



Geography: Extreme Earth

Previous Learning: Aurora's
Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics.

Next Step Learning: Natural Disasters
Describe and understand key aspects of geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and volcanoes.

Key Vocabulary:

- River bed
- Mountain range
- Water cycle
- Human feature
- Physical features
- Confluence
- Europe
- North Sea
- English
- Channel
- Atlantic Ocean
- Evaporation
- Precipitation
- Condensation
- Overflow
- Excess
- Flooding
- Erosion
- plains

The **water cycle** shows the continuous movement of water within the **Earth** and **atmosphere**. It is a **complex system** that includes many different **processes**. **Liquid water evaporates** into **water vapor**, **condenses** to form clouds, and **precipitates** back to earth in the form of **rain** and **snow**.

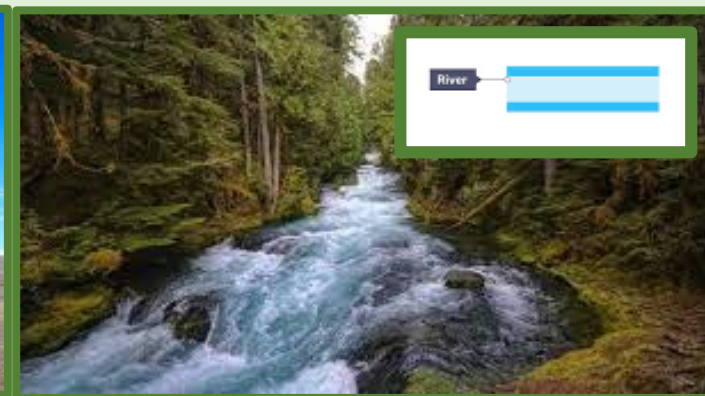
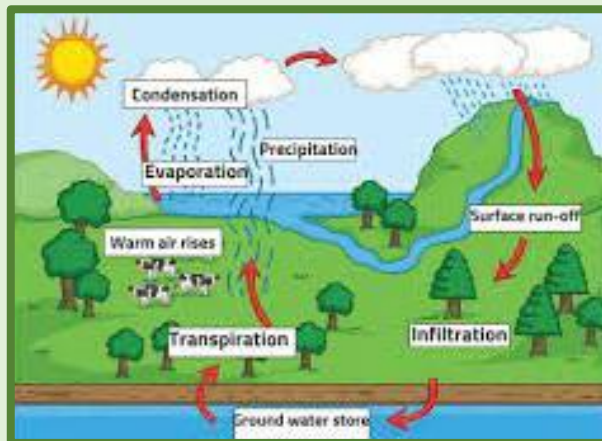


Erosion is the process of **wearing away** the **rock** and **soil** found along the river bed and banks. **Erosion** also occurs through the breaking down of the **rock particles** which are being carried away by the **river**.



Mountains form where two **continental plates collide**. Since both **plates** have a similar thickness and weight, neither one will sink under the other. Instead, they crumple and fold until the rocks are forced up to form a **mountain range**. As the **plates** continue to **collide**, **mountains** will get taller and taller.

The four main types of river erosion are **abrasion**, **attrition**, **hydraulic action** and **solution**.





Geography: Extreme Earth

Previous Learning: Aurora's Identify their main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics.

Next Step Learning: Natural Disasters climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and volcanoes.

Key Vocabulary:

- River bed
- Mountain range
- Water cycle
- Human feature
- Physical features
- Evaporation
- Precipitation
- Condensation
- Overflow
- Excess
- Flooding
- Erosion

The **water cycle** shows the continuous movement of water within the **Earth** and **atmosphere**.

Liquid water **evaporates** into **water vapor**, **condenses** to form clouds, and **precipitates** back to earth in the form of rain and snow.



Mountains form where two **continental plates collide**. Since both **plates** have a similar **thickness and weight**, neither one will sink under the other.



Erosion is the process of wearing away the rock and soil found along the **river bed** and **banks**.



The four main types of **river erosion** are **abrasion**, **attrition**, **hydraulic action** and **solution**.

