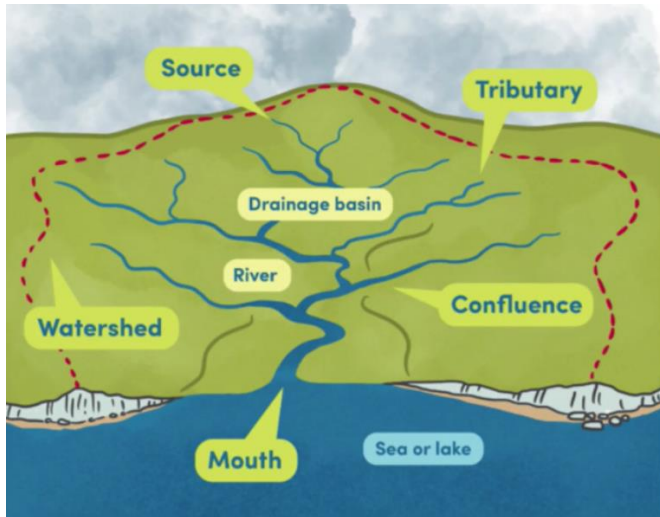


Rivers



Source - the start of a river

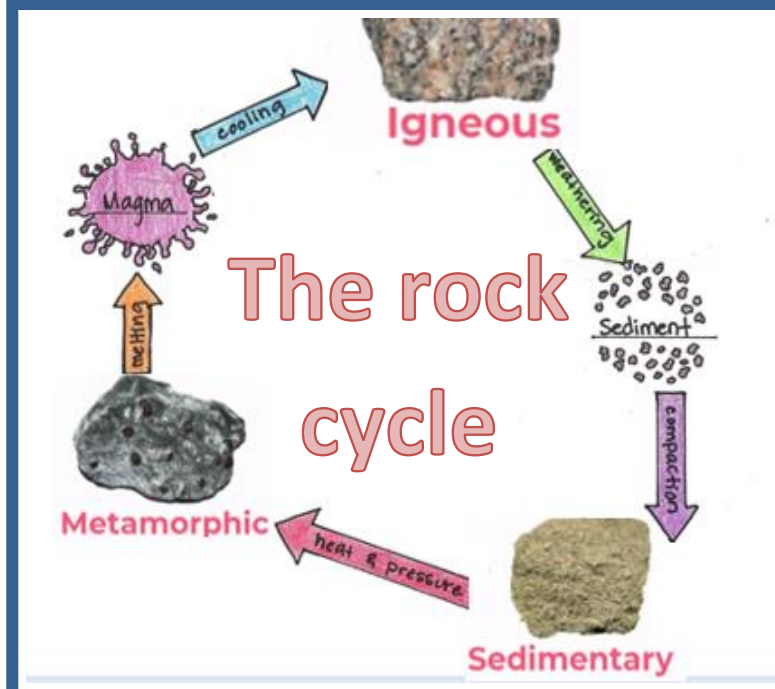
Confluence - the point at which two or more rivers meet

Channel - where a river flows

Tributary - a small river which joins a larger one

Mouth - where the river enters the sea or a lake

- Rivers carry **water** and **nutrients**
- They play a very important part in the **water cycle**, acting as drainage channels for surface water
- Many rivers are **seasonal** and flow only during the rainy season. During the dry season, lots of surface water evaporates and storage of water can be difficult



The rock cycle

UK Landscapes

Glaciers

How do corries form?

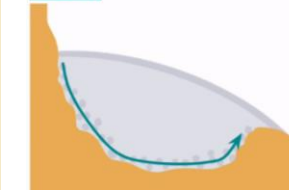
Step 1



Snow accumulates in a **hollow**. Due to cold temperatures, the snow **does not melt**. As more snow falls on top, the snow beneath is compacted, **forming glacial ice**.

How do corries form?

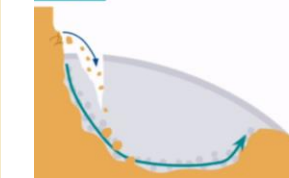
Step 2



As the glacier moves through rotational slip, rocks are **plucked** from the back wall, steepening it. The loose rocks are then transported (carried) by the glacier.

How do corries form?

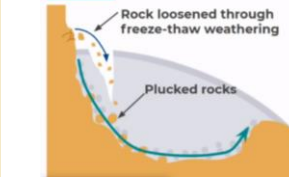
Step 3



Freeze-thaw weathering weakens and shatters rock from the cliff above the glacier. The loose rock falls through cracks in the glacier and some ends up underneath the glacier.

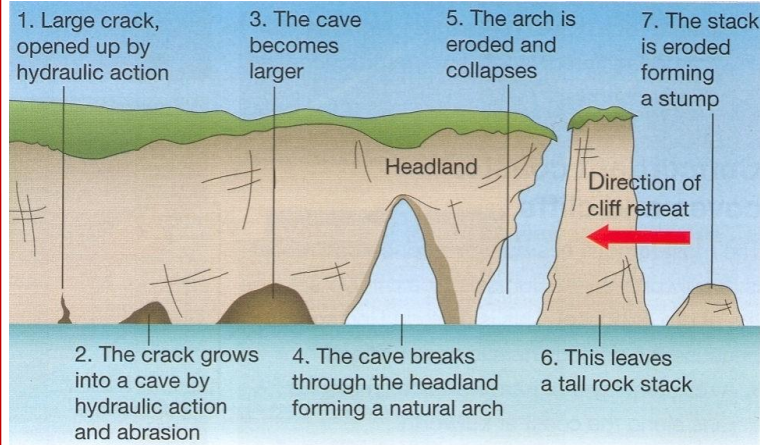
How do corries form?

Step 4



The loose rock that the glacier is transporting acts like sandpaper by wearing away the rock, deepening the hollow through the process of **abrasion**.

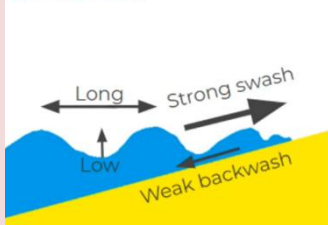
Coasts



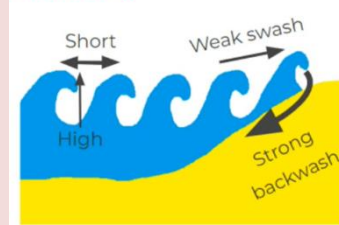
These are all coastal landforms made from the waves eroding the rock.

The 2 types of waves

Constructive



Destructive



How waves interact with the coastline

