

# Geography

## Mountains & Rivers: How does water go round and round?

Key Vocabulary	
agriculture	Growing crops or farming animals.
altitude	The height of things above sea level.
cycle	A circle of events that repeats in a regular pattern.
formation	The way something is made.
mountain range	A series (group) of mountains close together.
tectonic plates	Broken pieces of the Earth's surface (crust) that are always moving.
transport	To move things from one place to another.

rivers	
ways of transporting materials:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>solution (when minerals are dissolved and carried in water)</li> <li>suspension (when light materials are carried in water)</li> <li>saltation (when pebbles move along the river bed)</li> <li>traction (when boulders move along the river bed)</li> </ul>
soil types:	<div>clay</div> <div>sand</div> <div>silt</div> <div>loam</div>
human uses:	<div>agriculture (farming)</div> <div>leisure (sports and tourism)</div> <div>industry (transporting goods)</div> <div>power (hydroelectricity)</div>



mountains	
age:	millions of years old
formation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart</li> <li>when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards</li> </ul>
types:	<div>fold</div> <div>fault-block</div> <div>volcanic</div> <div>dome</div> <div>plateau</div>



human geography		physical geography				
South America		<u>Peru</u> ● capital city: Lima		coast (costa) 0—500m above sea level 	mountains (sierra) 2000—6000m above sea level 	rainforest (selva) 100—2000m above sea level 

# The Water Cycle

  = changes of state

