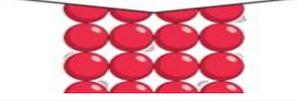
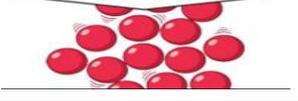
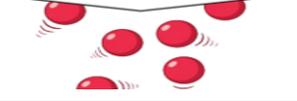


Year 4 – The Water Cycle

What should I know already?

- **Great Britain** is an **island** – it is surrounded by **seas**: Irish Sea, North Sea & English Channel
- There are different water features found on the Earth such as lakes, oceans, seas and rivers.
- There are rivers in our local area.
- Science – solids, liquids and gases

Three states of matter

Solid	Liquid	Gas
		
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.

Types of flooding



fluvial – lots of rainfall

pluvial – heavy rainfall cannot drain away quickly enough

coastal – high tides and storms

plumbing – broken pipes in buildings

Vocabulary

water cycle	The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from land to sky and back again.
precipitation	A deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, snow
infiltration	The process by which water on the ground surface enters the soil
evaporation	The process of turning from liquid into vapour
condensation	The conversion of a vapour or a gas to liquid
rivers	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake or another river
streams	A small narrow river
clouds	A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the atmosphere

Be careful what you throw down the toilet or sink.

Don't leave litter on beaches.

Use environmentally friendly household cleaning products.

Reducing pollution

Have more plants in the garden to stop contaminated water running into the water.

Don't over use fertilisers or pesticides.

Process of treating water

1. Water is stored in reservoirs to allow solids to settle at the bottom.
2. Chemicals are added to help remove small particles.
3. Water passes through gravel and carbon to filter out tiny particles.
4. Chlorine is added to kill off bacteria.
5. Water is clean and safe to drink.