Water, Water, Water - Knowledge Organiser – Spring Term - Cycle 1

VOCABULARY

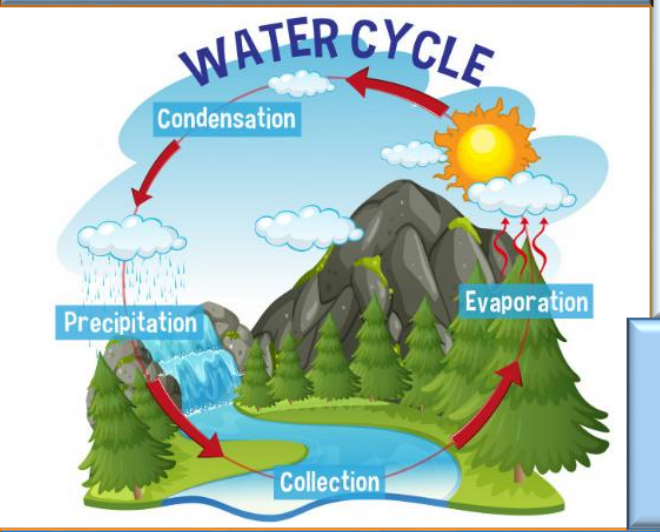
Lake -	A large area of water surrounded by land.
Coast –	The part of land that adjoins the sea.
River –	A large, natural stream of water that flows to the sea, lake or another river.
Tributary –	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.
Water cycle –	The continuous movement of water from the earth's surface into the air and back.
Flooding –	The covering of normally dry land with water.
Reclaimed land –	The gain of land from the sea or wetlands.
Reservoir –	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.
Estuary -	The tidal mouth of a large river, where tide meets the stream.
River mouth –	A part of the river where it meets another body of water.
River source –	The original point from where a river flows.
Meander –	Where a river follows a winding course.
Ox Bow lake –	An oxbow lake is a U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.
Spring -	Where water begins to come up through the earth.
Tides –	The rising and falling of the sea due to the moon and sun.
Water distribution –	Water moving from source to where it is needed.
Water uses –	The many ways in which water is used.
Oceans –	A very large expanse of sea.
Delta –	Triangular area where it spreads into branches
Waterfalls –	A cascade of water falling from a height.
Flood plains –	A wide flat piece of land next to a river or stream.
Valley -	A low area of land between hills and mountains.
Tidal range –	A fast-flowing and turbulent part of the course of a river. Tidal range is the height difference between high tide and low tide.
Ground water -	Groundwater is the water present beneath Earth's surface

This topic aims to build on what children have learnt in Year 1 and 2 about oceans, seas, rivers and coasts.
Children will learn how bodies of water are formed, features of them, the uses of water, water distribution, flooding, dangers of water and the water cycle.

Water facts:

- Children can identify the five oceans and which continents they are in or near.
- Children can identify seas, channels and estuaries that surround their town, country and continent – Severn Estuary, English Channel, Yeo river etc.
- Children can understand how lakes and rivers are formed through their learning of the water cycle and other elements that impact water.
- Children learn about how water moves, flows and changes direction.
- Children learn about the danger of building on reclaimed land – local link and the dangers of flooding in their own and other countries.
- Children learn about the greats of water in the world – Highest waterfall, deepest ocean, largest lake etc.

Water uses: Children will learn about the various uses of water throughout the world. Drinking, cooking, washing, producing electricity, water sports.



Water disasters:
Children will learn about the dangers of water and the strength.
Children will look at local flooding and how it impacts the area.

Children will investigate what would happen to the world with no water and what life is like for people in other areas of the world where water is scarce.

Children will study maps to familiarise themselves with the location of oceans and seas and major world and local rivers.

Angel Falls – Tallest waterfall in the world

Mariana's Trench – Deepest part of the ocean

The Caspian Sea – Largest lake in the world

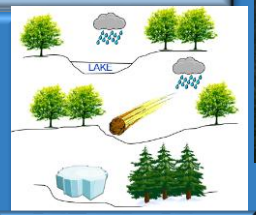
The World's greatest

Key places and WOW ideas:

Wessex Water – Visit to the Water station in Ashford where children will learn about the water treatment works and how the water gets from rivers, reservoirs and lakes and out of your taps. They'll also learn about the importance of safe drinking water, distribution of water and life in water.

RNLI – The Royal National Lifeboat Institute will visit us at the school and tell us about the work they do. They will also instruct us on how to be safe around water.

Summer Lakes – We will take a walk around the lakes behind Morrisons finding out about the life around the water. We also look at the neighbourhoods built on reclaimed land and develop our understanding of why and how flooding occurs.



How are lakes formed?