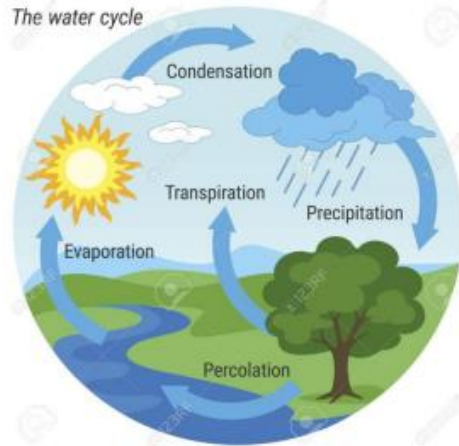


Be the Change....

The Water Cycle



The Water Cycle

The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

Key Water Cycle Vocabulary

Evaporation	Is the process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas. The change of state is due to an increase in temperature.
Condensation	The process of water vapour in the atmosphere cools and changes into liquid water. This is the result of hot air becoming cool.
Precipitation	Water that falls from the clouds towards the ground e.g. rain, hail, sleet or snow.

Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the:
North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

Some rivers join up with other rivers (**tributaries**). The point where they meet is called a confluence.

The Course of a River

The Upper Course

Rain falling on high ground collects in **channels** and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through **valleys**. Features include - waterfalls and rapids.

The Middle Course

Fast flowing water causes **erosion** making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.



The Lower Course




Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river **deposits** the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries.

Key River Vocabulary

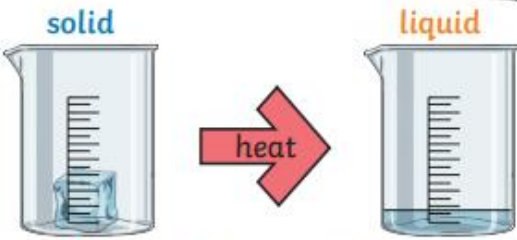
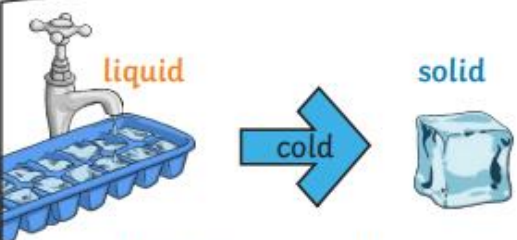
Erosion	The wearing away of rock, stones and soil by rivers, waves, wind, or glaciers.
Source	Where the river/stream begins. This is usually high up.
Tributary	Is a stream or river that flows into a larger river or lake.
Confluence	The point at which two rivers or streams join.
Meander	A winding curve or bend in a river. They are typical of the middle and lower course of a river.
Floodplain	Is the flat land of the river valley close to the river banks. It is usually found in the lower course of a river.
Delta	An area of low flatland where a river divides into several smaller rivers before flowing into the sea.
Estuary	Occurs near or at the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current and the fresh and salt waters mix.
Mouth	The place where a river enters a lake, larger river or the ocean.

Be the Change....

There are three states of matter.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
		
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.

When water and other **liquids** reach a certain temperature, they change state into a **solid** or a **gas**. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, **melting** or **freezing** point.

	
<p>If a solid is heated to its melting point, it melts and changes to a liquid. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.</p>	<p>When freezing occurs, the particles in the liquid begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a solid structure.</p>

Key Vocabulary

Condensation	When water vapour changes from a gas back to liquid.
Evaporation	When liquid changes into gas, usually when heated.
Freezing	When a liquid turns to a solid as it has reached its freezing point. These can differ depending on the substance
Gases	Gaseous matter does not have any fixed shape but does have a mass. The matter within a gas is free moving.
Liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured
Melting	When a solid changes to a liquid, usually when heated.
Solids	Solids keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
Water vapour	Water that is in the form of a gas