Year 4: Let's Learn About… Misty Mountain, Winding River

Summer 1

Vocabulary

Delta
A triangular piece of land at the mouth of a river that has formed because of a build-up of sediment.

Floodplain
An area of flat land next to a river that floods when the river bursts its banks.

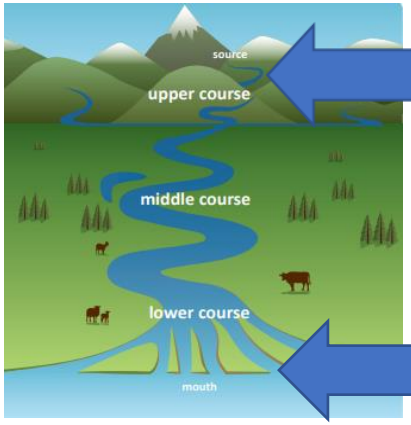
Meander
A bend in river or stream.

Erosion
Wearing away and removal of rock and soil by wind or water.

Journey of a River

A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. Rivers start in the mountains or upland area and flow downstream.

Rivers can be divided into three different stages along their course: upper course, middle course and lower course.



Source – this is where a river begins. The source of a river is often in the mountains.

Mouth – this is where the river enters a large lake or ocean.

The upper course
The upper course of a river starts at its source. Here the river is narrow and the water flows quickly and carries rocks that erode the land.

The middle course
The middle course of a river grows wider and deeper as the land becomes flatter. It creates bends called meanders.

The lower course
The lower course is the widest part of the river. The land is flat and the water flows into the sea at the river's mouth.

Rivers around the world

Nile
Remembering our year 3 learning, the Nile is the longest river in the world. It starts in Burundi, south of the equator, and flows northward through north-eastern Africa, eventually flowing through Egypt and finally draining into the Mediterranean Sea.

Amazon
The greatest river in South America. Beginning in the Andes Mountains in Peru, the Amazon flows through Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, and Brazil and drains into the Atlantic Ocean. The Amazon River supports about 1,500 to 2,000 different species of fish. The Amazon basin also has a huge variety of insect, bird, reptile, and mammal life.

Yangtze
The Yangtze is the longest river in China and in all of Asia. It is also the third longest river in the world. It begins in the mountains of Tibet and flows into the East China Sea. Dams on the Yangtze help to control flooding and produce electric power.

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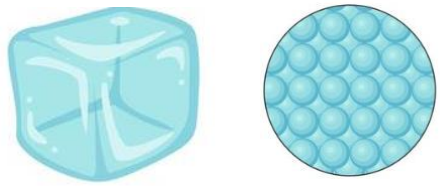
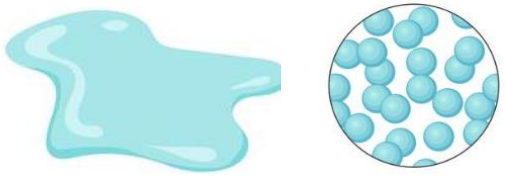
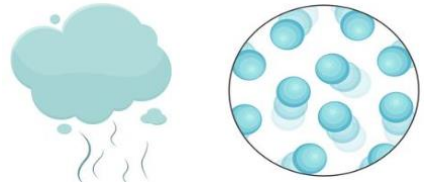
Woolmore Primary School

Science - States of matter	
This half term we will be focusing on comparing and grouping materials, understanding changes of state and the water cycle.	
Vocabulary	
Material	The substance that something is made out of, e.g., wood, metal and rubber.
State	The form in which a something exists. At this stage you learn about three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.
Evaporation	When liquids are heated and turn into gases. This change is called evaporation.
Condensation	When gases are cooled and turn into liquids. This change is called condensation.
Precipitation	When water in the sky gets released as snow or rain.
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid boils and turns into a gas.
Melting point	The temperature at which a solid melt and turns into a liquid.
Water cycle	Water on Earth is constantly moving and changing state. It is recycled over and over again. This recycling process is called the water cycle.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Ice **Chocolate** **Sand** 	**Water** **Milk** **Fruit juice** 	**Air** **Water vapour** **Helium** 
Properties: • Solids keep their shape. They do not flow like liquids. • Solids always take up the same amount of space. They do not spread out like gases. • The particles in a solid are tightly packed and arranged.	**Properties:** • Liquids can flow or be poured easily. They are not easy to hold. • Liquids change their shape depending on the container they are in. • The particles in a liquid are close together but not arranged.	**Properties:** • Gases are often invisible. • Gases do not have a fixed shape. They change their shape and volume to fill up whatever container they are in. • The particles in a gas are spread out and can move more freely.

<u>The Water Cycle:</u>

The water cycle has four main parts: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, accumulation (or collection).

1. **Evaporation** – This happens when bodies of water like lakes, rivers, and oceans heat up. When the water becomes hot, it forms vapours that go into the air.
2. **Condensation** – This is the opposite of evaporation. Condensation happens when the vapour in the air gets cold and forms clouds.
3. **Precipitation** – This happens when the water that went up into the sky gets released. Depending on the temperature, the water comes down as snow or rain.
4. **Accumulation/collection** – This happens when the water collects in one place and forms a river, lake, or any other body of water.