

# Water Cycle Knowledge Mat

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

# Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

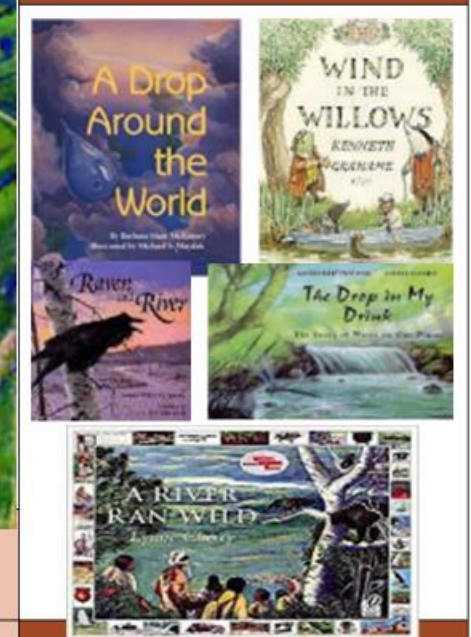
<b>estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>mouth</b>	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
<b>source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
<b>meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>erosion</b>	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
<b>deposition</b>	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
<b>tributary</b>	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
<b>ox bow lake</b>	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
<b>delta</b>	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
<b>stream</b>	A stream is a small body of flowing water.



## Sticky Knowledge

The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
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.
The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.
Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

## Exciting Books



## British rivers

<b>Thames</b> London river that is 184 miles long.
<b>Severn</b> Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.
<b>Mersey</b> Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.