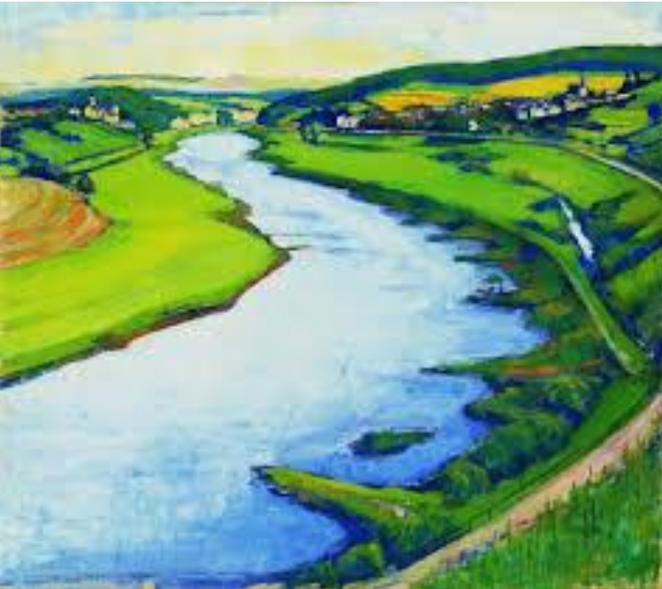
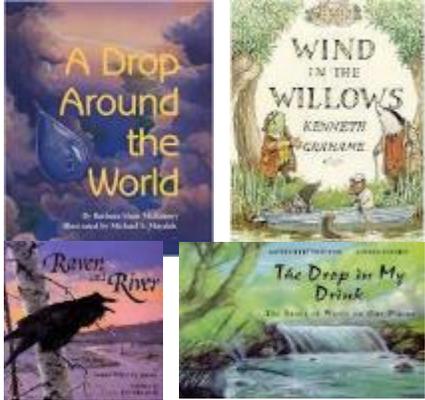


Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary | |  | Exciting Books | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| estuary | An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean. | | <h3 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge</h3> <p>The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.</p> <p>A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.</p> <p>The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.</p> <p>Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.</p> |  | |
| mouth | A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean. | | |  | |
| source | The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground. | | | <h3 style="text-align: center;">British rivers</h3> | |
| meander | A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river. | | | <p>Thames London river that is 184 miles long.</p> | |
| waterfall | Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks. | | | <p>Severn Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.</p> | |
| erosion | Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks. | | | <p>Mersey Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.</p> | |
| deposition | Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part. | | | | |
| tributary | When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary. | | | | |
| ox bow lake | Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake. | | | | |
| delta | Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers. | | | | |
| stream | A stream is a small body of flowing water. | | | | |

Year 4: Water Cycle Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary | | Stages of the water cycle | | Sticky Knowledge about water | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| water vapour | Water that is in the form of gas. | 1 | The sun heats up rivers, lakes and the sea. | 1 | Water can exist in three forms: liquid (water), solid (ice) or gas (water vapour). |
| condensation | When water vapour that is around us changes from a gas back to liquid. | 2 | Water evaporates into the air. This is called water vapour. | 2 | About 70% of Earth is covered in water. |
| precipitation | Any watery substance such as rain, water, snow, hail or sleet that falls to Earth. | 3 | The water vapour rises, cools and condenses to water in the form of clouds. | 3 | There are underground reservoirs called aquifers. |
| evaporation | When liquid changes into gas, usually when it heats up. | 4 | The droplets in the clouds become too heavy and fall as rain, snow or hail. | 4 | Some water in the ground may stay there for thousands of years. |
| substance | Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance. | 5 | The rain, snow or hail is then collected in rivers that run off to the sea. | 5 | Water can be used to create electricity through a hydro-electric power station. |
| matter | Any solid, liquid or gas that exists in the universe. | 6 | The cycle starts again. | 6 | The Nile is 4132 miles long, making it the longest river in the world. |
| lava | Very hot liquid that comes out of a volcano. | | | 7 | Humans are made up of about 75% water. |
| solid | A substance that stays the same shape. Its particles do not move. | | | 8 | 97% of water is in the oceans (this is salty water) and 2% is in the ice caps, leaving only 1% available for us to drink. |
| liquid | Liquids will flow as they are made up of loosely packed particles. | | | | |
| gas | Gaseous matter is made up of matter that is so loose it is always moving. | | | | |