



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## The water cycle

Complete the description of the water cycle using words from the box below.

The water \_\_\_\_\_ is the continual movement of water from ground to sea, to sky and back to the ground.

The sun encourages the \_\_\_\_\_ of water, which changes water from a liquid to gas called water \_\_\_\_\_. This gas cools and condenses in the sky to form \_\_\_\_\_, from which \_\_\_\_\_ may fall.

Much water flows downhill overland in \_\_\_\_\_. Some is absorbed into the ground. Some water is used by plants and they send water vapour back into the sky from their leaves: this process is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**rivers****transpiration****evaporation****cycle****clouds****vapour****rainfall or precipitation**

Draw a diagram to show the water cycle and label the different parts.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



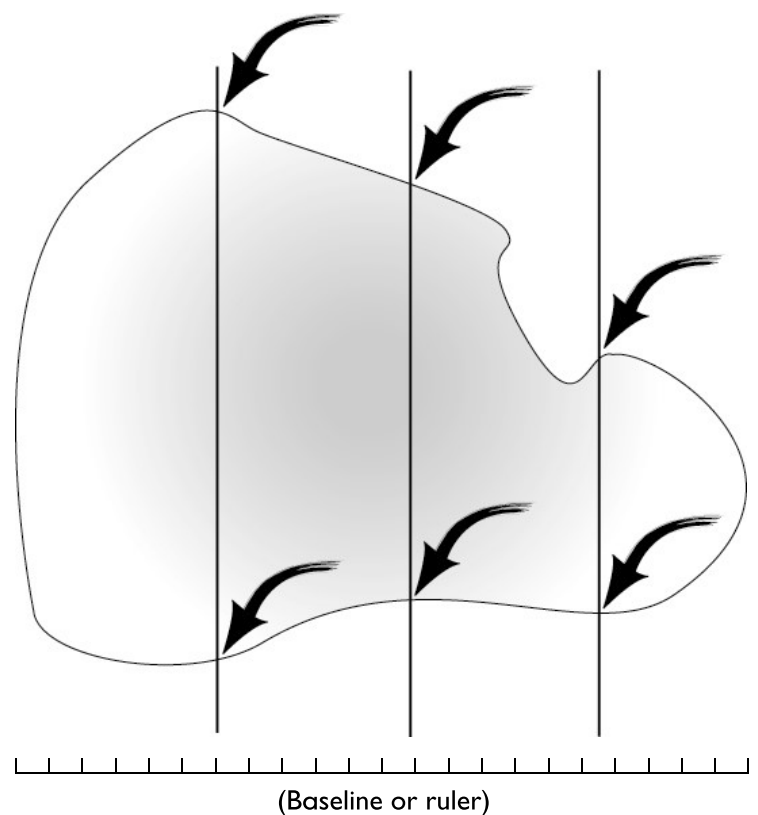
## Mapping puddles

To map puddles in the playground you will need:

- Two metre rulers
- Some chalk
- Squared paper

### Method

- Measure the distances from baseline or metre ruler: on this example measure where the arrows are.
- On your squared paper let one square represent 10 or 20cms, transfer measurements and draw a map of the puddle using the measurements as references.
- When you have measured the puddle, draw around its outline. Remap the puddle later to see how it changes.



Where has the water come from to make the puddle?

---

Where has the water gone when the puddle dries out?

---

---



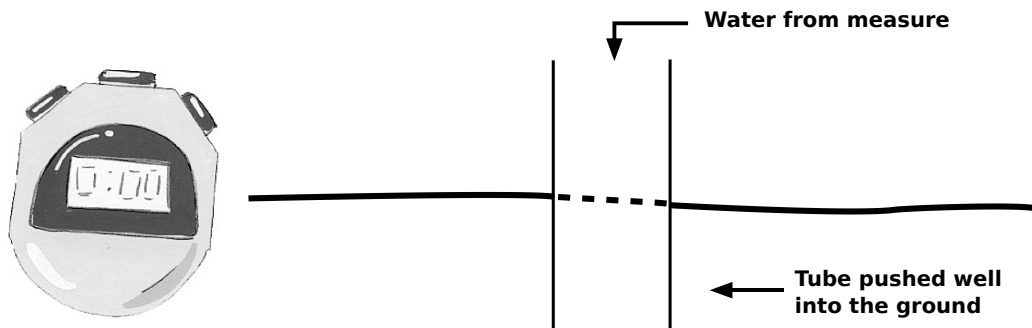
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Soaking up the water

To measure how quickly a piece of ground will soak up water you will need:

- Metal tube (tin can with top and base carefully removed, so as not to leave sharp edges)
- Stop watch (or watch which can measure seconds)
- Litre measure of water



## Method

- Push the can well into the soil or turf (at least 2cm). Pour the water into the can and time how long it takes the litre of water to soak away (make sure that there is always some water in the tube until the litre of water is all gone).
- Compare different sites all over the school grounds and record your results in the chart below.

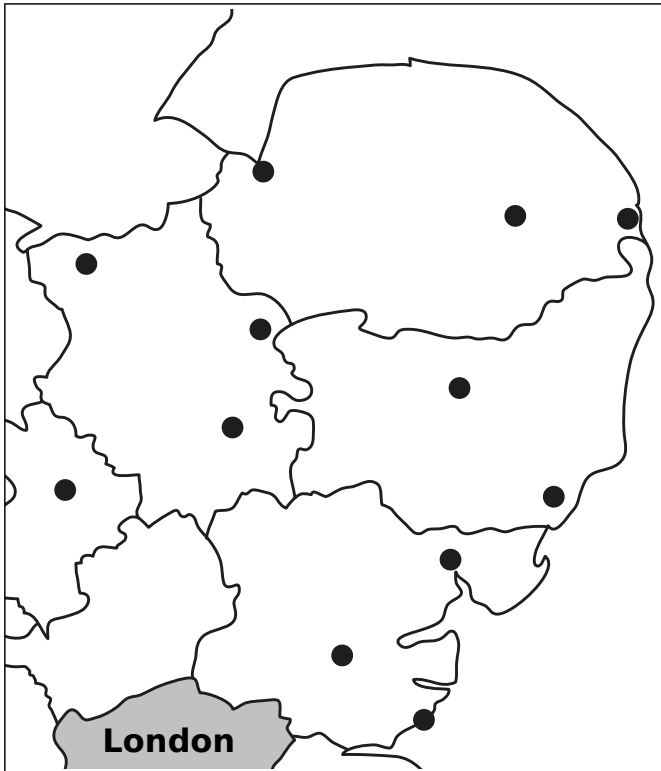
Site	Brief description	Time taken for one litre of water to soak in



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Base maps of East Anglia



### Map 1

- Name the towns and cities:  
Norwich, Cambridge, Ipswich,  
Bury St Edmunds, Colchester,  
Ely, King's Lynn, Chelmsford,  
Southend, Bedford,  
Peterborough
- Insert the county names



### Map 2

- Colour in the higher land and  
the very lowland
- Name the main rivers:  
Wensum, Waveney, Yare, Gipping,  
Colne and Ouse
- Insert: The Fens, The Broads,  
The Breckland
- Insert: The Wash, The North  
Sea, The Thames Estuary

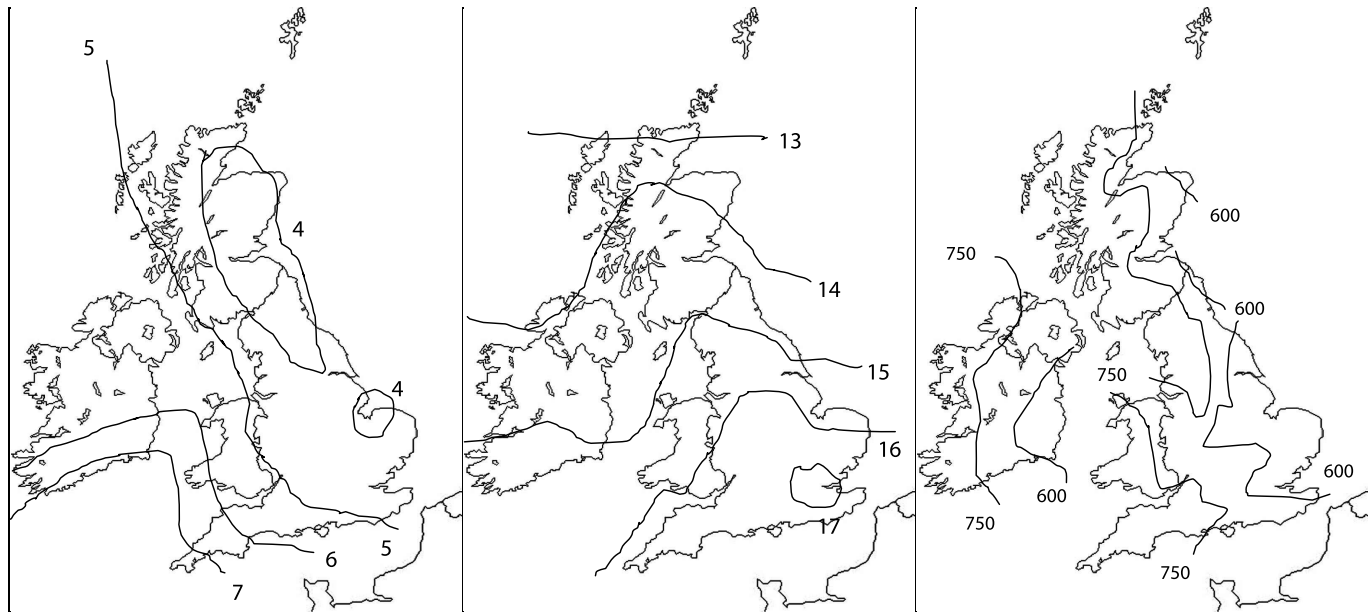
**NB:** Use atlases and Google maps to help you complete these maps.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Rainfall and temperature in the UK



Average winter temperatures °C

Average summer temperatures °C

Annual rainfall in mm.

**NB:** Lines of equal temperature are known as ISOTHERMS. Lines of equal rainfall are known as ISOHYETS.

## Using the maps, cross out the incorrect words:

In summer the north/south/east/west of the UK is hottest and the north/south/east/west is cooler, whereas in winter the north/south/east/west of the UK is coldest and the north/south/east/west is warmer.

Over the year the north/south/east/west has more precipitation and the north/south/east/west is the driest part.

East Anglia is the drier/wetter part of the UK with warmer summer temperatures than in South Wales/East Anglia.

The climate of East Anglia is...