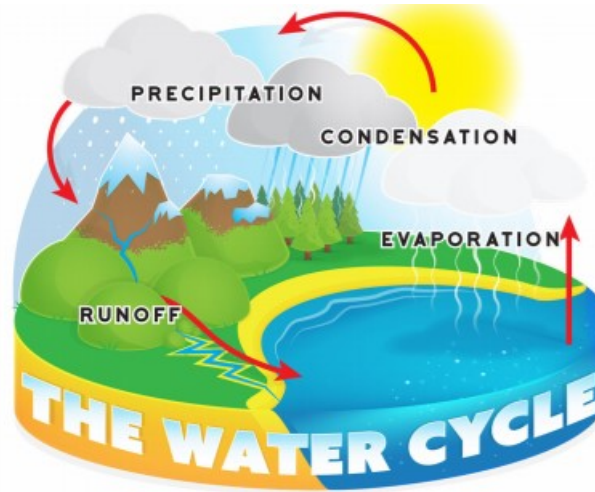


Geography: Turquoise Class – The Water Cycle

Will we ever see the water we drink again?

Key Vocabulary

Altitude	the height of something above sea level
Channel	a landform, it is the outline of the path that a river takes
Condensation	the change of a state of matter – from gas to liquid
Confluence	the meeting of two or more streams of water
Erosion	the process of breaking things down and wearing things away, e.g. by water, wind or ice
Estuary	where the mouth of a river where fresh river water and salt sea water meet and mix
Evaporation	the change of a state of matter – from liquid to gas
Glacier	a mass of ice that moves very slowly down from mountains
Infiltration	the process where water seeps into the ground (soil or rock)
Peak	the top of a mountain
Percolation	the movement of rainwater through soil and rock
Precipitation	forms of water that fall through the sky, e.g. rain, snow, sleet etc
River	a large stream of flowing water that usually ends at the sea
Run-off	water that flows over the earth and does not evaporate away or filter into the ground



Key Vocabulary

mouth	the place where the river enters the ocean
Scree	a pile of rock material that has eroded off a cliff and fallen to the base
source	the beginning (original) part of a river.

Key facts about rivers in the UK

River Thames – The Thames flows through London, the capital city, and has played a central role in British history for some 2000 years.

River Severn – During high tides a wall of water can travel upstream for over 25 miles. This tidal wave is known as the Severn Bore

River Trent – Is the third longest river in the United Kingdom. It used to be used to mark the boundary border between North and South England.

Key Places

Some local rivers/bodies of water:

The River Medlock
The River Irk
The River Beal
Rochdale Canal
Old Brook
Dovestone Reservoir
Odgen Reservoir
Strinesdale Reservoir



Geography: Turquoise Class – The Water Cycle

Will we ever see the water we drink again?

Key Knowledge

What is the water cycle?

The water cycle follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back to the oceans. The water cycle involves the scientific processes of evaporation and condensation which is also known as the 'hydrologic cycle' (hydro is Greek for water)

How does the water cycle work?

Energy from the sun heats up the water in our rivers, lakes and oceans.

Water evaporates into the air, turning into a gas called 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

Key Knowledge

What is a canal?

A canal is an artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation.

What is a reservoir?

A reservoir is a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.

What are fluvial landforms?

Fluvial landforms refer to landforms created by rivers and streams. It includes both erosional and depositional features created by these water bodies.

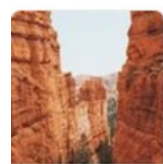
Types of fluvial landforms:



Stream



Lake



Canyon



River delta



Waterfall



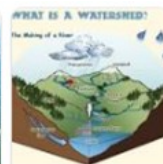
Valley



River



Oxbow lake



Drainage basin



Meander