

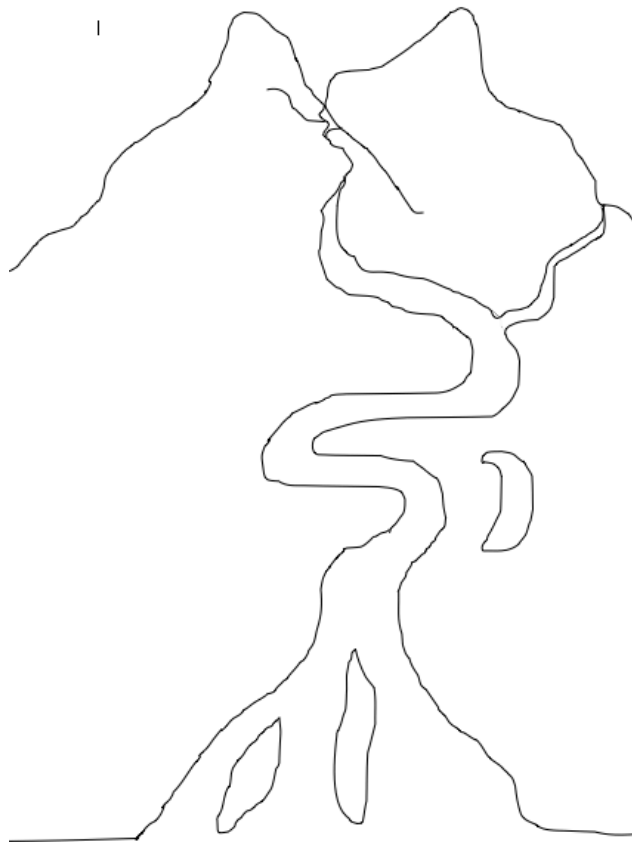
## Lesson two: Floods



### Part one: Quiz

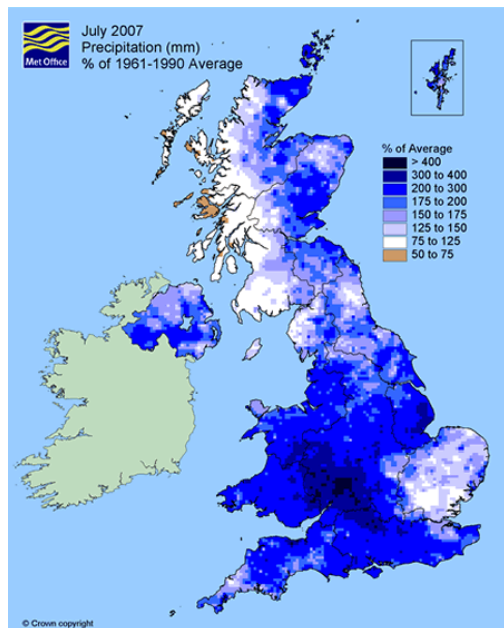
Label the following on the map: no peeking back to last week!

**Source, tributary, meander, oxbow lake, estuary, delta, mouth**



Glossary	
precipitation	Water falling from clouds, in the form of rain, sleet, hail or snow
saturation	When the ground is completely full of water and cannot absorb any more
floodplain	The land beside a river which is regularly flooded
Run-off	Water that flows over the land when the ground is saturated

## Part two: Case studies



In 2007, exceptionally heavy rainfall in 2007 caused extensive flooding in parts of England. The worst-hit county was Gloucestershire.

Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire was particularly badly affected. At one point it was completely surrounded by flood water. Tewkesbury has a history of flooding. This is why Tewkesbury's historic centre with its abbey and Tudor buildings, were built on the higher land and out of the flood risk zone.

During the 2007 flood, in Tewkesbury:

- 25,000 sandbags were distributed, containing 200 tonnes of sand
- 133 porta-loos were erected
- 5 million litres of drinking water was distributed
- 500 people were given temporary accommodation in rest centres

Schools were also seriously affected, with the loss of 400,000 pupil days of education.

## Part four: Flooding flow chart

**Use the pace in the next page to draw and annotate a flooding flow chart:**

1. Rain in the Upper Course causes tributaries and rivers to swell
2. Still raining. Water is absorbed by plants and fields in the floodplain
3. Still raining. The ground is saturated but the river is not yet full.
4. Still raining. The river has burst its banks and the flood plain has flooded.
5. A house built in the floodplain has flooded
6. The waters recede, leaving mud, stones and other debris

