



## Key Vocabulary

**Evaporation** When a liquid turns into a gas

**Condensation** when a gas turns into a liquid

**Precipitation** Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow

**Transpiration** Water movement through plants

**Collection** when water falls from the clouds it collects in lakes, oceans and streams

**States of matter** Materials can be one of these states; solid, liquid or gas

**Solid** These keep their shape unless a force is applied

**Liquid** These take the shape of their container, they can flow or be poured

**Gases** This can spread out to completely fill the container/space they have.

**Water Vapour** This is water that takes the form of a gas

**Erosion** Where the ground/rocks are worn away

**Deposition** when materials are dropped, left behind

**Parts of the River include:** Source, estuaries, tributaries, V-shaped valleys, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lakes, Flood plain, Mouth

## Key Information

- The particles in a solid are close together, they cannot move
- The particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily
- The particles in a gas are spread out and can move very quickly in all directions
- When liquids reach certain temperatures they can change state
- The water cycle demonstrates how water particles change state throughout the full cycle

## Enquiry Skills

In this unit the pupils will:

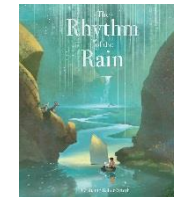
- Predict and experiment how materials can change state when heated and cooled
- Observe how water can be changed from one state to another

## Geographical Knowledge

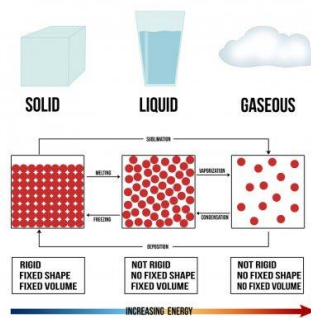
- Rivers are formed naturally – All rivers lead to the sea (known as the mouth)
- Rivers begin at a source in the upper course (steep gradient)
- In the middle course you will find meanders and ox-bow lakes which are caused by erosion
- The lower course has a flat gradient and the river widens before entering the sea

# Changes

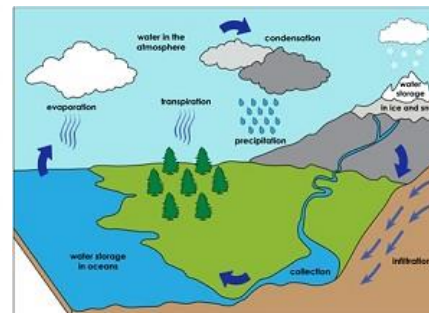
## Kingfishers: Water Cycle / Rivers



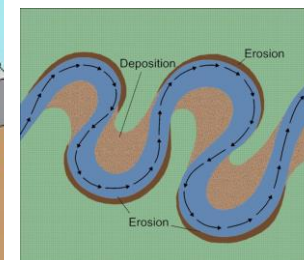
### STATES OF MATTER



### The water cycle



Meanders are created by erosion and deposition.



The features of a River