

Year 4: Wild Water

1. Terms	Definitions
Solid	They keep their shape and can be held. Their atoms are closely packed together.
Liquid	do not keep their shape and flow easily. Their atoms are less tightly packed together.
Gas	They are normally invisible and take up whatever space is available. Their atoms are spread out.
Melting point	The temperature (heat measured in degrees celsius) at which a solid changes to a liquid.
Boiling point	The temperature (heat measured in degrees celsius) at which a liquid changes to a gas.
Evaporation	The process of liquid turning to a gas by heating (getting hotter).
Condensation	The process of a gas turning to a liquid by cooling (getting colder).
Classification	Grouping objects based on similar characteristics.
Keys	A key is a set of characteristics of living things to help you classify them.
Habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant. Part of the local environment (e.g a tree) within the wider environment (e.g. the rainforest)
Human Impact	Humans have an impact on the environment. This can be positive (planting trees) or negative (pollution)
Ordinance Survey Map	Maps made by the British or Irish government map making organisation, depicting the landscape's human and physical features

2. Main rivers in the World	Location	Length
River Nile	North eastern Africa	6650km (longest in the world)
Amazon River	South America	6575km

Rivers in the UK	Location	Length
River Thames	South East of England	346km
River Severn	Runs from Bristol and into Wales	354km (longest in the UK)



- ### 3. Features of a River
- **River source** – start of a river, usually in mountains.
 - **Tributary** - a stream or smaller river that flows into another larger river
 - **Floodplain** - flat land of the river valley close to the river banks
 - **Meander** - a bend in a river.
 - **Delta** - a 'D' shaped mass of channels.
 - **River mouth** - may be **where** the river meets the sea, a lake or a larger waterway.

6. Victorians

- In the Victorian period, the water in Birmingham was very dirty.
- They decided to bring water in from the Elan Valley, Wales, where it was much cleaner.

5. Living Things and their Habitats:

- Living things (**mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians, fish** and plants) live in a habitat that meets their needs.
- **Habitats** may change naturally throughout time, through flood, fire, earthquakes etc.
- In Australia, in 2020, there were huge bush fires, which destroyed the habitats of koalas, kangaroos and many other animals.
- Humans can affect a habitat positively (setting up nature reserves) or negatively (littering).
- Habitats may also change through seasons (it might be snowy in the winter, but very warm in the summer)

- ### 4. The Water Cycle
- The water cycle is the continuous journey that water makes from the sea, to the sky to land.
 - Water from the oceans is heated by the sun, which causes it to turn into a gas (**evaporation**).
 - Once in the atmosphere, the gas cools and turns to a liquid (**condensation**).
 - The water droplets form clouds, which become heavy and fall from the sky (**precipitation**).

