

**Geography Focus:**

Energy and Water

**Year 4**

**Term: 2A**

## Key Learning

Rivers have sources, channels, tributaries and mouths.

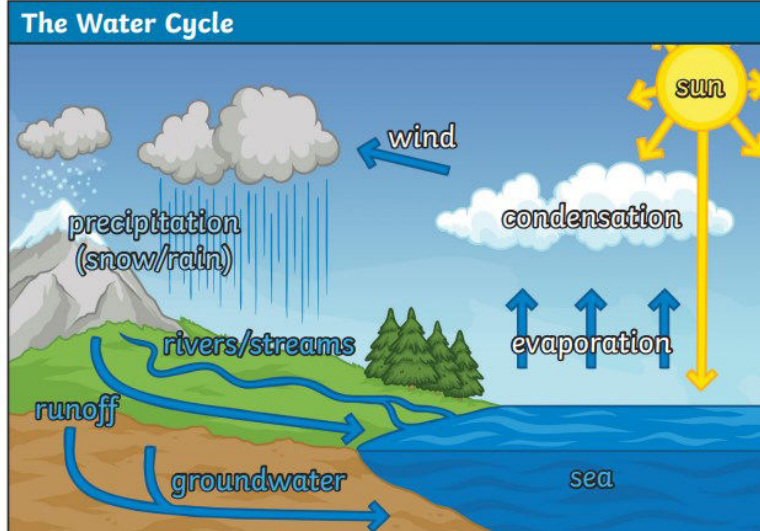
Rivers receive water from a wide areas and flows eventually into a lake or the sea. The water flows naturally downwards, sometimes underground and eventually to the sea.

Our local river is the River Tees.

## Key Vocabulary

Dam	A barrier that blocks off flowing water.
Particles	Tiny bits of matter which everything is made up of.
Pollution	Anything that is introduced into a habitat which has a harmful effect on the 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.
River	A flowing, moving stream of water.
Source	Where a river begins its journey.
Mouth	Where the river enters the sea.

Clouds form when warm, moist air is cooled. When it is cooled, it condenses into tiny water droplets which appear as clouds.



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

