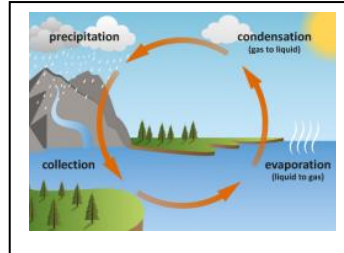


Subject Specific Vocabulary

Aquatic	Refers to something that is growing, living or happening in water.
Collection	The process of water gathering in oceans, rivers, lakes and streams.
Condensation	The process of a gas cooling and changing into a liquid.
Current	The movement of water, electricity or air in a certain direction.
Degrade	The process of breaking down or decaying.
Erosion	The process of soil and stone being gradually damaged and moved away by water, wind or rain.
Evaporation	The process of a liquid heating up and changing into a gas.
Fertile	Refers to soil that produces healthy crops because it contains nutrients.
Flood	A large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.
Nutrient	A substance that plants or animals need to live and grow.
Pollution	Damage caused to water, air or the environment by waste or harmful substances.
Precipitation	Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to the ground from clouds.
Sediment	Sand and silt that slowly form a layer of rock.
Silt	Material carried by running water and deposited as a sediment.



Link From ←	Link To →
<p>COASTLINE (Y2) Physical features within the UK. Seas and oceans around the world.</p>	<p>MISTY MOUNTAINS, WINDING RIVERS (Y4) characteristics and features of rivers and mountain ranges around the world, ecosystems and processes that shape them and the land around them</p>

Sticky Knowledge

The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.

The water cycle has four main stages (evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection)

Parts of a river include the source, river channel, floodplain and mouth.

A meander is a bend in a river or stream.

A waterfall is water that falls from a higher to lower level. Waterfalls form when water flows from hard rock to soft rock.

World rivers include the Nile, Amazon and Mississippi. The longest river in the world is the Nile.

In the past, rivers provided food and fresh water for drinking and washing. Farmers grew crops near rivers because the soil was fertile.

London was built by the Romans next to the River Thames. Rivers provided protection, transport and fresh water.

A floodplain is an area of low-lying flat ground next to a river. If there is lots of water in the river it will spill over the riverbank and flood.