

River source

(The place where a river begins)



Upper, middle & lower course

(The top, middle and bottom sections or a river)



River mouth

(The point where river flows into a larger body of water)



Tributary

(A small river or stream that flows into a larger river or lake)



Floodplain

(An area of low-lying land around a river that is prone to flooding)



Confluence

(A junction where 2 rivers join together)



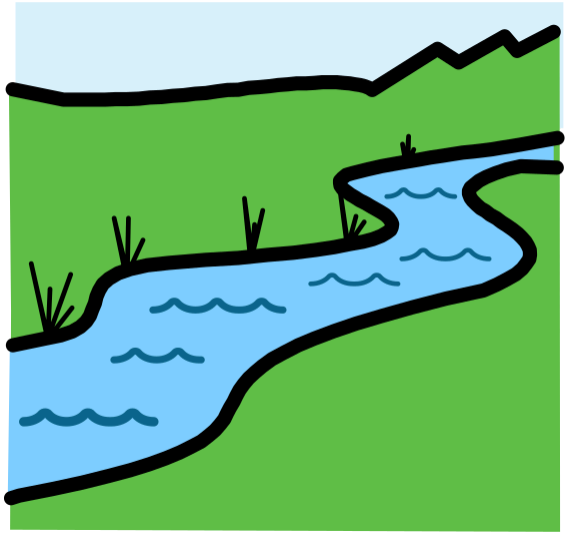
Meander

(A bend or curve in a river)



Deposition

(Where materials such as rocks, silt and sand are left behind/deposited by the water)



Rivers & mountains



Waterfall

(A cascade of water falling from height)



Oxbow lake

(A curved lake formed from the meandering bends of a river.)



Delta

(A geographical feature caused when a river empties into another body of water)



Erosion

(The gradual destruction of something, such a cliff or river bank due to wind or water)



Physical geography

(The part of geography dealing with natural features such as rivers and mountains)



Human geography

(The part of geography dealing with human features such as cities and roads)



Longitude

(A geographical coordinate that specifies east-west positions)



Latitude

((A geographical coordinate that specifies north-south positions)



Continent

(A large and continuous expanse of land)



Country

(A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory)



Greenwich meridian

(A reference line which marks the zero or longitude)



Mountain

(A large, natural elevation of the Earth's surface)

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