

# Ancient Egypt KS2 Knowledge Mat

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>archaeologist</b>	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
<b>pharaohs</b>	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.
<b>tombs</b>	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.
<b>pyramid</b>	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.
<b>hieroglyphs</b>	The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.
<b>vizier</b>	The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most powerful position after the king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister.
<b>scribe</b>	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
<b>sarcophagus</b>	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.
<b>mummy</b>	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.
<b>papyrus</b>	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper.
<b>scarab</b>	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated by the ancient Egyptians with life, rebirth and the sun god Re.



## Key Facts About The Egyptians

- Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.
- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king. He died aged 19 and is famous because his tomb, filled with treasures, was found in 1922.
- Egyptian men and women wore make-up.
- The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing, called hieroglyphs.
- The river Nile was central to life in Egypt – it provided water for living, farming and transport.

## Egyptian Artefacts

**scarab** 

**sphinx** 

**death mask** 

## Exciting books



# Rivers KS2 Knowledge Mat

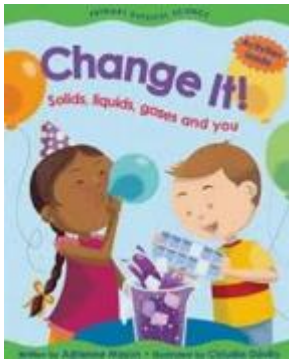

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>estuary</b>	An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
<b>mouth</b>	A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
<b>source</b>	The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground.
<b>meander</b>	A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river.
<b>waterfall</b>	Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks.
<b>erosion</b>	Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks.
<b>deposition</b>	Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part.
<b>tributary</b>	When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary.
<b>ox bow lake</b>	Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake.
<b>delta</b>	Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers.
<b>stream</b>	A stream is a small body of flowing water.



Key Facts About Rivers	
	The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
	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 longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 6,647 kilometres (km) long.
	Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

Exciting Books	
British rivers	
<b>Thames</b>	London river that is 296km long.
<b>Severn</b>	Britain's longest river (354km) running from Wales to Bristol.
<b>Mersey</b>	Liverpool river that is 113km long.
<b>Chelmer</b>	Local river which runs through Chelmsford is 65km long.

# Year 5: Reversible and Irreversible Changes Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Key Facts About Reversible and Irreversible changes
<b>solubility</b>	Is a chemical property referring to the ability for a given substance, the solute, to dissolve in a solvent.	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Irreversible changes, like burning, cannot be undone.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Reversible changes, like melting and dissolving, can be changed back again.</li> </ul>
<b>conductivity</b>	Conductivity defines a material's ability to conduct electricity.		
<b>transparency</b>	In general, transparency is the quality of being easily seen through.	<p><b>Important facts to know by the end of the reversible and irreversible changes topic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know what a reversible change means.</li> <li>• Know what an irreversible change means.</li> <li>• Give examples of reversible and irreversible changes.</li> <li>• Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.</li> <li>• Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mixtures can be separated out by methods like filtering and evaporating. A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again.</li> </ul>
<b>thermal evaporation</b>	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect. Evaporation is the process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure.		
<b>dissolve</b>	To dissolve is defined as to become broken up or absorbed by something or to appear to disappear into something else, e.g. coffee granules in hot water (to make a cup of black coffee).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Examples of reversible changes: Melting is when a solid converts into a liquid after heating. An example of melting is turning ice into water. Freezing is when a liquid converts into a solid as it gets colder and reaches its 'freezing point'.</li> </ul>	
<b>bicarbonate of soda</b>	A white water-soluble powder, used chiefly as an antacid, a fire extinguisher, and a leavening agent in baking.		
<b>thermal</b>	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A cooked egg cannot be changed back to a raw egg again. Mixing substances can cause an irreversible change. For example, when vinegar and bicarbonate of soda are mixed, the mixture changes and lots of bubbles of carbon dioxide are made.</li> </ul>	
<b>filtering</b>	To filter a substance means to pass it through a device which is designed to remove certain particles contained within.		
<b>melting</b>	Melting is a physical process that results in the transition of a substance from a solid to a liquid.		
<b>separate</b>	Separate, part, and divide mean to break into parts or to keep apart.		