

Y4 Information Text: Explanation Example Text



How Does the Water Cycle Work?

Have you ever looked up at a cloud filled, murky sky and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. Read on to find out how the immeasurable amount of water is constantly moving up, down, around and around.

Evaporation

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and this rises because it is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a draught or breeze, the quicker evaporation takes place. It even happens on puddles' surfaces. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been a shower.

Condensation

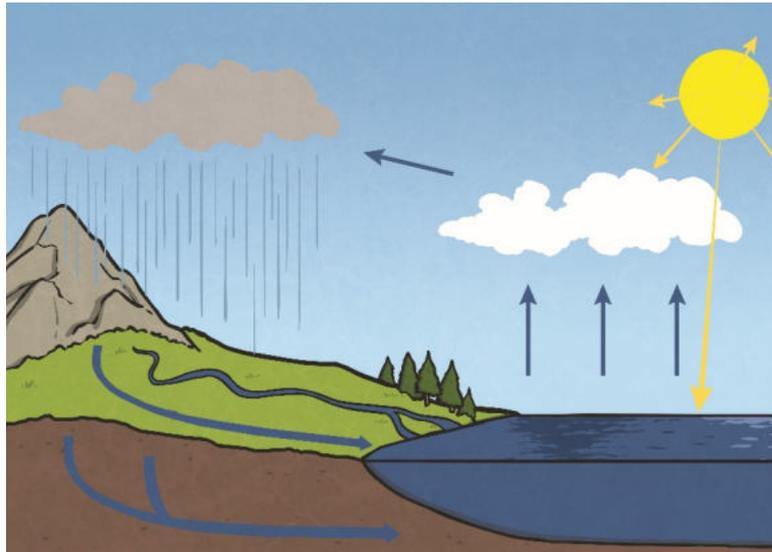
The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water. Over time, millions of them gather like this and make clouds.

Precipitation

As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall towards 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 the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth in 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 sea. The water cycle can now start again, from any place where water has collected even from your soaking wet hair!



The Water

Fun Facts

- Did you know that about 90% of the world's fresh water is found in the thick layer of ice covering Antarctica?
- More than three quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water. Have a look at a globe or map of the world and you'll notice just how much of it is blue! Most of this is contained in the seas and oceans but some is also found in rivers, lakes and glaciers.



The Earth

Y4 Information Text: Explanation

Example Text Annotated Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Features



How Does the Water Cycle Work?

Have you ever looked up at a grey, murky sky⁶ and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. Read on to find out how the immeasurable^{9,10&12} amount of water in the world is² constantly¹⁰ moving up, down, around and around.³

Evaporation⁴

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water,⁷ the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and this rises because it⁵ is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a draught¹¹ or breeze, the quicker evaporation¹⁰ takes place. It⁵ even happens on puddles' surfaces⁸. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been¹¹ a shower.³

Condensation^{4&10}

The water vapour is² lifted into the sky. As you go higher,⁷ the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense⁹ (come together) and form microscopic^{9,10&12} droplets of water. Over time, millions of them⁵ gather like this and make clouds.³

Precipitation⁴

As soon as the water droplets¹⁰ reach a certain size,⁷ their weight^{11&13} is too great¹¹ to stay in the air and they⁵ fall towards the ground. This is called precipitation¹⁰. If the air is very cold,⁷ the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise, it⁵ falls as rain.³

All text: the full range of spelling, grammar and punctuation features that have been taught in previous year groups shown throughout including adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions to express time, place and cause; correct tense use and subordinate

² Standard English verb inflections consistently used, e.g. we were not we was, I did not I done, etc.

³ writing organised into paragraphs around a theme

⁴ simple layout devices in non-fiction used, e.g. headings and sub-headings.

⁵ nouns or pronouns used appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it, they

⁶ noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the strict teacher with

⁷ fronted adverbials used, e.g. As quick as a flash, Last weekend, etc. followed by a comma

⁸ possessive apostrophes used accurately for plural

⁹ prefix words spelt correctly, e.g. irrelevant, autograph, incorrect, disobey, superstar, antisocial, etc.

¹⁰ suffix words spelt correctly, e.g. usually, poisonous, adoration, etc.

¹¹ homophones spelt correctly, e.g. which and witch.

¹² knowledge of word families used to aid spelling

¹³ Y3/Y4 statutory spelling words

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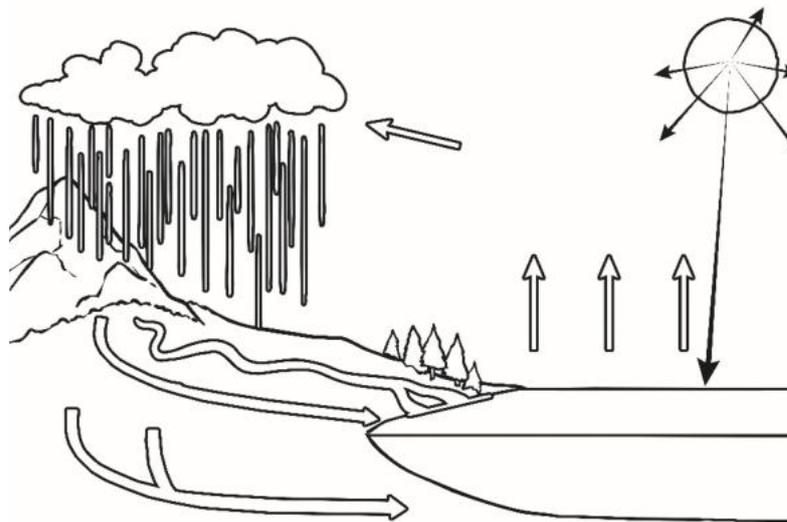
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The Water

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The Earth⁴

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Annotated Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Features