



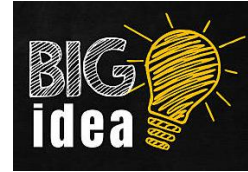
# Knowledge Organiser - Turn That Tap Off! - Class 3



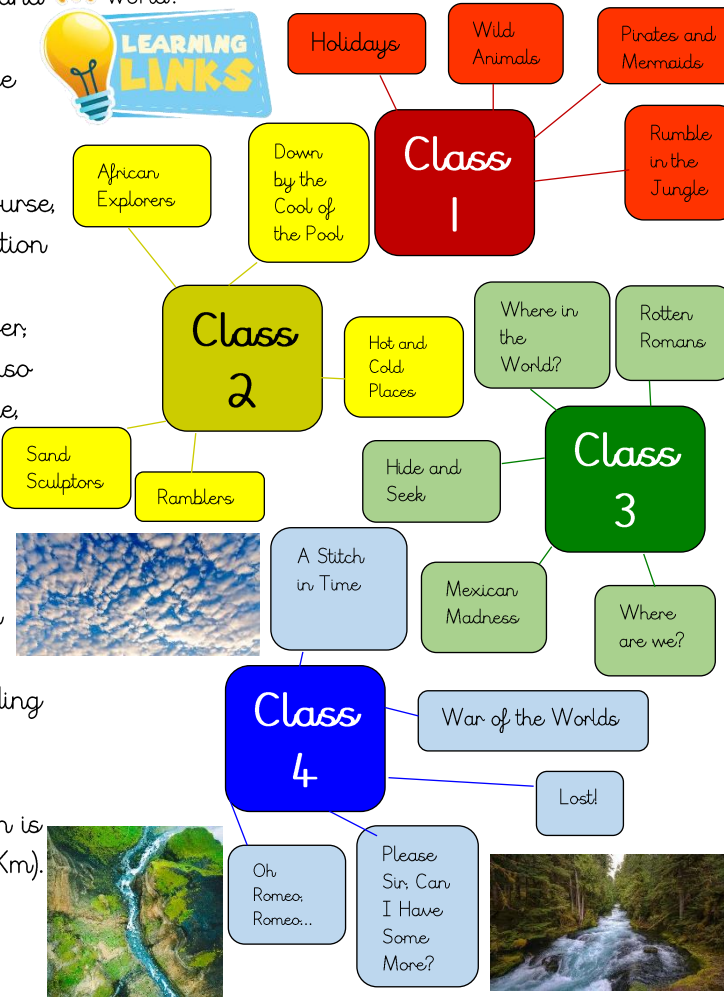
## States of Matter



## BIG Idea

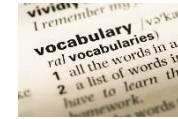


Water is one of the key ingredients to survival and can be found in many places around the world, but not everywhere. The water we drink starts off as a small trickle high in the mountains and ends up as meeting the sea/ocean. But what can we do to clean our water and make sure there is enough for everyone around the world?



## Sticky Knowledge

- ✓ There are 3 states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.
- ✓ The Water Cycle is the constant movement of water around the Earth, changing its state of matter as it goes.
- ✓ There are 3 'parts' to a river: upper course, middle course and lower course.
- ✓ The upper course of the river is closest to the river's source (the start of a river). The land is usually high up in the mountains/hills and the water is fast-flowing.
- ✓ The middle course of the river is slower than the upper course, however the river widens and the movement or transportation of sediment occurs. Erosion occurs here.
- ✓ The lower course of the river is the slowest part of the river, where only fine material in the river is transported. It is also where the river meets a large body of water such as a lake, reservoir or the sea/ocean.
- ✓ In the upper course of the river, key features include: V-shaped valleys, gorges, waterfalls, rapids and potholes.
- ✓ In the middle course of the river, key features include: meandering (twisting and turning), erosion, floodplains and oxbow lakes.
- ✓ In the lower course of the river, key features include: flooding to local areas, tributaries can be seen here and the river's mouth/estuaries.
- ✓ The longest river in the world is The Amazon River, which is 6800Km long. The River Nile is the second longest (6695Km).



## Vocabulary

- Map-** a diagram showing the place where you are.
- OS map-** a map of an area showing human and physical features on it.
- Atlas-** a book/collection of maps.
- Human Features-** buildings/objects created by humans.
- Physical Features-** natural objects/places created by nature.
- River-** A natural flow of water that follows a well-defined path/route.
- Stream-** (also called a brook or creek) is natural flowing water that follows a temporary path/route.
- The Water Cycle-** Describes the continuous movement of water around the Earth.
- Evaporation-** When a liquid changes into a gas.
- Condensation-** When a gas changes into a liquid.
- Source-** The start of a river.
- Tributary-** When smaller rivers join the main river.
- Mouth-** When a river reaches a larger body of water such as a lake, reservoir, sea or ocean.
- Estuary-** When a freshwater river meets the ocean.
- Runoff-** Water flowing over the ground/land.
- Water Table-** The amount of water the land can hold.
- Precipitation-** Rain.
- Filter-** A process to remove impurities.
- Pollution-** Harmful materials in the environment.
- Ground water-** Water underground.
- Rain-** Water droplets falling from the sky.
- Cloud/s-** A visible mass of miniature liquid droplets or frozen crystals.
- Flood-** When the land is covered with water.
- Floodplain-** The land next to a river.
- Cirrus cloud-** high up/wispy.
- Cumulus cloud-** fluffy like cotton wool.
- Stratus cloud-** flat/layered and smooth.
- Nimbus cloud-** rain-bearing clouds.