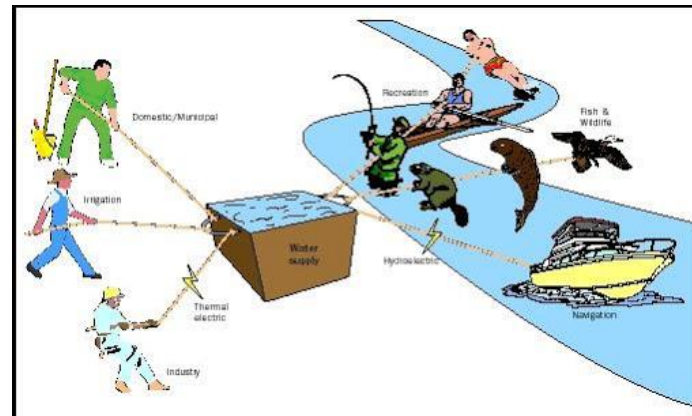
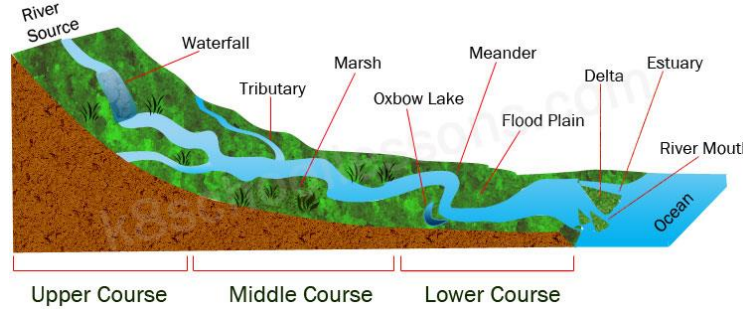


Year 5 Knowledge Mat: Rivers

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Water cycle/ Hydrological cycle	The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land, involving precipitation as rain and snow, drainage in streams and rivers, and return to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration.
Precipitation	Small droplets of water or ice (snow) form in the clouds. These droplets get heavy and then fall to the Earth.
Infiltration	Rain water soaks into the ground through soil and rock layers. The water also runs off the mountain and collects in rivers
Evaporation	Liquid (water) changes from a liquid to a gas as it warms up. The gas then rises into the air as water vapour.
Transpiration	Water in the leaves of plants gets warm and evaporates (turns to gas). This releases water vapour into the air.
Condensation	Water vapour (water as a gas) cools down and turns back into a liquid, forming water droplets.
Transportation	The water in the clouds moves across the earth and back over to the land.



Important information

There are 3 stages of a river. The upper (young river), middle and lower stage (old river). In the upper stage, the water will be **fast flowing** due to the increased force of gravity. Therefore **erosion** will be **high** and **deposition** low. Here you will find features such as the **source**, **waterfalls** and **deep valleys**.

In the middle stage the speed of the river **slows**. Therefore you **erosion** will **slow** and **deposition** will increase. In the middle stage you will find features such as **meanders**, **tributaries** and **oxbow lakes**.

At the lower stage of the river **erosion** slows again as the river's speed decreases as gravity decreases too. **Deposition** is at its highest and you will find features such as a **delta** and the **river's mouth**.

Book ideas...

