

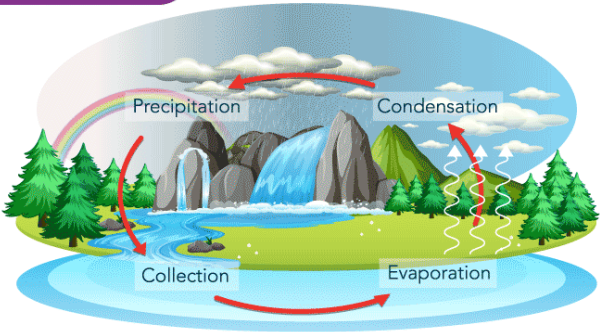
Rivers and Deserts Year 3/4

River	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea
mouth	A river mouth is where a river flows into a larger body of water, such as a bay or gulf, a sea, or an ocean.
source	source of a river or stream is the original point from which the river flows. It may be a lake, a marsh, a spring or a glacier
desert	an area of land that receives no more than 25cm of precipitation a year (hot or cold)
flora	the plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period
fauna	the animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period
adaptation	the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.

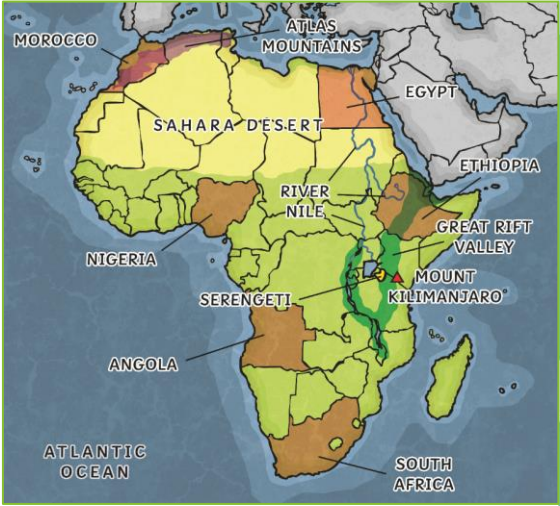
Physical Characteristic of a Desert

Climate	Water	Soils	Plants	Animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very hot during the day (e.g. 45°C).• Cold at night (e.g. 5°C).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very little rainfall (less than 250mm a year).• Rain is infrequent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• shallow• lacks nutrients (due to lack of humus)• dry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• sparse• low bushes• cacti• Many hot desert plants only appear after the rain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• lizards, snakes, scorpions and insects• Small, nocturnal mammals, e.g. meerkat.

WATER CYCLE



BYJU'S
The Learning App



Nile crocodile

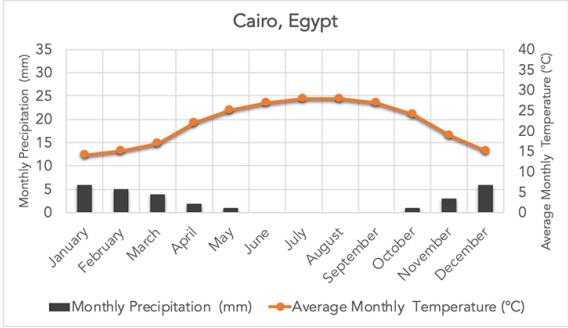


Nile lotus



Fields by the Nile

River	Length (km)
Amazon	6,437
Congo	4,700
Mississippi	3,734
Ob	3,650
Nile	6,853



Temperature and rainfall

