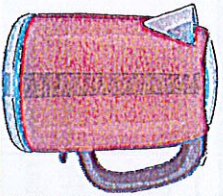
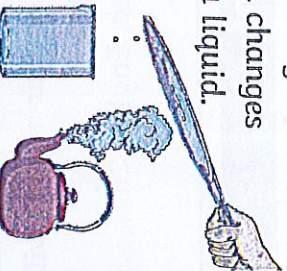
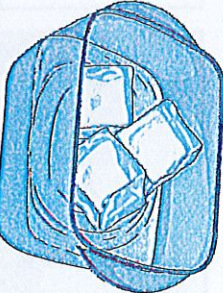
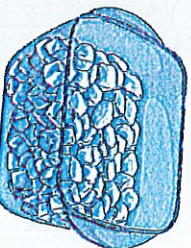


Water

Key Vocabulary

dam	A barrier that blocks off flowing water.
fertiliser	A substance that helps make plants grow.
particles	Everything is made up of matter. Particles are tiny bits of matter.
pesticides	A substance used to destroy pests such as small animals, insects and weeds.
pollution	Anything that is introduced into a habitat which has a harmful effect on plants and animals living there.
reservoir	A man made lake that is used to store water.
water vapour	Water that is in the form of a gas.

Changing State

Evaporation Evaporation occurs when a liquid changes into a gas or water vapour . 	Condensation Condensation is when a gas cools and changes to a liquid. 	Melting This is when a solid is heated and changes to a liquid. 	Freezing Freezing is the process of a liquid cooling and changing to a solid. 
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Clouds form when warm, moist air is cooled. When it is cooled, it condenses into tiny water droplets which appear as clouds.

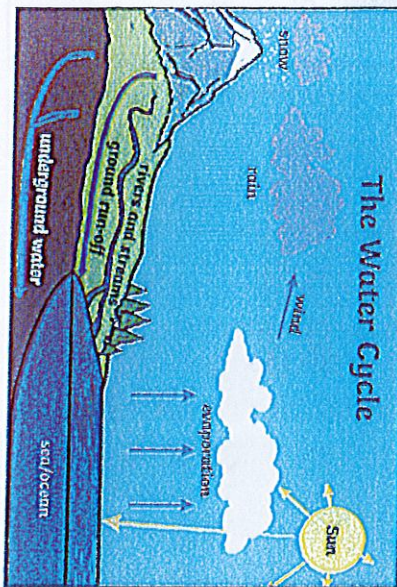
The Water Cycle



Heat from the sun evaporates water into **water vapour**, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.

Key Vocabulary

channel	The course in the ground that a river or water flows through.
dam	A barrier built to hold back water.
deposition/ deposit	When rocks and other materials that have been eroded are dropped off further along the river.
discharge	The amount of water flowing along a river per second.
erosion	Rocks and other river materials are picked up by the water and moved to another place along the river.
mouth	The point where a river joins the sea.
source	The place where a river begins.
tidal bore	A strong tide from the coast that pushes the river against the current causing waves along the river.
tributaries	Rivers that join up with another river.
valley	A long ditch in the earth's surface between ranges of hills or mountains.



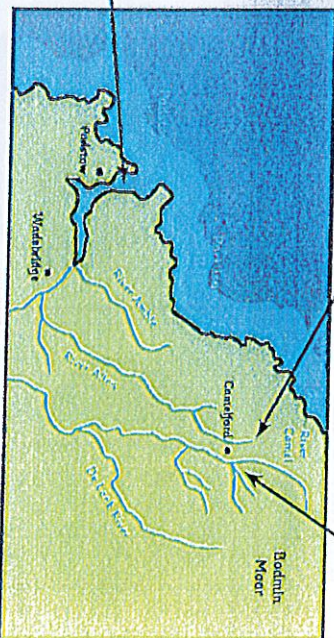
Rivers in England, at their **mouth**, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English **Channel** or Atlantic Ocean.

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.

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

The source of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.



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.