



Water, Water Everywhere

Lead Subjects: Science; Art and Design; Geography;
History

History

Key Questions

1. What does BCE stand for?
2. What are the two parts that ancient Egypt was split into?
3. Why was the river Nile so important to the ancient Egyptian?
4. What was the name of Egyptians who used to write?
5. What is mummification?

Key Vocabulary

Ancient Egypt: One of the world's first civilizations.

Pharaoh: Political and religious leaders of Ancient Egypt.

Tutankhamen: A famous Egyptian Pharaoh.

Artefacts: An object made by a human being.

Archaeology: The study of people and artifacts from ancient times.

Mummification: A process in which the skin and flesh of a corpse can be preserved.

Sarcophagus: A stone coffin or a container to hold a coffin.

Canopic jar: Jars used by ancient Egyptians to hold mummified remains.

Scribe: An ancient Egyptian whose job it was to write down important information.

Papyrus: A kind of paper from the stalks of a reed called papyrus, or paper plant.

Hieroglyphs: A writing system that uses pictures and symbols instead of letters and words.

Pyramids: Egyptians built giant pyramids as monuments to the pharaohs.

Sphinx: An ancient Egyptian mythological creature, the great sphinx in Giza has the head of an Egyptian king.



Art and Design

Key Questions

1. How did the ancient Egyptians represent faces?
2. What did the ancient Egyptians draw?
3. Why did the ancient Egyptians draw the things they drew?
4. How did the ancient Egyptians make their colours?
5. Describe a technique you have used in your art so far.

Key Vocabulary

Explore: Explore the roles and purposes of artists.

Line: An identifiable path that often defines the edges of a form.

Pattern: A design that repeats and can be found anywhere.

Texture: How something feels when it is touched. Artists use texture to help add dimension to a piece.

Form: A three-dimensional shape.

Smudge: To rub a line to create a blurred shadow.

Blend: A painting technique where two different colours are slightly mixed together when wet, giving a smooth transition from one colour to the next.

Mark: Marks can take the form of lines, dots, shapes, or patterns.

Mixed media: A visual art form that combines a variety of media in a single artwork.

Shape: The external form, the contours, or the outline of a subject.



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Science

Key Questions

1. Name something which could be a solid, a liquid or a gas.
2. What is the scientific name for rain, snow and other water that falls from the clouds?
3. What is the process called when a liquid becomes a solid?
4. What is the process called when a solid becomes a liquid?
5. What is it called when water vapour turns back into water?

Key Vocabulary

States of matter: Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.

Solids: These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.

Liquids: Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured.

Gases: Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. They do not have any fixed shape, but they do have a mass.

Water vapour: This is water that takes the form of a gas. When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour.

Melt: This is when a solid changes to a liquid.

Freeze: Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.

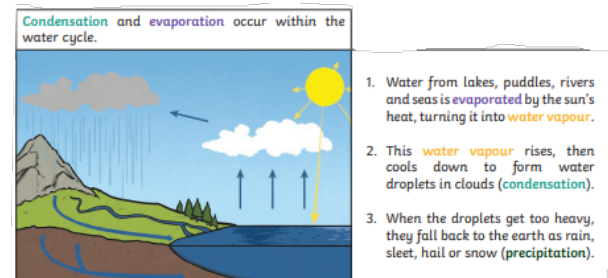
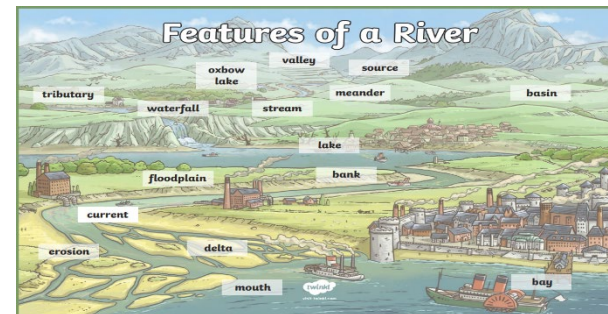
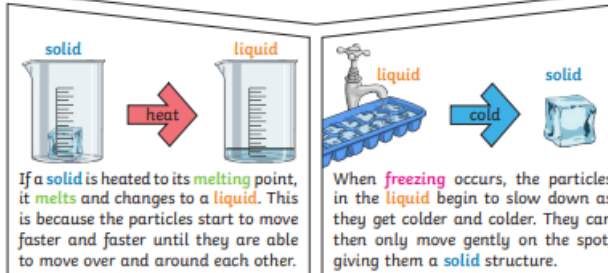
Evaporate: Turn a liquid into a gas.

Condense: Turn a gas into a liquid.

Precipitation: Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

Key Knowledge		
There are three states of matter.		
Solid	Liquid	Gas
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.

When water and other **liquids** reach a certain temperature, they change state into a **solid** or a **gas**. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the **boiling**, **melting** or **freezing** point.



Geography

Key Questions

1. How is a river different from other bodies of water?
2. Where does the water come from? Where does it go? (Water cycle).
3. Where are the key rivers in the world, in the UK, and locally?
4. How did that river get like that? Why and how is it changing? Is the river still changing?
5. How do rivers affect people's lives and influence human activity?

Key Vocabulary

Bank: The riverbank is the land at the side of the river.

Basin: The land water must cross to reach a river. It collects all available water from tributaries, creeks and streams in its area.

Bed: The bed is the bottom of a river. A riverbed can be made of sand, rocks or mud depending on the river.

Delta: A wide muddy or sandy area where some rivers meet the sea. The river slows down and drops all the sediment it was carrying.

Erosion: A fast flowing river can damage the riverbanks and wash bits of them downstream, making the river wider.

Estuary: Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Estuaries are normally wide and flat.

Meander: A river that follows a winding course.

Mouth: The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake.

Source: The start of a river is its source. This could be a spring on a hillside, a lake, a bog or marsh. A river may have more than one source.

Tributary: A smaller river or stream that joins a big river.