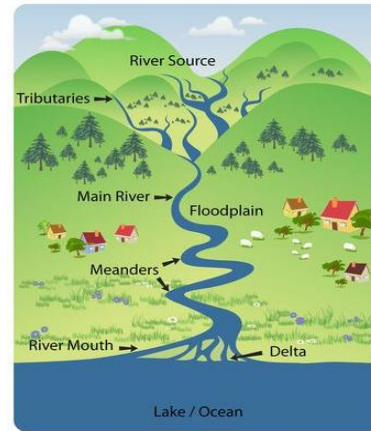


## Subject specific vocabulary

<b>aquatic</b>	Refers to something that is growing, living or happening in water.
<b>collection</b>	The process of water gathering in oceans, rivers, lakes and streams.
<b>condensation</b>	The process of a gas cooling and changing into a liquid.
<b>current</b>	The movement of water, electricity or air in a certain direction.
<b>degrade</b>	The process of breaking down or decaying.
<b>erosion</b>	The process of soil and stone being gradually damaged and moved away by water, wind or rain.
<b>evaporation</b>	The process of a liquid heating up and changing into a gas.
<b>fertile</b>	Refers to soil that produces healthy crops because it contains nutrients.
<b>flood</b>	A large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.
<b>nutrient</b>	A substance that plants or animals need to live and grow.
<b>pollution</b>	Damage caused to water, air or the environment by waste or harmful substances.
<b>precipitation</b>	Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to the ground from clouds.
<b>sediment</b>	Sand and silt that slowly form a layer of rock.
<b>silt</b>	Material carried by running water and deposited as sediment.

## Flow Knowledge Organiser



### Sticky knowledge

- 7 continents
- 5 oceans
- the Equator
- North and South poles
- a river is a physical feature
- cities, towns and villages as human features
- 4 compass points (north, south, east, west)

### Topic links

- Maths; table and graph - river profile
- Writing; newspaper report - river pollution
- Science; plants
- Art; waterlilies

Name of river	Continent
Nile	Africa
Amazon	South America
Yangtze	Asia
Mississippi	North America
Volga	Europe
Ganges	Asia

### Water pollutants

- Agricultural
- Plastic
- Sewage and wastewater
- Oil

### Using rivers

- Drinking and washing
- Farmers - fertile soil
- Hydropower
- Trade routes
- Leisure activities - fishing, canoeing and rowing.

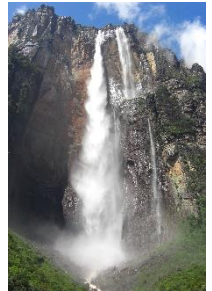
Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. Water in seas, oceans, rivers and lakes is heated by the sun and evaporates to form water vapour that rises into the air. The water vapour condenses as it cools and changes back into tiny drops of water, forming clouds. The clouds get blown over high ground, where the water falls back to Earth as rain, snow, sleet or hail, called precipitation. The rainwater runs off the land into rivers and streams and travels back to the sea. The cycle then starts again.

**Meander** - is a bend in a river or stream. It is formed when fast flowing water erodes the riverbank and deposits silt and mud inside a bend.



**Oxbow lake** - is a lake that was once a meander in a river. The bend is cut off when the river finds an easier, straighter course to follow.

**Waterfall** - is water that falls from a higher to a lower level. Waterfalls form when water flows from hard rock to soft rock. The water erodes the soft rock at the bottom of the waterfall and leaves a ledge of hard rock over which the water flows.



**V-shaped valley** - is a valley formed when a river erodes an area of soft rock. The steep sides are created when the edges of the river erode and collapse.

