

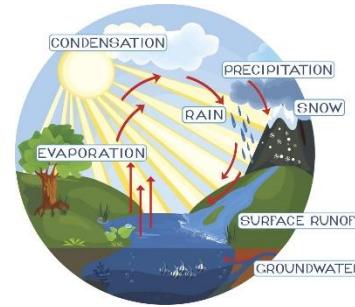
## Year 4 - Water: In what ways do we experience the water cycle?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>renewable energy</b>	energy made from resources that nature will replace, like wind, water and sunshine.
<b>urbanisation</b>	is the movement of people (population) into cities and away from rural areas.
<b>evaporation</b>	When water turns into water vapour.
<b>condenses</b>	When water vapour cools and turns back into water.
<b>flood</b>	a high-water event in which water overflows its banks onto normally dry land.
<b>drought</b>	Wherever there is a shortage of rain over a long period of time.
<b>infiltration</b>	When water soaks or filters into the soil.
<b>runoff</b>	The draining away of water from a surface of an area of land.
<b>precipitation</b>	Any liquid or frozen water that falls back to Earth.
<b>reservoir</b>	A man-made storage area for water.
<b>water vapour</b>	When water turns into gas-like.
<b>agriculture</b>	The work of growing crops or rearing animals.

### Did you know?

The drinking water we have in Liverpool comes all the way from North Wales.



### Key Information

- Our drinking water in Liverpool originally comes from a lake in North Wales.
- Water is stored in reservoirs and supplied to us along pipes travelling many miles.
- Humans use the water cycle for many different reasons: washing, drinking, farming, industry, energy as well as leisure and recreation.
- In the UK, the water cycle is used to create renewable energy: hydro-electricity and that there are also other natural energy resources.
- The water cycle also brings flooding and this has positive and negative effects on people's lives: good for soil for farming; bad for protecting houses.