



Water

1. Draw arrows to match the words to the definitions.

Tributary	The body of water a river flows into
Meander	The ground under the water of a river
Riverbed	All the land a river flows through
Flow	A river which flows into another river
Watershed	The amount of water in a river
River basin	A curved area which a river forms

2. Choose the option which corresponds to each description.

The river flows more slowly and forms meanders.

a. Middle course b. Upper course c. Lower course

The river begins at the source and flows down the slope.

a. Middle course b. Upper course c. Lower course

The river gets wider as it reaches the mouth.

a. Middle course b. Upper course c. Lower course

3. Are these sentences true or false? Choose the correct option.

a. The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world. T F

b. The Mediterranean Sea is to the north of Spain. T F

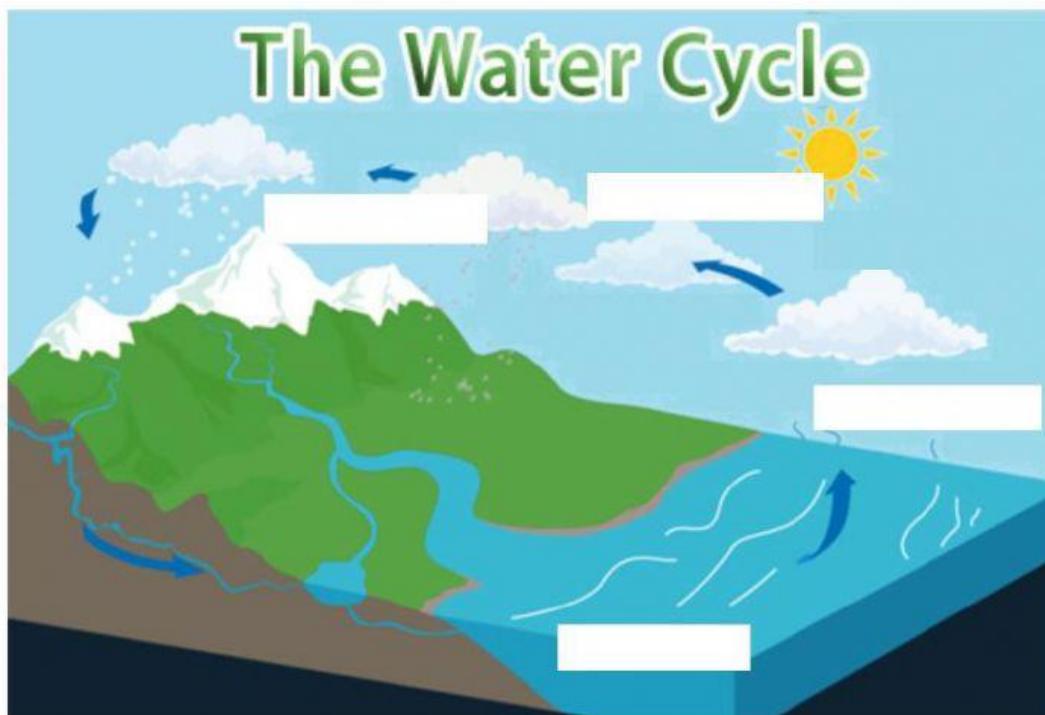
c. Oceans are large bodies of fresh water. T F

d. The Tajo is the longest river in Spain. T F

e. Lakes can contain fresh water or salt water. T F

f. Rivers in Spain can flow into three different watersheds. T F

4. Label this drawing of the water cycle using the words from the box.



Evaporation

Precipitation

Collection

Condensation

5. Complete these sentences about the different stages of the water cycle using the words from the box.

- In the evaporation stage, water evaporates and rises into the _____.
- In the collection stage, the fallen precipitation collects in different bodies of water on the _____.
- In the precipitation stage, water falls to the ground from the _____.
- In the condensation stage, water vapour cools down and turns into water _____ which form clouds.

clouds

ground

rivers

mountains

droplets

vapour

atmosphere

sun