

How does the water cycle influence our everyday lives? (Diversity and Interaction)

1. How is water used around the world? (Diversity)
2. How does rainwater form in the first place and can water escape from the water cycle? (Interaction)
3. Why do some places go for a long time without rain and others have too much rain? (Diversity and Interaction)
4. How is water used to help provide energy to many places? (Diversity and Interaction)

Cornish links:

Hydroelectric - Hayle - wave farm
Weather in Cornwall
Bosccastle flooding
Drought of 2022

Substantive knowledge:

Physical geography

Previous learning from Y3:
How do people choose where to settle
Linked to rivers Y4, Y4 science on water cycle

Everyday uses of water

- sanitation
- Irrigation
- Hydration & nutrition
- leisure



The **water cycle** is the continuous journey of water from the land to the sky and back to the land again. This constant movement of water is happening all the time and is vital to supporting life on earth.

There are four main stages in the water cycle:

Evaporation happens when warmth from the sun causes water (liquid) from the sea, lakes and rivers to rise into turn to vapour (gas).

Condensation happens when the water vapour cools and turns back into drops of water which form clouds in the sky.

Precipitation is when the clouds get too heavy and water falls from the clouds in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail.

Run off happens when the majority of this water runs over the land and flows back into lakes and rivers or gets carried back to the sea.



Drought - caused by low precipitation over an extended time

Affected by:

- Supply and demand
- Weather and climate
- Global location



Flooding - caused by high precipitation over an extended time

Affected by:

- Weather and climate
- Global location
- Extreme weather events (inc. snow melting)
- River management (dams/rivers overflowing)



Hydroelectric power is formed when energy is taken from the movement of the water which generates electricity.



Geographical Skills

- annotate sketches of the water cycle
- use simple sampling techniques appropriately - sampling water levels over the week
- use the school and its grounds as a site for studying aspects of physical and human geography by investigating question: 'Where does the water go when it rains?'
- investigate and record different weather phenomena through observation and by using standard measurement devices (rain gauges)