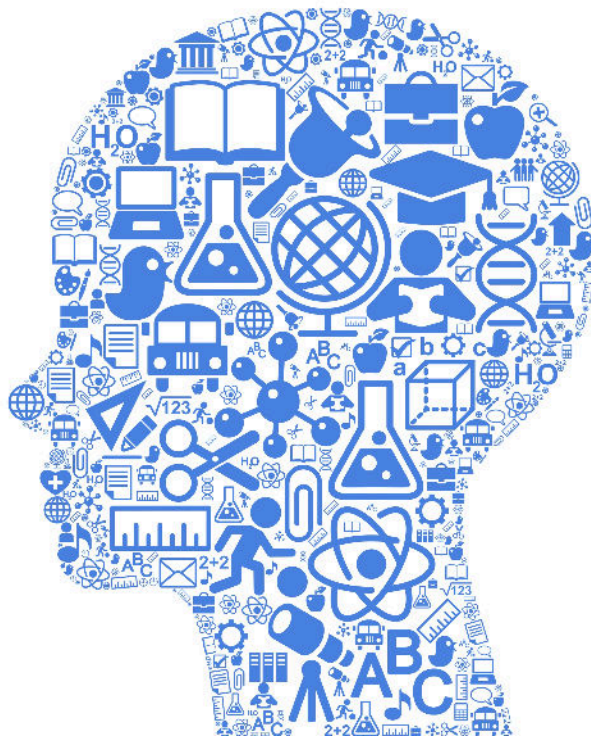




Year 8 Unit 2

Knowledge Organiser



Name	
Tutor	

English – Year 8– Unit 2– Societal Rebels

Driving question: In what ways can individuals rebel against authority and why might they choose to do so?

Please read for 90 minutes a week, and then **record what you have read in the back of your homework practice book**. Get an adult to sign that they saw or heard you read on English homework day.

Have your practice book with you as evidence of your reading in your library reading lessons.

There is an example of what a good one looks like below as a guide:

Date: <i>9th February 2024</i>
Book Title: <i>Rosie the Perfect Pony</i>
Pages Read This Week: <i>41-68</i>
Summary of This Week's Reading: <i>Rosie went to untack the pony then they drove back home for dinner. For dinner the family had pizza because it was late and there was no point cooking. She went to bed and the next day she went back to the yard for a ride.</i>
Signature: <i>Mr John Smith</i>

Then, fill the rest of your English homework page learning the English KO as usual.

Week 1		
1	Insight	The capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something.
2	Prevalent	Widespread in a particular area or at a particular time.
3	Activism	The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change
4	Persuasive	Good at persuading someone to do or believe something.
5	Stigma	A mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person
6	Theoretically	An adverb that is used to say what is possible, although it may not actually happen
7	Compounding	Make (something bad) worse; As in 'Compounding this problem is the fact that the US exports about one-third of its recycling, the majority of which goes to China.'
Week 2		
8	Societal expectations	Implicit rules that govern one's reactions and beliefs in a way that is deemed acceptable by society.
9	Stimulus	A thing that arouses activity or energy in someone or something.
10	Maniacal	Exhibiting extremely wild or violent behaviour; acting with obsessive enthusiasm
11	Roused	Cease to sleep or to be inactive; wake up
12	Melancholy	A feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause
13	Crucial	Of great importance
14	Supercilious	Behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others; arrogant

Week 3			
15	Connotation	Ideas associated with a word or image.	
16	Unmitigated	Absolute; unqualified	
17	Temerity	Excessive confidence or boldness; audacity	
18	Cynical	Doubtful as to whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile	
19	Assumption	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof	
20	Calibre	The quality of someone's character or the level of their ability; the standard reached by something.	
21	"Herd behaviour"	A term used to describe the tendency of individuals to think and act as a group.	
Week 4			
22	Persona	A dramatic character, distinct from the poet, who is the speaker in a poem.	
23	Degrading	Causing a loss of self-respect; humiliating	
24	Preposterous	Contrary to reason or common sense; utterly absurd or ridiculous.	
25	Empathy	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.	
26	Inclusive	Not excluding any section of society or any party involved in something	
27	'Otherness'	The quality or fact of being different.	
28	Campaigning	Work in an active way towards a particular goal, e.g. political or social.	
Week 5			
29	Indifferent	Having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.	
30	Stanza	a group of lines in a poem	
31	Enjambment	when a sentence or phrase runs onto the next line (no punctuation at the end of the line).	
32	Naive	Natural and unaffected; innocent.	
33	Objectify	Degrade to the status of a mere object.	
34	Contextualise	Place or study in context.	
35	Tentative	Not certain or fixed; provisional.	
Week 6			
36	Suffragette	A woman seeking the right to vote through organised protest.	
37	Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice	
38	Facades	A deceptive outward appearance; the front of a building that faces on to a street or open space	
39	Functions	To work or operate in a proper or particular way	
40	Anarchy	A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority	
41	Blatantly	In a completely obvious and unsubtle way	
42	Covet	To long to possess something, especially something belonging to another	
Week 7			
43	Compelling	Evoking interest in a powerfully irresistible way.	
44	Asylum	A safe place	
45	Groggily	Dazed and weakened, as from lack of sleep	
46	Deprivation	The lack or denial of something considered to be a necessity	

47	Extremism	The holding of extreme political or religious views	
48	Empower	To make someone stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights	
49	Compulsory	Required by law or a rule; obligatory	
Week 8			
50	Mediocrity	The quality or state of being mediocre e.g. average quality	
51	Compound adjective	A compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify the same noun	
52	Semantic field	A set of words related in meaning.	
53	Rhyme	Endings of lines of poetry that sound the same.	
54	Half rhyme	Words that almost rhyme, but the vowel sounds are different.	
55	Fervent	Having or displaying a passionate intensity	
56	Haughtily	Snobbish; scornfully arrogant; supercilious	

Science - Year 8 - Unit 2

Week 1:		
1	Brownian Motion	An erratic movement of small specks of matter caused by being hit by the moving particles that make up liquids or gases.
2	Compress	To squeeze into a smaller volume.
3	Density	The amount of mass that one cubic centimetre of a substance has. Often measured in grams per cubic centimetre (g/cm ³).
4	Contract	To get smaller.
5	Diffusion	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.
6	Expand	To get bigger.
7	Gas	One of the states of matter. It does not have a fixed shape or a fixed volume and is easy to squash.
8	Liquid	One of the states of matter. It has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape.
9	Solid	One of the states of matter. It has a fixed shape and fixed volume.
10	States of Matter	There are three different forms that a substance can be in: solid, liquid or gas. These are the three states of matter.
Week 2:		
11	Anomalous	Something that does not fit a pattern. When talking about water, this means that water does not behave in the same way as other liquids when it freezes.
12	Boiling Point	The temperature at which a liquid boils.
13	Chemical Change	A change which forms one or more new substances.
14	Condense	When a gas turns into a liquid.
15	Evaporate	When a liquid turns into a gas
16	Freeze	When a liquid turns into a solid.
17	Melt	When a solid turns into a liquid.
18	Sublime	When a solid turns into a gas, without becoming a liquid in between.
19	Fluid	A gas or a liquid.
20	Pressure	The amount of force pushing on a certain area. A way of saying how spread out a force is. Often measured in newtons per square metre (N/m ²) or pascals (Pa).
Week 3:		
21	Genus	A group of similar organisms. The genus name is the first word in the scientific name for a species (the second word is the 'species name'). Different closely-related species belong to the same genus.
22	Journal	A scientific magazine in which scientists publish their findings by writing articles called scientific papers.
23	Species	A group of organisms that can reproduce with each other to produce offspring that will also be able to reproduce.
24	Continuous Variation	When the value of a variable is continuous (it can take any value between 2 extremes), it shows 'continuous variation'. For example height, weight, mass, time.
25	Discontinuous Variation	When the value of a variable is discontinuous (values that can only have one of a set number of options), it shows 'discontinuous variation'. For example, blood group, shoe size.
26	Fertilisation	Fusing (joining together) of a male gamete with a female gamete.
27	Environmental Variation	Differences between organisms caused by environmental factors.
28	Inherited Variation	Differences between organisms that are passed on to offspring by their parents in reproduction.
29	Chromosome	A structure found in the nuclei of cells. Each chromosome contains one enormously long DNA molecule.
30	DNA	A substance that contains genetic information. Short for deoxyribonucleic acid.
Week 4:		

31	Cell Division	The splitting of a parent cell to form two identical daughter cells. The daughter cells both contain the same genetic information as the parent cell.
32	Gene	Section of the long strand of DNA found in a chromosome, which contains instructions for a characteristic.
33	Adapted	If something has adaptations for a certain job or for survival in a particular place, it is said to be adapted to that job or place.
34	Biodiversity	The range of different species of organisms in an area.
35	Competition	There is competition between organisms that need the same resources as each other. We say that they compete for those resources.
36	Ecosystem	All the physical environmental factors and all the organisms that are found in a habitat.
37	Evolution	A change in one or more characteristics of a population over a long period of time.
38	Natural Selection	A process in which an organism is more likely to survive and reproduce than other members of the species because it possesses a certain inherited variation.
39	Endangered	When a type of organism is in danger of ceasing to exist (become extinct).
40	Sample	To take a small part of something to investigate. You use a sample to draw conclusions about what the larger whole is like.
Week 5:		
41	Pressure	The amount of force pushing on a certain area. A way of saying how spread out a force is. Often measured in newtons per square metre (N/m ²) or pascals (Pa).
42	Metal	Any element that is shiny when polished, conducts heat and electricity well, is malleable and flexible and often has a high melting point.
43	Metal Oxide	A metal that has combined with oxygen in a chemical reaction, e.g. magnesium oxide. The general word equation for the reaction is: metal + oxygen → metal oxide
44	Non-Metal	Any element that is not shiny and does not conduct heat and electricity well.
45	Oxidation	Reacting with oxygen. For example, when a fuel combusts or when a metal reacts with oxygen to form a metal oxide.
46	Oxide	A compound of a metal or non-metal with oxygen, such as magnesium oxide or carbon dioxide.
47	Exothermic	A reaction that gives out energy that can be felt as it heats the surroundings, such as combustion.
48	Control Variable	A variable other than the independent variable that could affect the dependent variable and so needs to be controlled.
49	Dependent Variable	The variable that is measured in an investigation. The values of the dependent variable depend on those of the independent variable.
50	Independent Variable	The variable that you chose the values of in an investigation.
Week 6:		
51	Acid Rain	Rainwater that is more acidic than usual due to air pollution, usually caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides dissolved in it.
52	Complete Combustion	When a substance reacts fully with oxygen, such as: carbon + oxygen → carbon dioxide
53	Incomplete Combustion	When a substance reacts only partially with oxygen, such as when carbon burns in air producing carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and soot (unburnt carbon).
54	Nitrogen Oxides	Acidic gas formed when nitrogen reacts with oxygen at high temperatures, such as in a car engine. There are different types of nitrogen oxide.
55	Pollutant	A substance that can harm the environment or the organisms that live there.
56	Sulfur Dioxide	An acidic gas released from burning fossil fuels, which contributes to acid rain.
57	Climate Change	Changes that will happen to the weather as a result of global warming.

58	Global Warming	Increased warming of the Earth's surface as a result of increased amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the air.
59	Greenhouse Effect	The warming effect on the Earth's surface caused by greenhouse gases absorbing energy emitted from the warm Earth's surface and re-emitting it back to the surface.
60	Greenhouse Gas	A gas, such as carbon dioxide, water vapour or methane, in the Earth's atmosphere, which absorbs energy emitted from the Earth's surface and then emits it back to the surface.
Week 7:		
61	Sample	To take a small part of something to investigate. You use a sample to draw conclusions about what the larger whole is like.
62	Force Field	The volume around something where a non-contact force can affect things. Examples are electric, magnetic and gravitational fields.
63	Gravitational Field Strength	The force with which a gravitational field pulls on each kilogram of mass. The gravitational field strength (g) on Earth is approximately 10 newtons per kilogram (N/kg).
64	Magnetic Field	The space around a magnet where it can affect magnetic materials or other magnets.
65	Non-Contact Force	A force that can affect something from a distance. Examples are static electricity, gravity and magnetism.
66	Repel	To push away.
67	Electric Motor	A machine consisting of a coil of wire in a magnetic field. The coil spins when a current flows through it.
68	Electromagnet	A coil of wire with electricity flowing in it. An electromagnet has a magnetic field like a bar magnet.
69	Motor Effect	The force produced when a wire carrying a current is placed in a magnetic field.
70	Relay	A switch that is turned on and off without a person touching it. One type of relay uses a small current to make an electromagnet close the contacts in a circuit that carries a much larger current.
Week 8:		
71	Aerobic Respiration	A type of respiration in which oxygen is used to release energy from substances, such as glucose.
72	Carbohydrate	A nutrient that is used as the main source of energy. Examples include starch and sugars.
73	Glucose	An important sugar that is used as a reactant in respiration.
74	Alveolus	A small pocket in the lungs in which gases are exchanged between the air and the blood. Plural is alveoli.
75	Breathing	The movement of muscles that makes the lungs expand and contract.
76	Gas Exchange	When one gas is swapped for another. In the lungs, oxygen leaves the air and goes into the blood. At the same time, carbon dioxide leaves the blood and goes into the air in the lungs.
77	Surface Area	The total area of all the surfaces of a three-dimensional object.
78	Carbon Monoxide	A poisonous gas produced by carbon burning without enough oxygen. Found in cigarette smoke.
79	Haemoglobin	The substance that carries oxygen in red blood cells.
80	Mitochondrion	A small structure (organelle) in the cytoplasm of cells where aerobic respiration occurs. Plural is mitochondria.

History – Year 8 – Unit 2 – Dictators and WWII

Week 1:			RAG
1.	Where did 90% of the population live in Britain before the Industrial Revolution?	The countryside	
2.	Which country had the first Industrial Revolution in the World?	Britain	
3.	What year did the Industrial Revolution begin?	1769	
4.	What were the sole sources of power before the invention of the steam engine?	Wind, water and manpower	
5.	What were the 2 modes of transport before the Industrial Revolution?	Walking and by horse	
6.	Who built the first workable steam engine?	James Watt	
7.	In what year was the first workable steam engine built?	1776	
8.	Name two purposes that steam engines would fulfil during the 19th century?	Pumping water, weaving textiles, harvesting wheat, powering trains, printing newspapers, creating electricity	
9.	What term describes introducing machinery to speed up a process, or make it cheaper?	Mechanise	
10.	Which industrialist and inventor is said to have built the world's first modern factory?	Richard Arkwright	
Week 2:			
11.	Which city was the centre of Britain's cotton industry?	Manchester	
12.	What man made waterways were built to transport heavy goods?	Canals	
13.	In what year did the Liverpool to Manchester Railway open?	1830	
14.	Which engineer built the train for this railway?	George Stephenson	
15.	How many miles (to the nearest thousand) of railways were there in Britain by 1875?	15,000	
16.	Which celebrated Victorian engineer built the Great Western Railway?	Isambard Kingdom Brunel	
17.	What term describes the growth of urban areas?	Urbanisation	
18.	When did the British census reveal over half of the population lived in urban areas?	1851	
19.	What cheap terraced houses with no back yards were built to house industrial workers?	Back to backs	
20.	What did whole streets in the poorer parts of industrial cities usually have to share?	A water pump and a toilet	

Week 3:		
21.	Sanitation was bad in Britain. What happened in London's long summer of 1858, causing Parliament to be suspended?	The Great Stink
22.	Who wrote a book in 1842 raising awareness of the poor sanitary conditions?	Edwin Chadwick
23.	What did he discover was the life expectancy in Manchester, compared to rural Rutland?	17 compared to 38
24.	In what year did Parliament pass the Public Health Act?	1875
25.	What did this Act force town councils to establish?	Sewers, drainage and clean water supply
26.	What name was given to people who didn't like the Industrial Revolution, as they thought it threatened their jobs, so they attacked factories and destroyed machines ?	Luddites
27.	What job could cause Victorian child labourers to choke to death on soot?	Chimney Sweeps
28.	How many children worked in Britain's coal mines by the early 1840s?	20,000
29.	What age, on average, were children sent to work in industrial areas during the early 19th century?	8 and a half
30.	How many hours did the factory workers work on average?	12-14 hours
Week 4:		
31.	The word used to describe the 19th century labourers involved in the construction of a road, railway or canal:	A Navvie
32.	Children whose job it was to open and close the doors in the coal mines:	Trappers
33.	What animals were used in the coal mines?	Horses and canaries
34.	People who picked the coal with axes were known as what?	Hewers
35.	How were employees who broke factory rules often punished?	Docked pay
36.	What was often the consequence of the strain of physical labour on child workers?	Lifelong deformities
37.	What Victorian institutions were built to provide for the poor and unemployed?	Workhouses
38.	The 1833 Factory Act set what age as the minimum for factory employment?	9 years old
39.	Which six Dorset farm labourers were transported to Australia in 1834?	The Tolpuddle Martyrs
40.	In 1842, women, girls, and boys under the age of 10 were banned from working where?	The coal mines
Week 5:		

41.	A union formed between countries	Alliance	
42.	The immediate cause of an important event or the spark	Catalyst	
43.	Type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches	Trench Warfare	
44.	A person who objects to serving in the armed forces	Conscientious Objector	
45.	Information which is biased and used to promote a political cause of view	Propaganda	
46.	When was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand?	23rd June 1914	
47.	When did the Christmas Day fighting end?	25th December 1914	
48.	When was the Battle of the Somme?	July-Nov. 1916	
49.	When did the German Kaiser abdicate?	9th Nov. 1918	
50.	When was the Armistice / when the war officially ended?	11th Nov. 1918	
Week 6:			
51.	Where did 90% of the population live in Britain before the Industrial Revolution?	The countryside	
52.	Which country had the first Industrial Revolution in the World?	Britain	
53.	What year did the Industrial Revolution begin?	1760	
54.	What were the sole sources of power before the invention of the steam engine?	Wind, water and manpower	
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Week 8:			
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French - Year 8 – Unit 2 – Paris, je t'adore! & Mon identité

Week 1: Revision unit 1		La révision	
1.	I watch ...	Je regarde ...	
2.	I never watch	Je ne regarde jamais	
3.	I am a fan of ...	Je suis fan de ...	
4.	I'm not a fan of ...	Je ne suis pas fan de ...	
5.	I am reading a comic book	Je lis une BD	
6.	I send emails	J'envoie des emails	
7.	I play games online	Je joue à des jeux en ligne	
8.	I (have) spent a week in Paris	J'ai passé une semaine à Paris	
9.	I (have) visited the Eiffel Tower	J'ai visité la Tour Eiffel	
10.	I (have) bought some souvenirs	J'ai acheté des souvenirs	
Week 2: 24 heures chrono!		24 hours	
11.	Je suis allé(e)	I went	
12.	On est allé(e)s	We went	
13.	en avion / en voiture	by plane / by car	
14.	en car / en métro	by coach / by underground	
15.	à vélo / à pied	by bike / on foot	
16.	Je suis arrivé(e)	I arrived	
17.	Je suis parti(e)	I left	
18.	Je suis rentré(e)	I went home	
19.	Je suis resté(e)	I stayed	
20.	Je suis sortie(e)	I went out	
Week 3: Qui a volé la Joconde?		Who stole the Mona Lisa?	
21.	Où?	Where?	
22.	Quand?	When?	
23.	Qui?	Who?	
24.	Avec qui?	With who?	
25.	Comment?	How?	
26.	A quelle heure?	At what time?	
27.	Combien?	How much/how many?	
28.	Qu'est-ce que?	What?	
29.	Qu'est-ce que <i>tu as visité</i> ?	What <i>did you visit</i> ?	
30.	Combien de temps?	How long?	
Week 4: Les mots essentiels		High frequency words	
31.	alors	so, therefore	
32.	donc	so, therefore	
33.	car	because	
34.	parce que	because	
35.	dernier/dernière	last	
36.	beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)	
37.	d'abord	first of all	
38.	ensuite	next	
39.	après	afterwards	
40.	finalement	finally	
Week 5: Mon caractère		My personality	
41.	Je suis ...	I am ...	

42.	Je pense que je suis ...	I think that I am ...	
43.	Je ne suis pas ...	I am not ...	
44.	Je ne suis pas du tout ...	I am not at all ...	
45.	Mon meilleur ami/Ma meilleure amie est ...	My best friend is ...	
46.	amusant(e) / rigolo(te)	funny	
47.	casse-pieds / pénible	annoying	
48.	debrouillard(e)	resourceful	
49.	paresseux/paresseuse	lazy	
50.	sympa	nice	
Week 6: On se dit tout		We tell each other everything	
51.	Je m'entends bien avec ...	I get on well with ...	
52.	Je me dispute avec ...	I argue with ...	
53.	Je m'amuse bien avec ...	I have fun with ...	
54.	Je me chamaille avec ...	I squabble with ...	
55.	Je me fâche avec ...	I get angry with ...	
56.	On se dit tout	We tell each other everything	
57.	On se confie des secrets	We tell each other secrets	
58.	Mon, ma, mes	My	
59.	Ton, ta, tes	Your	
60.	Notre, nos	Our	
Week 7: Quelle musique écoutes-tu?		What music do you listen to?	
61.	Mon chanteur/ma chanteuse préféré(e), c'est ...	My favourite singer is...	
62.	Mon groupe préféré c'est ...	My favourite group is ...	
63.	J'adore / Je déteste la musique de X	I love / I hate X's music	
64.	J'adore la chanson ...	I love the song ...	
65.	Ça me donne envie de ...	It makes me want to ...	
66.	danser / chanter	to dance / to sing	
67.	pleurer / dormir	to cry / to sleep	
68.	Ça me rend	It makes me	
69.	joyeux/joyeuse	happy	
70.	triste	sad	
Week 8: Mon style		My style	
71.	Normalement, je porte ...	Normally, I wear ...	
72.	un pantalon / une jupe	trousers / a skirt	
73.	des chaussures	shoes	
74.	une chemise	a shirt	
75.	J'ai un style plutôt ...	My style is rather ...	
76.	classique / décontracté	classical / relaxed	
77.	skateur / sportif	skater / sporty	
78.	C'est ...	It's ...	
79.	moche / horrible	ugly / horrible	
80.	cool / chic	cool / chic	

Geography – Year 8 – Unit 2 – Rivers and Coasts

Week 1, 4, 7			RAG
1.	Condensation	Water vapour cools in the sky and turns back into water liquid.	
2.	Confluence	The place where two small rivers join.	
3.	Weathering	A process where rocks are broken up (physical, chemical, biological, Freeze thaw).	
4.	Water vapour	Water in the form of a gas	
5.	Watershed	The boundary of a drainage basin	
6.	V-Shaped valley	A steep sided valley eroded by a river, usually in the upper course of the river. .	
7.	Source	The start of a river.	
8.	Transportation	Where material is moved from one place to another by wind, waves, rivers, glaciers or people.	
9.	Precipitation .	Water that falls from the air to the ground. Includes rain, snow, hail, sleet, drizzle and fog	
10.	Surface runoff	When water hits the land, some of it flows across the ground into rivers.	
Week 2, 5, 8			
11.	Tributary	A smaller river joining a bigger river	
12.	Traction	Material is rolled along the river bed by the water	
13.	Suspension	Very light and small material is suspended in the river and carried along by the water	
14.	Deposition	Where sediment is dropped or deposited by wind, waves, rivers, glaciers or people.	
15.	Meander	Bends found in the middle and lower course of a river caused by erosion and deposition on opposite banks.	
16.	Floodplain	A low flat area found by the side of the river in the lower course of the river. It is covered in water when the river floods.	
17.	Gorge	A steep sided valley left behind when a waterfall erodes a river	
18.	Solution	Material is dissolved in water and carried along by the river	
19.	Drainage basin	The area of land drained by a river.	
20.	Erosion	The picking up of broken-down rock by wind, waves, rivers, glaciers or people.	
Week 3, 6			
21.	Mouth	The place where the river meets the sea.	
22.	Estuary	A wide part of the river before its mouth.	
23.	Saltation	Material bounces along the river bed and moves down the river.	
24.	Evaporation	The sun heats liquid water which turns into a gas called water vapour.	
25.	River channel	Where the river flows.	
26.	Hard engineering	Permanent techniques used to prevent erosion and flooding	
27.	Soft engineering	Techniques that work with nature to reduce the impact of erosion or flooding rather than prevent it	
28.	Groundwater flow	Water flows through the soil.	
29.	Flood wall	A hard structure built next to a river to stop it flooding	
30.	Reforestation	A soft management technique used to help reduce flooding by slowing down and reducing the amount of water that enters a river during a storm	

