

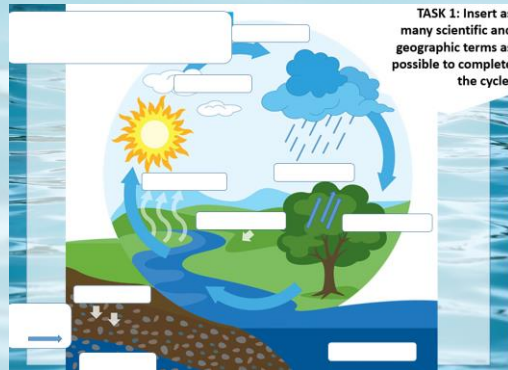
The background of the slide is a close-up, top-down view of water with numerous small, overlapping ripples. The water is a clear, light blue color, and the ripples create a textured, shimmering effect. The word "Geography" is centered in the middle of the image.

Geography

Water

Keep referring to your knowledge organiser – see web page

This week: Complete Task 1 and one of the investigations in Task 2. You can do the others in your free time, if you like.



Task 2
Complete one of the following investigations.



On a dry day, pour water onto different surfaces outside your house – tarmac, grass, soil, gravel, paving stones and observe what happens. Take photos!



To “see” transpiration. Tie a clear plastic bag around part of a plant for a few hours. Describe what happens. Note: you may have already done this it was a choice for a homework task earlier in the year.



Measure the depth of a puddle before and after soaking up some of the water with sponge. What happened? What did the water do to the sponge?

On a wet day draw round the edge of a puddle at different times of the day. Take some photos to show what happens during the day. Does it get bigger? Why? Does it get smaller why?



Geography

...is the study of land, features, inhabitants and the phenomena of the Earth and planets.

Physical geography

is the study of the world such as rivers, coasts, mountains, ecosystems, weather and climate.

Human geography

studies how humans interact with the physical features as well as building and networks.

The background of the image is a close-up, high-resolution photograph of water with numerous small, concentric ripples. The water is a clear, light blue color, and the ripples create a textured, shimmering effect. The lighting is bright, highlighting the peaks of the ripples and casting soft shadows in the troughs.

This term our topic is
WATER

WATER

Water is one of the earth's natural resources.



Other Natural Resources



This term our topic is

WATER

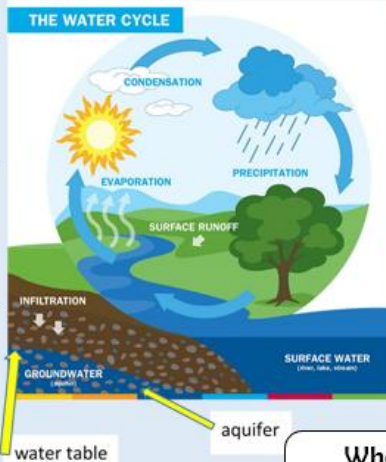
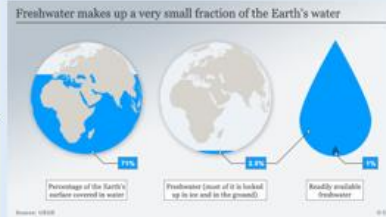
We'll be focusing on:

- **where water comes from**
- **how it gets into our houses, schools and places of work**
- **who owns it**
- **why there are water shortages and what we can do to help**
- **why some people have water poverty**
- **what big governments are doing about water scarcity**

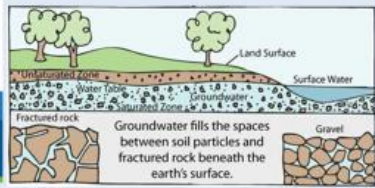
Remember to use your knowledge organiser to help you keep track of what you are learning.

WATER: WILL I EVER SEE THAT GLASS OF WATER AGAIN?

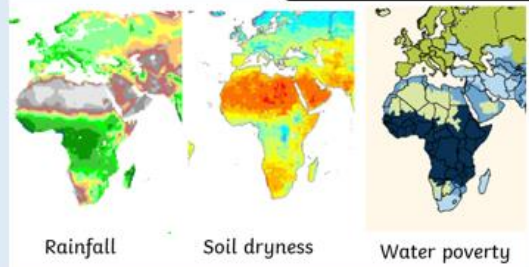
water body 	A physical feature formed by water: river, lake, stream, reservoir, ocean etc.
transportation 	The movement of water through the atmosphere sometimes visible as clouds blown by winds.
transpiration 	Evaporation of water from leaves of plants.
water treatment 	Any process that improves the quality of water to make it more acceptable for an end use.
sewer 	An underground method for carrying off drainage water and waste matter.
sewage 	Waste water and excrement.
drain 	A channel or pipe carrying off surplus liquid especially rainwater.
gutter 	A narrow trough fixed beneath the edge of a roof to carry off rainwater.


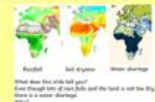





Where does it come from?
 Where is it stored?
 How does it get here?

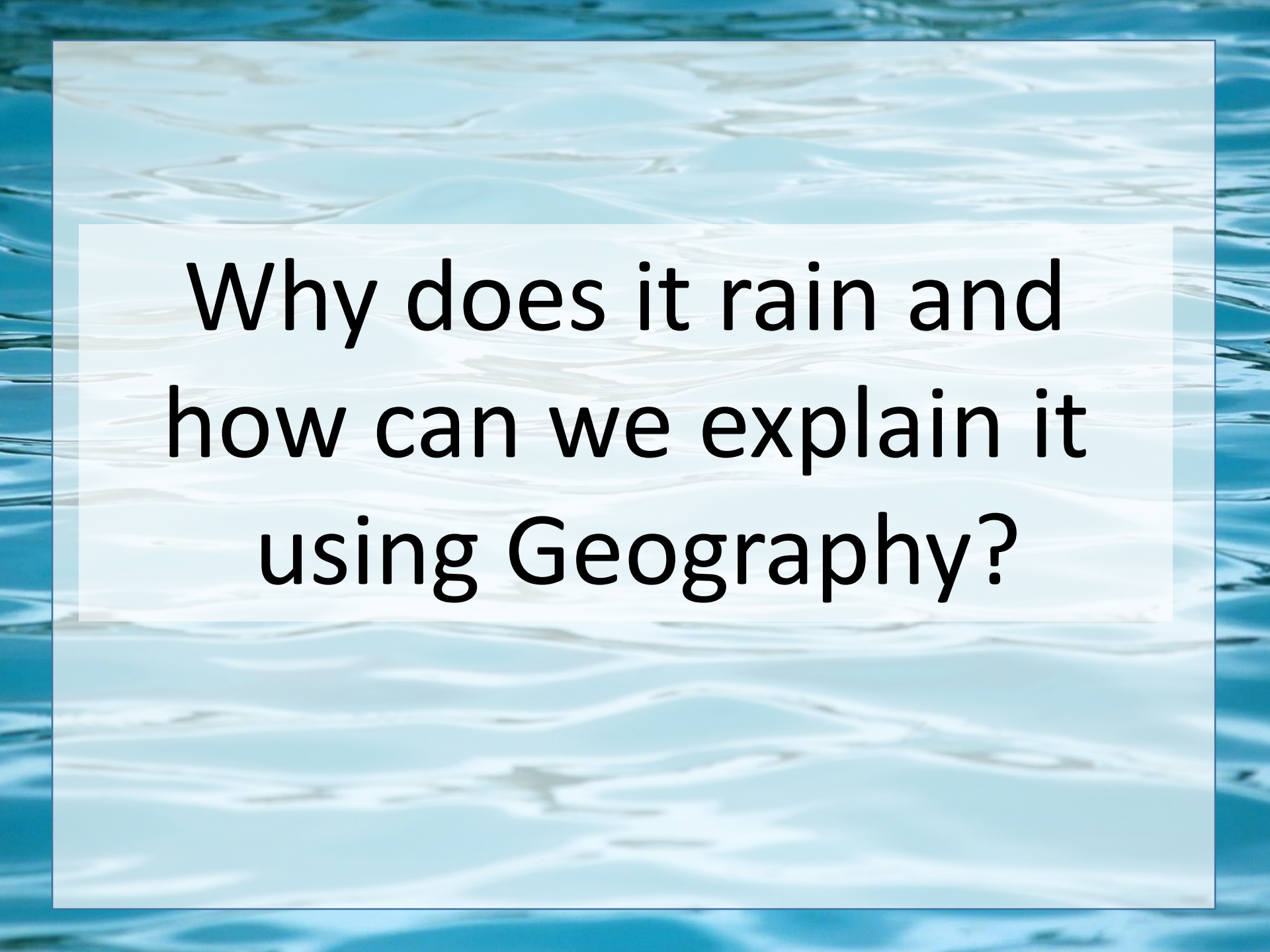


What can we do to conserve it?
 How can we prevent water poverty?



water stress 	When the water resources do not meet the demands of the population.
water scarcity 	Lack of fresh water to meet water demand, this may be for a variety of reasons: physical, environmental and economical.
United Nations 	An International organisation formed to discuss and solve global issues.
SDG 	Sustainable Development Goal – the targets of the United Nations.
NGO 	Non-governmental organisation – charitable organisations often formed to help achieve SDGs.





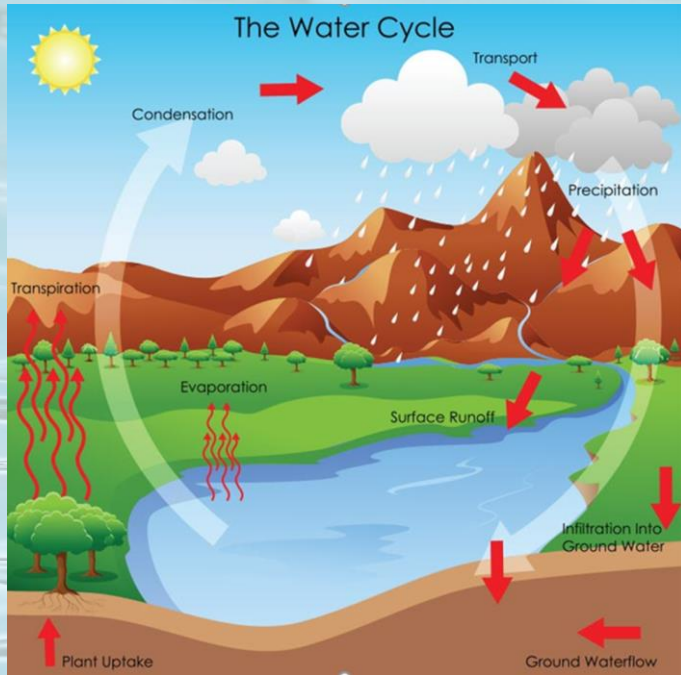
Why does it rain and
how can we explain it
using Geography?

Where does all the water come from?

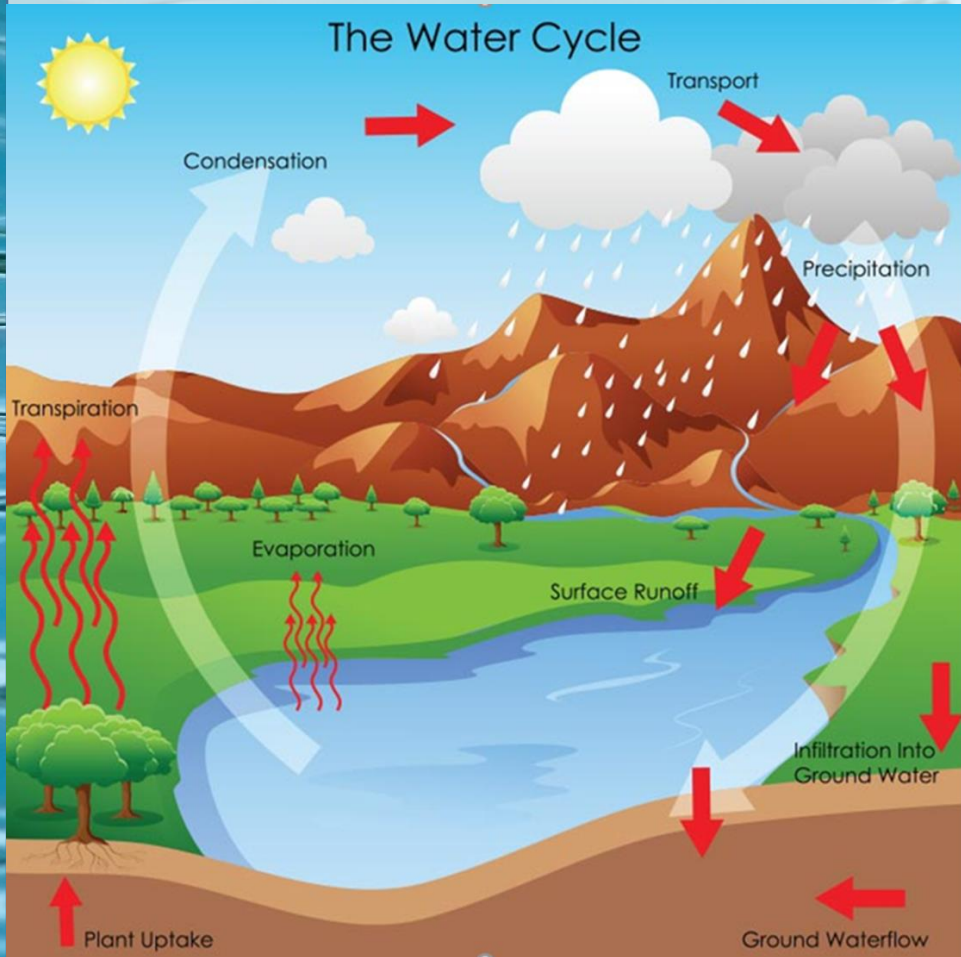
The answer to this overlaps with the work we did earlier in the year on “The Water Cycle”.

We looked at it again briefly for our information text last half-term.

Here it is again. It’s a bit like the rain – never really stops – just falling somewhere else!



What can you remember?



Use this diagram to prompt your memory.

A bit stuck?

Watch:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBnKgwnn7i4>

or

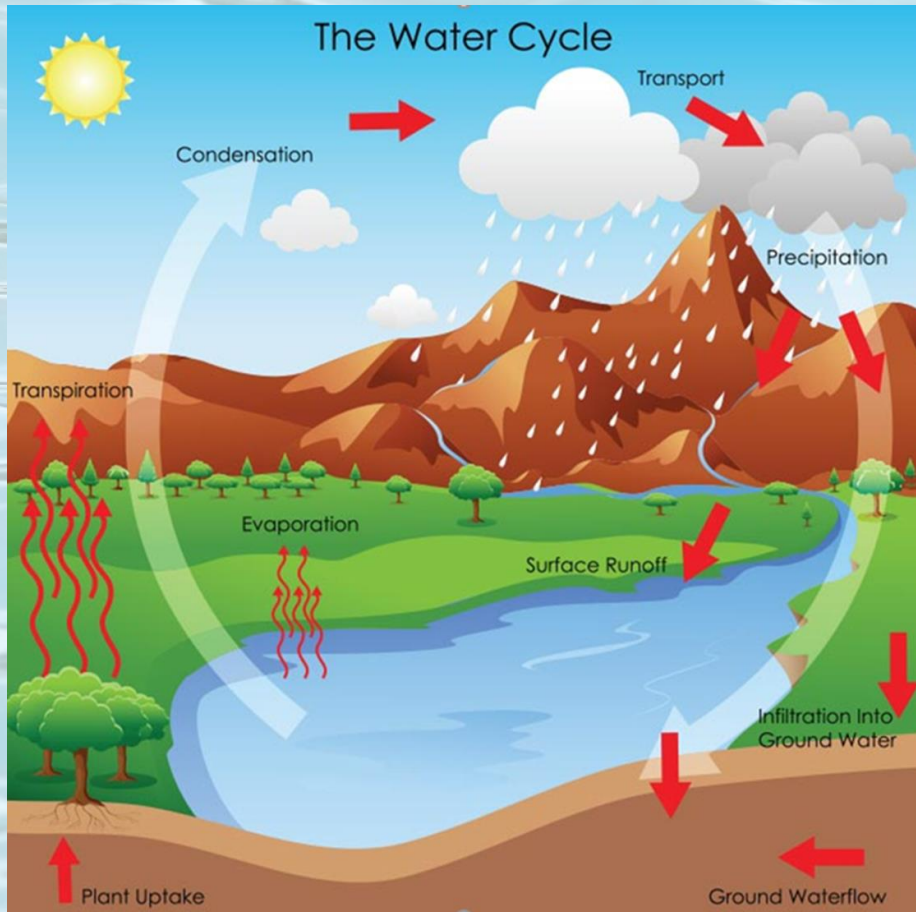
listen to:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULSG6W1zWFg>

or

read the information sheet on the Year 4 webpage.

What's new?



There are some new terms included on this diagram.

Why?

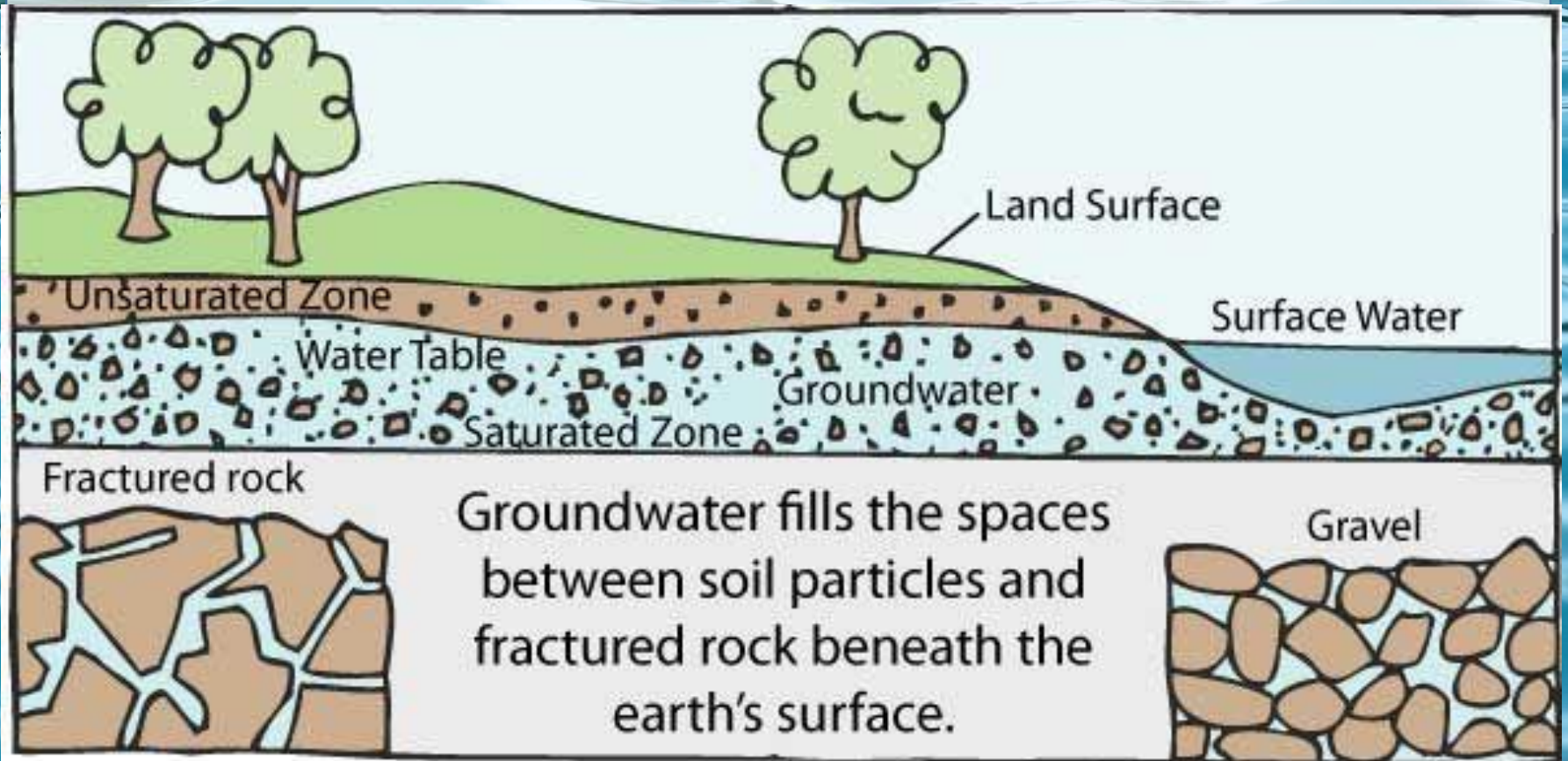
This time we're looking at **The Water Cycle** or **The Hydrologic(al) Cycle** from a **Geographer's** point of view!

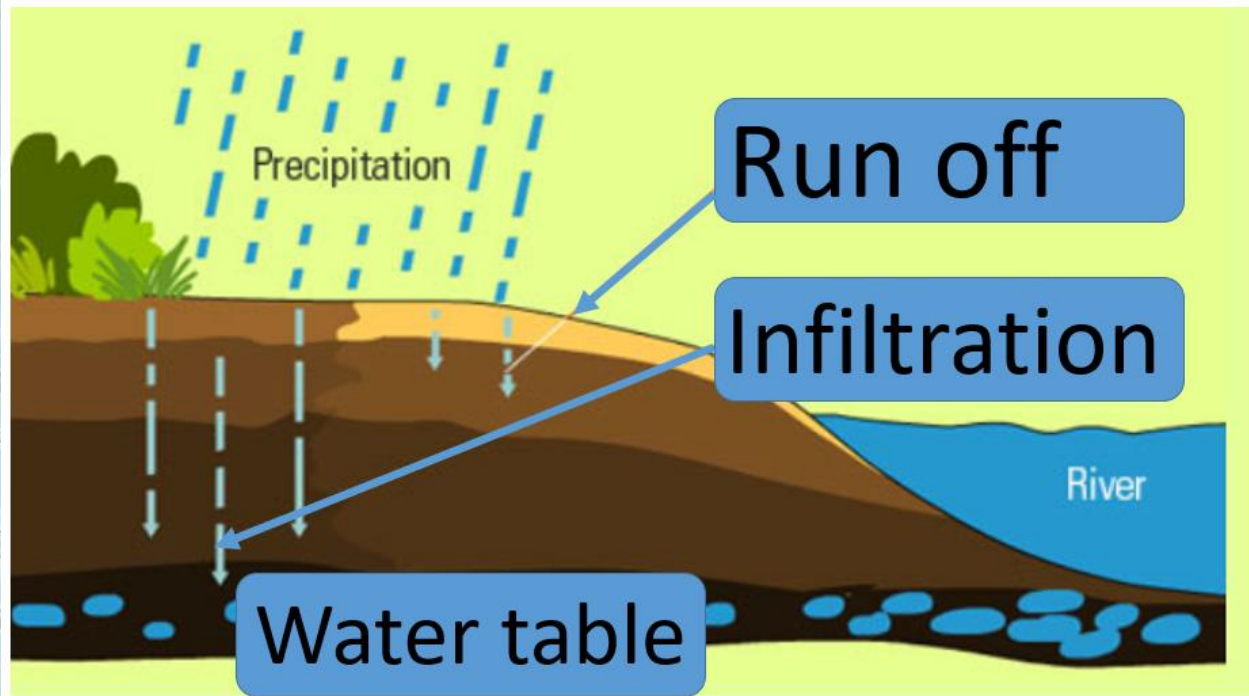
Can you spot the new terms? Watch the next film to find out more details about these new terms:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FzYjPpxP-Cw> or

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kol_3eLfidQ

What's the same and what's different about ground water and surface water?



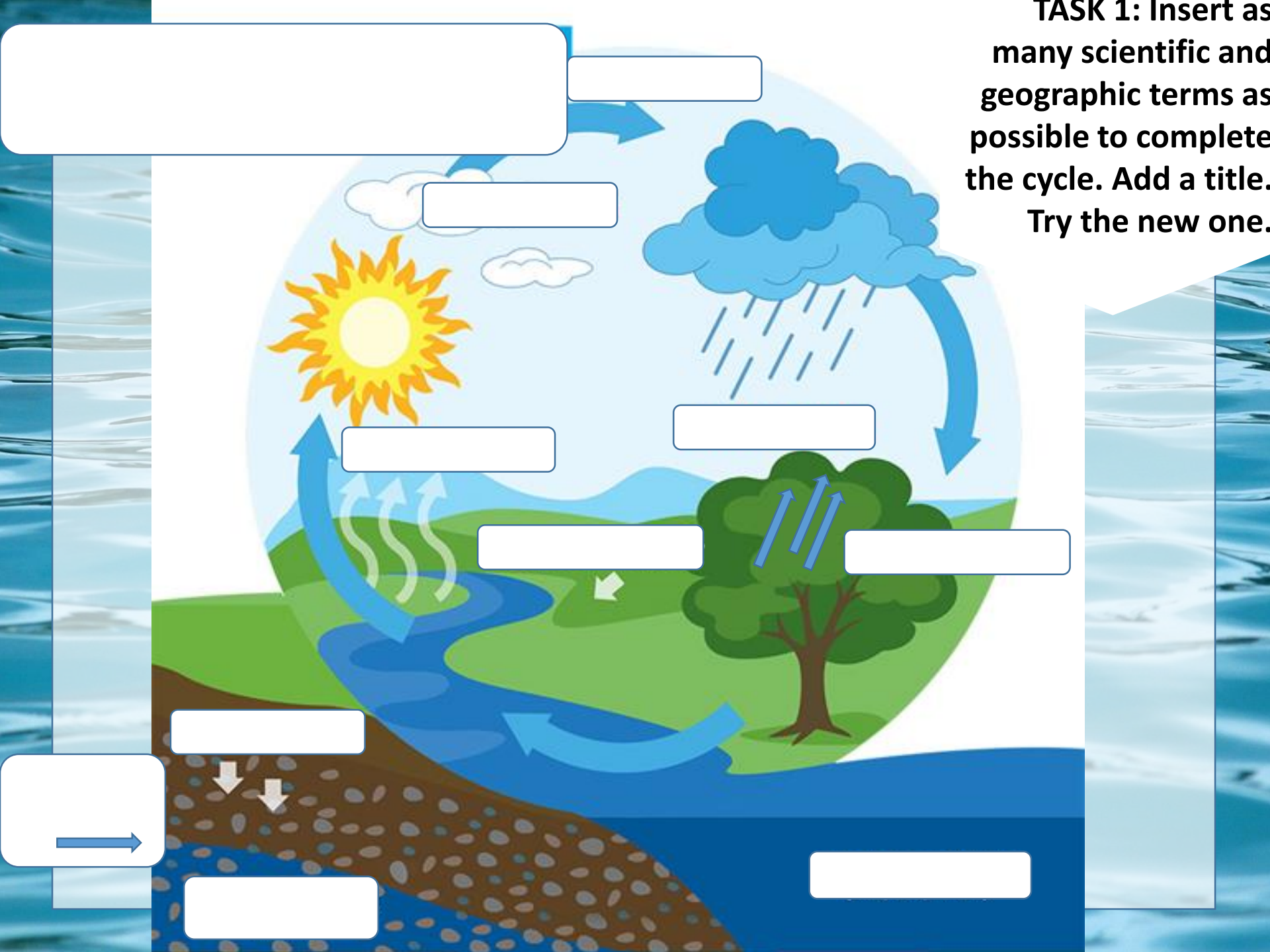


Infiltration how surface water enters the soil.

Surface run off water that doesn't enter the soil.

Water table the upper surface of groundwater that has filled the cracks and spaces between the rocks and soil beneath.

TASK 1: Insert as many scientific and geographic terms as possible to complete the cycle. Add a title. Try the new one.



Task 2

Complete one of the following investigations.



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On a dry day, pour water onto different surfaces outside your house – tarmac, grass, soil, gravel, paving stones and observe what happens. Take photos!



Measure the depth of a puddle before and after soaking up some of the water with sponge. What happened? What did the water do to the sponge?

On a wet day draw round the edge of a puddle at different times of the day. Take some photos to show what happens during the day. Does it get bigger? Why? Does it get smaller? Why?



Let's enjoy it while we can. It will soon disappear.

The ground will soak it up. That's all that happens.

It doesn't disappear. It just changes state.



**Who do you agree with?
Explain why.**