



### What should I already know?

- The names of the countries that make up the UK and some of the cities.
- The name and location of the main seas around the UK.
- How to use maps, atlases and digital mediums to name and locate the countries and cities of the UK.
- **Evaporation** happens when water (a **liquid**) turns into water vapour (a **gas**) when it is heated.
- **Condensation** happens when water vapour (a **gas**) turns into small water droplets (**liquid**) when it is cooled.
- Plants **absorb** water through the soil to help them grow.

### Rivers – What should I learn?

- The names of some key **rivers** in the UK - the Thames, the Mersey and the Severn.
- The names of some key **rivers** in Europe - the Volga, the Reine and the Danube.
- **Rivers** are natural streams of fresh water that flow into **seas, oceans** and **lakes**.
- There are similarities and differences in the **physical and human features** around the River Mersey in Liverpool.
- How the water cycle works. (see also science States of Matter)
- Why settlers needed rivers.

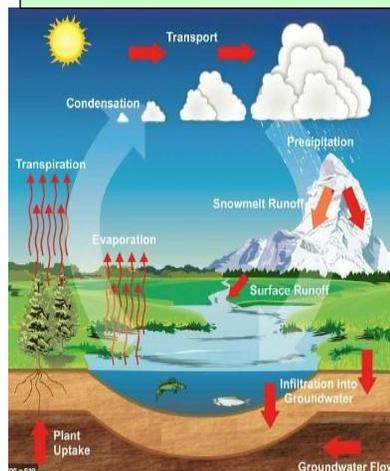
### Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use **maps, atlases and digital mediums** to find and compare **rivers** in the UK and in Europe.
- Label maps to show where **rivers** are located.
- Label a diagram of the **water cycle**.
- Sketch the skyline of the **River Mersey**, including the features you can see.
- Look at population numbers of cities located next to a river (including the River Mersey) and compare with cities that are not.

### Vocabulary

absorb	soak up or take in
atmosphere	the layer of air or other <b>gases</b> around a planet
condensation	small drops of water which form when <b>water vapour</b> or steam touches a cold <b>surface</b> , such as a window
evaporation	to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of <b>vapour</b> .
gas	a form of matter that is neither <b>liquid</b> nor solid. A <b>gas</b> rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.
groundwater	water that is found under the ground. <b>Groundwater</b> has usually passed down through the soil and become trapped by rocks.
liquid	in a form that flows easily and is neither a solid nor a gas.
precipitation	rain, snow, sleet, dew, etc, formed by <b>condensation</b> of <b>water vapour</b> in the atmosphere
runoff	rain in excess of the amount <b>absorbed</b> by the ground
surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it
transpiration	<b>evaporation</b> of water from a plant's leaves, stem, or flowers
water vapour	water in the <b>gaseous</b> state, esp when due to <b>evaporation</b> at a temperature below the boiling point
estuary	the wide part of a <b>river</b> where it joins the <b>sea</b>
water cycle	the circulation of the earth's water
source	where something comes from
industry	business that makes goods from raw materials or provides a service
factory	a building that makes goods

### Diagram and Explanation of the Water Cycle



- The Sun causes the water from the Earth to **evaporate**.
- This water **evaporates** from seas, lakes, streams and even puddles.
- When it **evaporates**, water turns into **water vapour**.
- As the **water vapour** rises, it cools down.
- As it cools down, **condensation** happens and **water vapour condenses** to small droplets of water. Clouds are made from a mix of dry air and small droplets of water.
- As **condensation** continues to happen, more droplets of **water vapour** are formed.
- When the droplets become heavy and large enough, they fall back to the Earth's surface in the form of rain or snow.
- As **precipitation** happens in the form of rain or snow falling back to Earth, water is **absorbed** into the soil.
- This water is used by plants to grow - when water from plant leaves **evaporates** back into the **atmosphere**, this is called **transpiration**.
- Water may also run off and enter oceans, seas and rivers.