

# Water, Water, Everywhere!

WATER CYCLE	
Evaporation	When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turns into 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 falls as rain.
Collection	Wherever the water lands, this is called collection stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to the earth in 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!

DID YOU KNOW?
Our local river is the river Stour Rivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths. Rivers receive water from wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea. The water flows naturally downwards, sometimes underground and eventually into the sea.

KEY VOCABULARY	
river	A flowing, moving stream of water.
stream	A small, fast flow of water
canal	Waterways built by people used for shipping and transport
reservoir	The store of water that is held back by the dam.
lake	Large bodies of water that are surrounded by land and 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.



