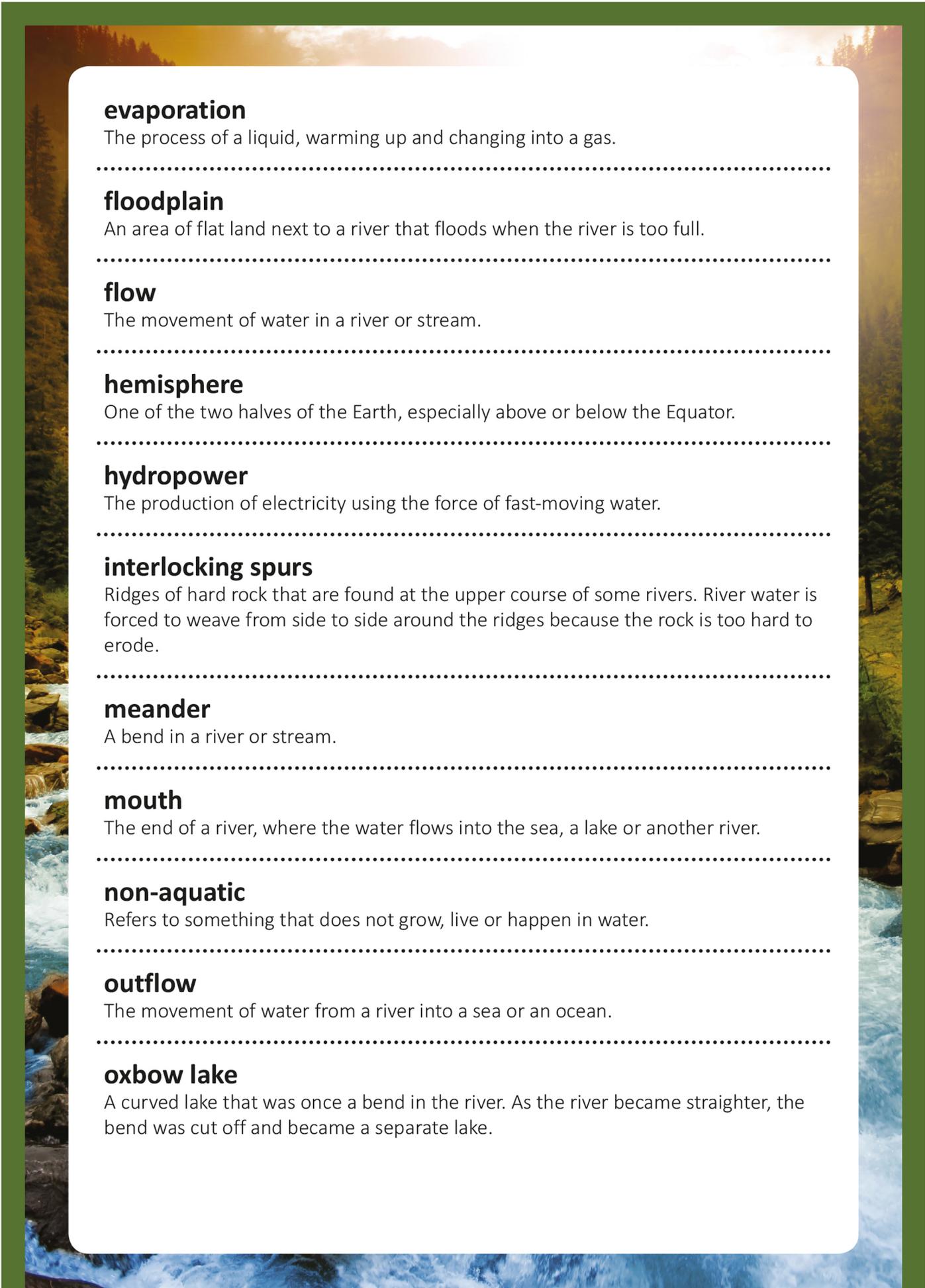
**erosion**

The process of soil and stone being gradually damaged and moved away by the water, wind or rain.

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**estuary**

The wide part of a river where it joins the sea.



**evaporation**

The process of a liquid, warming up and changing into a gas.

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**floodplain**

An area of flat land next to a river that floods when the river is too full.

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**flow**

The movement of water in a river or stream.

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**hemisphere**

One of the two halves of the Earth, especially above or below the Equator.

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**hydropower**

The production of electricity using the force of fast-moving water.

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**interlocking spurs**

Ridges of hard rock that are found at the upper course of some rivers. River water is forced to weave from side to side around the ridges because the rock is too hard to erode.

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**meander**

A bend in a river or stream.

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**mouth**

The end of a river, where the water flows into the sea, a lake or another river.

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**non-aquatic**

Refers to something that does not grow, live or happen in water.

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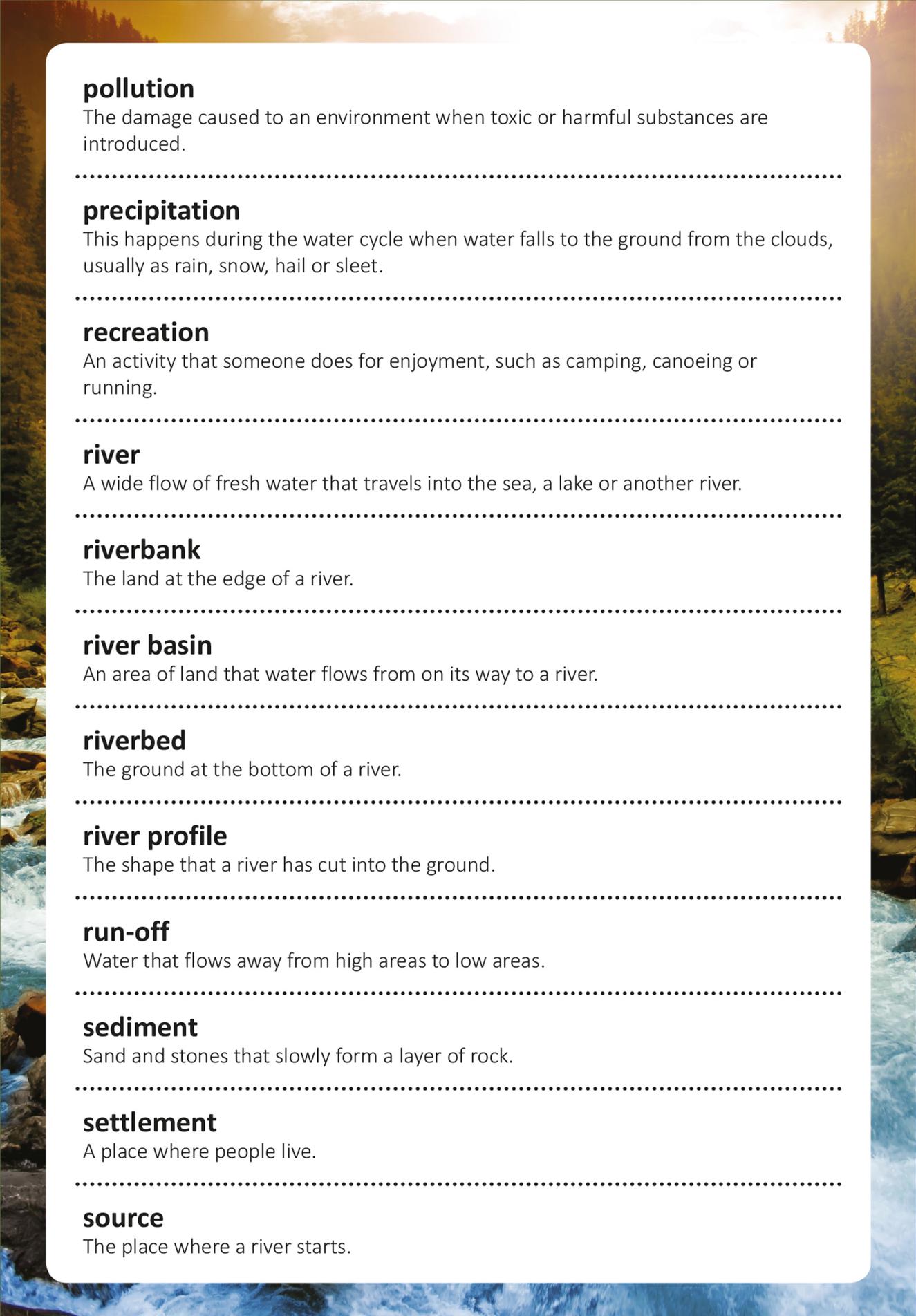
**outflow**

The movement of water from a river into a sea or an ocean.

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**oxbow lake**

A curved lake that was once a bend in the river. As the river became straighter, the bend was cut off and became a separate lake.



**pollution**

The damage caused to an environment when toxic or harmful substances are introduced.

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**precipitation**

This happens during the water cycle when water falls to the ground from the clouds, usually as rain, snow, hail or sleet.

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**recreation**

An activity that someone does for enjoyment, such as camping, canoeing or running.

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**river**

A wide flow of fresh water that travels into the sea, a lake or another river.

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**riverbank**

The land at the edge of a river.

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**river basin**

An area of land that water flows from on its way to a river.

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**riverbed**

The ground at the bottom of a river.

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**river profile**

The shape that a river has cut into the ground.

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**run-off**

Water that flows away from high areas to low areas.

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**sediment**

Sand and stones that slowly form a layer of rock.

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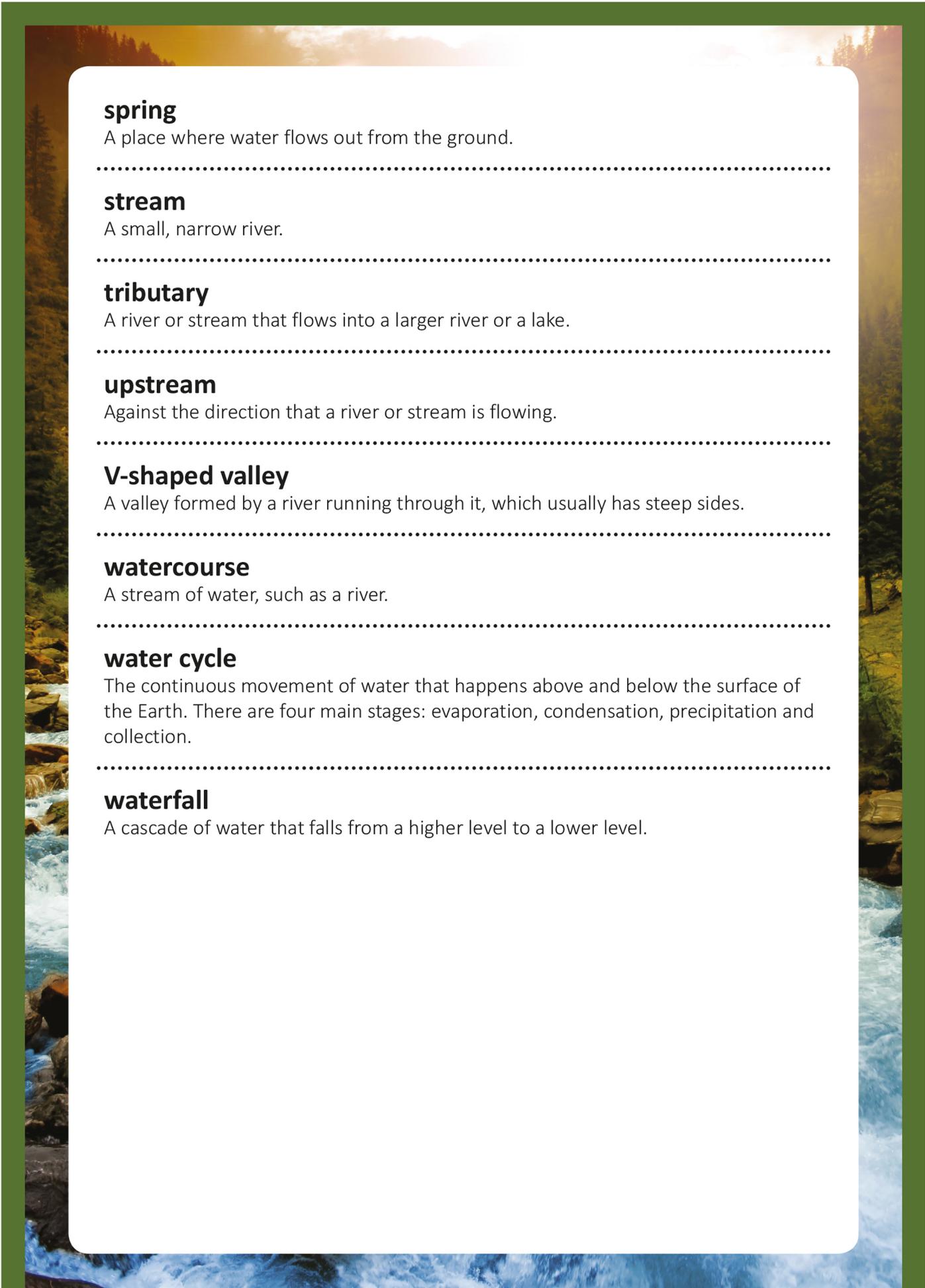
**settlement**

A place where people live.

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**source**

The place where a river starts.



**spring**

A place where water flows out from the ground.

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**stream**

A small, narrow river.

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**tributary**

A river or stream that flows into a larger river or a lake.

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**upstream**

Against the direction that a river or stream is flowing.

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**V-shaped valley**

A valley formed by a river running through it, which usually has steep sides.

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**watercourse**

A stream of water, such as a river.

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**water cycle**

The continuous movement of water that happens above and below the surface of the Earth. There are four main stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.

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**waterfall**

A cascade of water that falls from a higher level to a lower level.