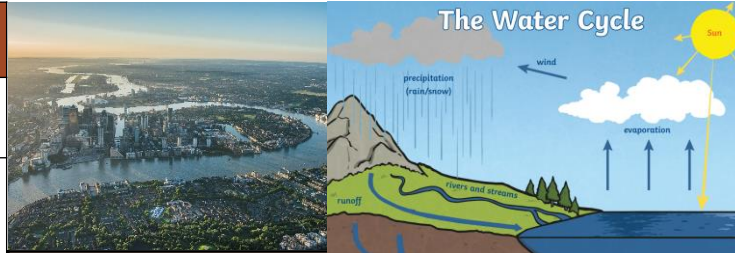


# Water Resources – Y3 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

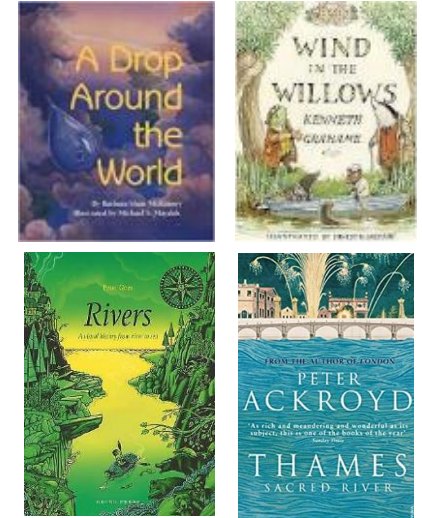
|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>source</b>         | The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.   |
| <b>mouth</b>          | A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean. |
| <b>estuary</b>        | An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.   |
| <b>tributary</b>      | When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.         |
| <b>meander</b>        | A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.  |
| <b>transportation</b> | The movement of people and goods from place to place.   |
| <b>stream</b>         | A stream is a small body of flowing water.  |
| <b>downstream</b>     | The direction that the water in a river flows.  |
| <b>evaporation</b>    | The process of a liquid changing into a gas.  |
| <b>condensation</b>   | The process in which gas changes into a liquid when it touches a cooler surface.  |
| <b>precipitation</b>  | Is water vapour that falls from the clouds in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.                                    |
| <b>sewers</b>         | Are underground pipes that take away dirty water from homes, offices and many other places.                             |



## Sticky Knowledge

- The start of a river is called the **source** and the end is called the **mouth**.
- Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called **tributaries**.
- As the river moves from the source to the mouth, both the **depth** of the river and the **width** of the river will increase.
- A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.
- The **water cycle** is the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states. There are four main stages: **evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and runoff**.
- The water cycle process is important because it enables and ensures water for all living organisms (including humans) and it helps to regulate weather patterns on our planet.
- Explore ways the **River Thames** is used today: provides fresh water for domestic use (drinking) and farming, fishing, transport and sewage systems.
- For many years, most of the city's rubbish, food and toilet waste was dumped in the **River Thames**. In order to rid the terrible smells, Sir Joseph Bazalgette built a **sewage system** for London.

## Exciting Books



## British Rivers

- Thames** London river that is 184 miles long.
- Severn** Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.
- Mersey** Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.