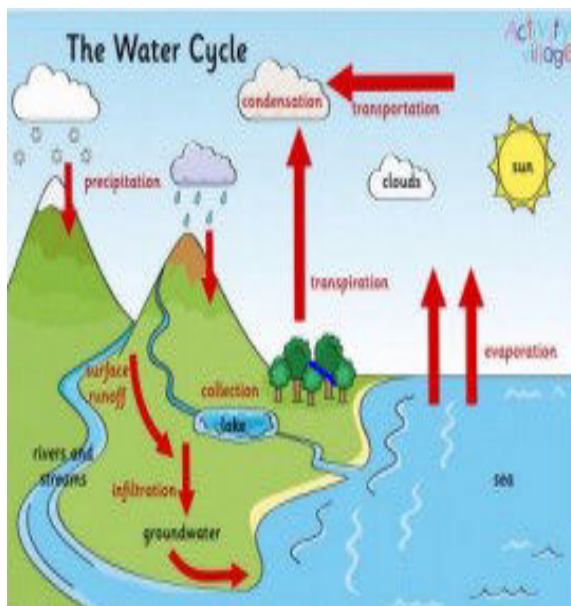


Key Facts



What you will learn by the end of the topic

- I can:
- name and locate the longest river in each continent on a map.
  - name and locate the main rivers of the UK on a map.
  - locate the River Nile in Egypt on a map and name all the countries that it flows through.
  - use an example of a river in the UK or the River Nile to correctly apply the key terms linked to the course of a river –source, upland area, flood plain, meander, channel, bed, sediment, erosion, waterfall, valley, delta.
  - use correct key language to describe the water cycle.
  - use an example of a river in the UK: the Thames or the River Nile or the Amazon to explain why many cities are situated on or close to rivers and why people live close to rivers.
  - write a non-chronological report about the River Nile from the source to mouth and identify the main geographical features.
  - explore the human and physical geography of the Nile Delta.
  - explore the uses of the River Nile and how these have changed over time.
  - find the positive and negative effects of the Aswan High Dam on the River Nile.

**Evaporation** When the heat from the sun warms the water, the liquid turn into a vapour (gas) and rises because it is lighter.

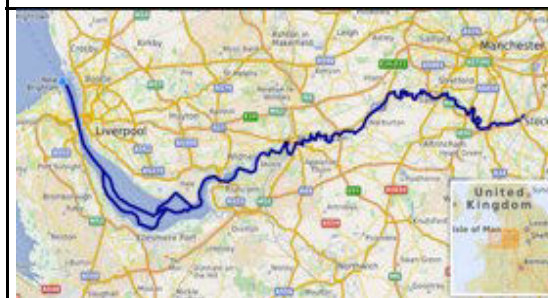
**Condensation** The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water.

**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 the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to the Earth is 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.

Key Vocabulary

River	A flowing ,moving stream of water
Stream	A small, fast flow of water
Canal	Waterway built to transport goods
Reservoir	A store of water that is held back by a dam
Lake	Large body of water surrounded by land and is not part of the ocean
Sea	A huge body of sea water
Source	Where a river begins its journey
Channel	The path of a river
Tributary	A small river or stream that meets a larger
Mouth	Where the rivers enters the sea
Confluence	Where two rivers meet
Estuary	The last section of the river before the sea
Water cycle	The journey of water on earth



The River Mersey is 70 miles (112 KM) long. It stretches from Stockport in Manchester and flows into the sea at Liverpool. For centuries it formed a natural county divide between Lancashire and Cheshire.

