

WATER

Glossary

aquifer: n. an underground bed or layer of earth, gravel, or porous stone that holds water or from which water flows.

condensation: n. the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid. It happens when the temperature lowers.

drought: n. a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall; a shortage of water.

evaporation: n. the act or process of evaporating. When water evaporates, it changes from liquid to solid.

flood: n. an overflow of a large amount of water over dry land.

flow: n. to move or run smoothly with unbroken continuity, as in the manner characteristic of a fluid.

gas: n. an air-like fluid substance that expands freely to fill any space available.

increase: v. make or become greater in size, amount, or degree.

heat: n. the quality of being hot; high temperature.

lake: n. a large area of water surrounded by land.

lagoon: n. . 1 a stretch of salt water separated from the sea by a low sandbank or coral reef. 2 N. Amer. & Austral./NZ a small freshwater lake near a larger lake or river.

liquid: n. a substance with a consistency like that of water or oil, i.e. flowing freely but of constant volume.

mouth: n. (**of river**) the place where a river enters the sea.

ocean: n. any of the principal bodies of salt water on Earth, including the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans.

precipitation: n. rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls to the ground from the clouds.

river: n. a large natural flow of water travelling along a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.

sea: n. a relatively large body of salt water, partially enclosed by land, and smaller than an ocean.

solid: adj. if something is solid, it doesn't change in shape or volume when you change the container that holds it.

source: n. (of river) a spring or other place from which a river or stream begins.

spring: n. a place where water wells up from an underground source.

