

Geography		Year 4	
Focus: Rivers and The Water Cycle			
pollution	Anything that is introduced into a habitat which has a harmful effect on plants and animals living there.	evaporation	Evaporation occurs when a liquid changes into a gas or water vapour.
water vapour	Water that is in the form of a gas.	river source	The beginning of a stream of water.
condensation	Condensation is when a gas cools and changes to a liquid.	water cycle	Heat from the sun evaporates water, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.
locate	To find or discover the exact position of something	river mouth	The mouth of a river is where it meets: the sea, a lake or a larger waterway and ends its journey.

Key Knowledge

- There are three parts of a river, the upper course (The source of the river), the middle course (The middle part of the river) and the lower course (The end of the river). The end of a river is called the mouth.
- Water pollution occurs when harmful substances contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean, or other body of water.
- The Water Cycle is a journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again.
- Energy from the sun, heats up the water in our rivers, lakes and oceans. Water **evaporates** into the air, turning into a gas called **water vapour**.
- The water vapour rises up into the sky where it cools. The water vapour turns back into a liquid, forming clouds. This process is called **condensation**. Eventually the water droplets in the clouds become too heavy for the air to hold them.
- They fall back down to Earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet, a process known as **precipitation**.
- The fallen precipitation is then collected in rivers that flow to the sea. This is called **runoff**.
- The water cycle then begins again as the sun heats the water.

Features of a River

