
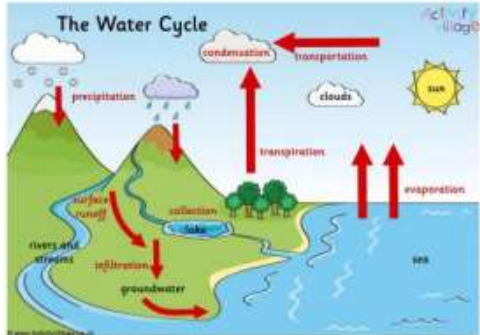


What should I already know?	Diagrams	What will I know by the end of the unit?								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers. There are rivers in our local area. 		<p>Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> our local river is the River Wyre rivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths, river receive water from a wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea. The water flows naturally downwards, sometimes underground and eventually to the sea. 								
Key vocabulary										
river	a flowing, moving stream of water	<p>Water Cycle</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="1220 794 2011 1367"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1220 794 1400 890">Evaporation</td> <td data-bbox="1400 794 2011 890">When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turn into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1220 890 1400 1018">Condensation</td> <td data-bbox="1400 890 2011 1018">The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1220 1018 1400 1177">Precipitation</td> <td data-bbox="1400 1018 2011 1177">As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall down to the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise it galls as rain.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1220 1177 1400 1367">Collection</td> <td data-bbox="1400 1177 2011 1367">Wherever the water lands, this is called the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to the Earth is rivers or lakes, on the ground or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the seas. The water cycle can now start again!</td> </tr> </table>	Evaporation	When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turn into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.	Condensation	The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water.	Precipitation	As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall down to the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise it galls as rain.	Collection	Wherever the water lands, this is called the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to the Earth is rivers or lakes, on the ground or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the seas. The water cycle can now start again!
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stream	A small, fast flow of water									
canal	Waterways built by people used for shipping and transport.									
reservoir	The store of water that is help back by a dam									
lake	Large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and are not part of an ocean									
sea	A huge body of salt water									
source	Where a river begins its journey									
channel	The path of a river									
tributary	A small river or stream that meets a large river									
mouth	Where the river enters the sea									
confluence	Where two rivers meet									
meander	A winding bend in the river									
Estuary	The last section of the river before the sea									
Water cycle	The journey of water on the Earth									
