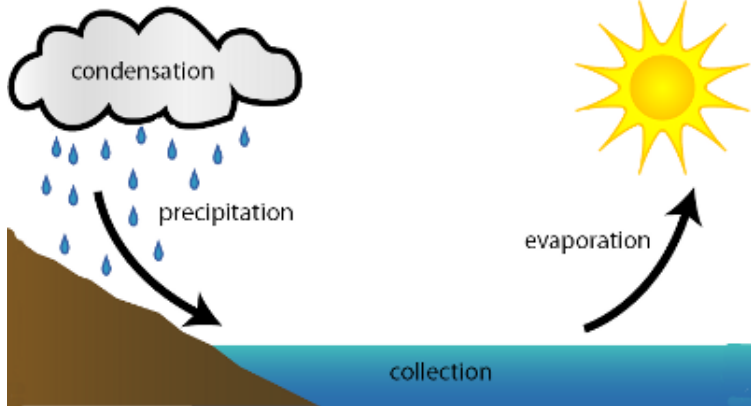


Reedley Primary School
Year 4 Knowledge Organiser: Water Water

Vocabulary		Facts about states of matter	
solid	Solids are firm and stable in shape. May be squeezed or bent into a different shape, but will remain the same volume.	melt	To turn something solid into something soft or liquid through applying heat.
liquid	Liquids will always take the shape of the container it is in and will flow.	condensation	Water vapour turns into liquid.
gas	Gas moves freely. They can flow like liquids but they move around all the time.	evaporation	When water is heated it changes from liquid to gas (water vapour)
viscous	Being thick, sticky, and semi-fluid in consistency	precipitation	Water held in a cloud that becomes too heavy and falls as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
boil	Bring a liquid to a higher temperature where it becomes vapour	 <p style="text-align: center;">The role condensation and evaporation play in the water cycle</p>	
freeze	Bring a liquid to a lower temperature where it becomes a solid.		

The term matter is used to describe any type of material, in any of its forms (solid, liquid, gas).

The Celsius scale for measuring temperature is based on the boiling and freezing point of water. The boiling point of water is 100 degrees Celsius. The freezing point of water is 0 degrees Celsius.

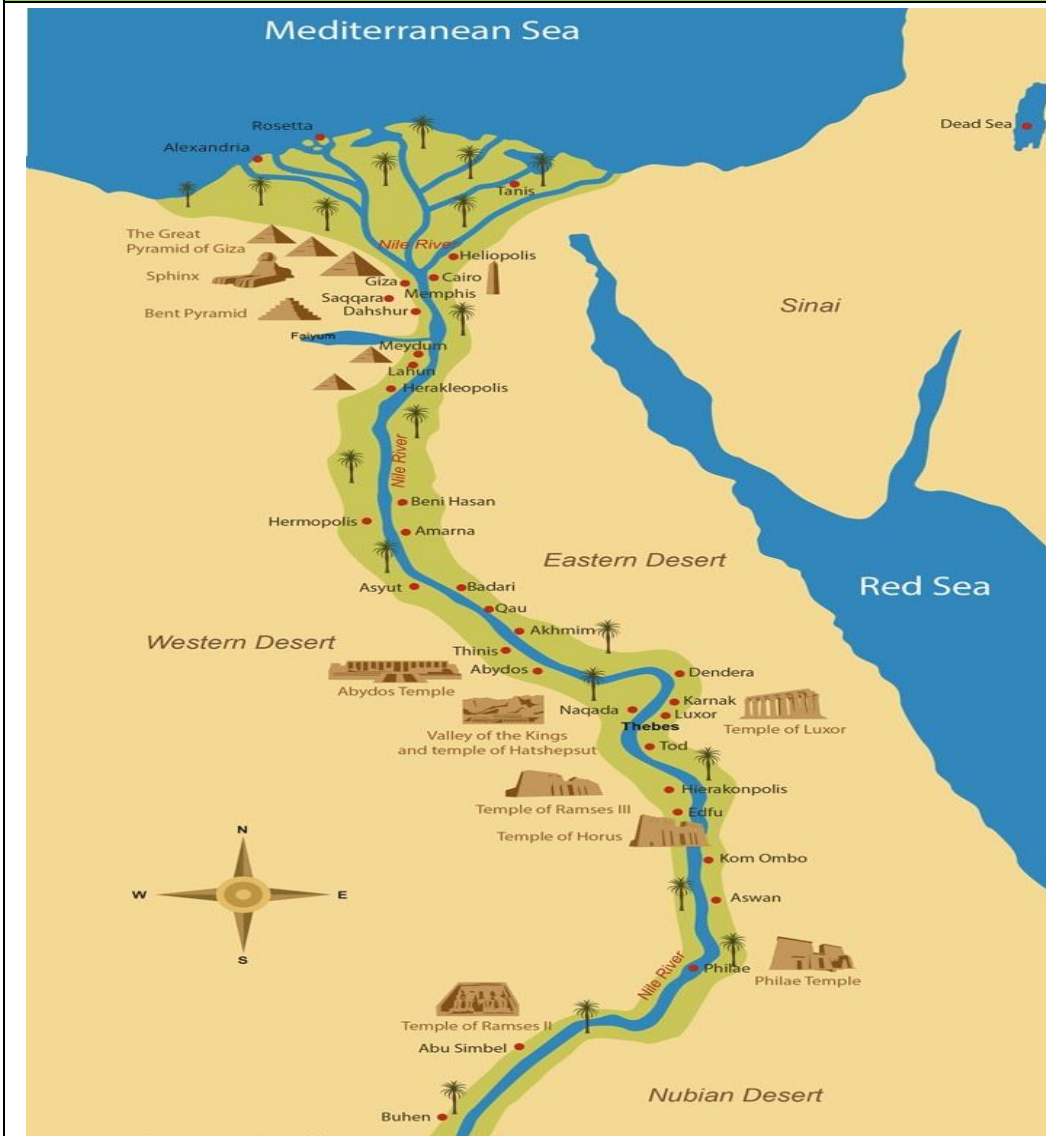
Some people get confused between liquids and solids that are in the form of powder (like flour) or granules (like salt). This is because they appear to pour/ flow like water. To find out the difference, try pouring water in one cup and salt in another (ask a grown up). Water should fill the cup evenly. Salt will not settle evenly unless you shake the cup to force it to.

Some solids can be reshaped such as modelling clay. You can roll it, squeeze it and twist it, but it will not get any smaller.

Not all matter weighs the same. Try measuring the same amount of water and cooking oil (ask a grown up first).

Without condensation and evaporation, there would be no rain. Without rain, crops would not grow and trees would die.

Ancient Egypt – The River Nile



Ancient Egypt - facts

Much of Egypt is desert even now. The Ancient Egyptians built most of their temples and cities along the Nile. Can you see how important the River was to providing fertile land to grow crops on?

Facts from National Geographic Kids

- 1) Most Ancient Egyptian pyramids were built as tombs for pharaohs (rulers of Ancient Egypt) and their families. Over 130 pyramids have been discovered in Egypt.
- 2) The afterlife was incredibly important to the Egyptians. They believed that by preserving a dead person's body – which they did through the process of mummification – their soul would live on in the after-life forever.
- 3) The Pyramid of Khufu at Giza is the largest Egyptian pyramid. This incredible structure weighs as much as 16 Empire State buildings!
- 4) Both Egyptian men and women wore make-up. The eye-paint was usually green (made from copper) or black (made from lead). As well as offering protection from the sun, the Egyptians believed make-up had magical healing powers, too!
- 5) Unwrapped, the bandages of an Ancient Egyptian mummy could stretch for 1.6km. Yikes!
- 6) The Egyptian alphabet contained more than 700 hieroglyphs! Uncover the meaning behind these ancient symbols by checking out our awesome hieroglyphics feature.
- 7) Ancient Egyptians believed in more than 2,000 deities! They had gods for everything, from dangers to chores! Each had different responsibilities and needed to be worshipped so that life could be kept in balance.
- 8) Cats were considered to be a sacred animal by the Ancient Egyptians. It's thought that most families kept a cat as a pet, which they believed would bring the household good luck!
- 9) The Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things we still use today, such as paper, pens, locks and keys and – believe it or not – toothpaste!

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