

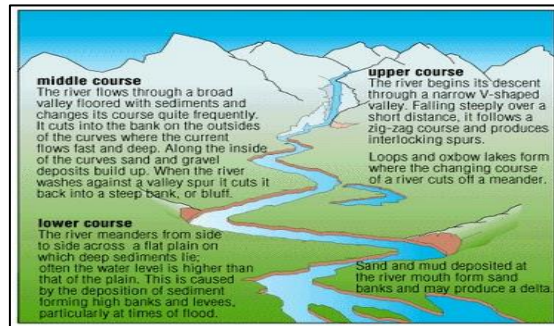
Year 5/6: Wild Water Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

precipitation	Rain, snow, hail or sleet, which is formed by the condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere.
current	A 'path' of water within a river or lake, that flows in a certain direction.
source	Where a river or stream begins.
tributary	A stream or river that flows into a larger stream, river or lake.
estuary	The wide part (or mouth) of a river where it joins to sea.
meander	A winding curve or bend in a river channel. They form when water in the river erodes the banks on the outside of the channel.
ox-bow lake	A U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a body of water which stands alone.
delta	A wetland that forms as a river empties its water and sediment into another body of water, such as an ocean or lake.
sediment	Broken down stone and soil carried by the river.
erosion	The process where the surface of something is worn away by the action of water, wind, waves, etc.
transportation	The process where rivers pick up and carry material as they flow downstream.
deposition	The process where when a river loses energy, it drops some of

Key questions

- What is the water cycle?
- How is a river created?
- What are the features and processes of a river?
- What are the rivers like in our locality?
- Where are the major rivers of the world?
- Why do people settle near rivers?



Famous British River

The **Thames** river is 184 miles long and flows through London

The **Severn** is Britain's longest river (220 miles) and flows from Wales to Bristol.

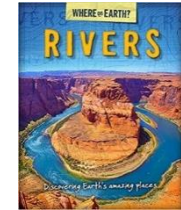
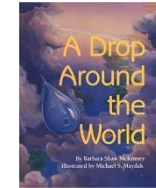
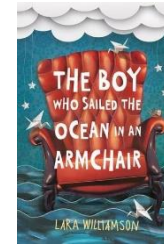
The **Mersey** Liverpool river that is 70 miles long

Famous Rivers in the World

Situated in Brazil, the **Amazon** is 4000 miles long. Runs through the Amazon rainforest.

The world's longest river is the **Nile** (4,160 miles long) and runs into the Mediterranean.

Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about Wild Water

- Water on Earth is **constantly moving**. It is recycled over and over again. This recycling process is called the water cycle.
- A river is a moving body of water that flows from its **source** on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water, which could be a **lake**, the **sea**, an **ocean** or even another river.
- Rivers usually begin in **upland** areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow **downhill**. They always flow downhill because of gravity. They then flow across the land - **meandering** - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.
- As rivers flow, they **erode** - or wear away - the land. Over a long period of time rivers create **valleys**, or **gorges** and **canyons** if the river is strong enough to erode rock. They take the **sediment** - bits of soil and rock - and carry it along with them.
- Most early settlement was by rivers as they provided water and transport links.

	the material it has been carrying.		
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