Geography

Summer 2

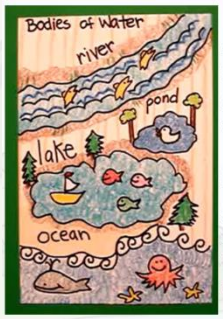
Week 2-3

Water

Keep referring to your knowledge organiser – see web page

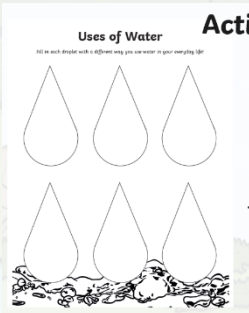
Over the next 2 weeks you should complete Activities 1-4. It is best to do them in order.

There are other tasks on the webpage that you can complete in your free time, if you like.



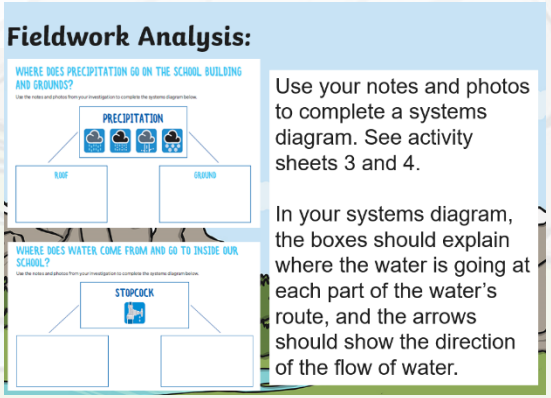
Activity 1
Draw at least 3 different bodies of water.

Name them and use your drawing to show some of the differences between them.



Activity 2

Fill in each droplet with a way you use freshwater in your everyday life.



Use your notes and photos to complete a systems diagram. See activity sheets 3 and 4.

In your systems diagram, the boxes should explain where the water is going at each part of the water's route, and the arrows should show the direction of the flow of water.

Why is water so important?

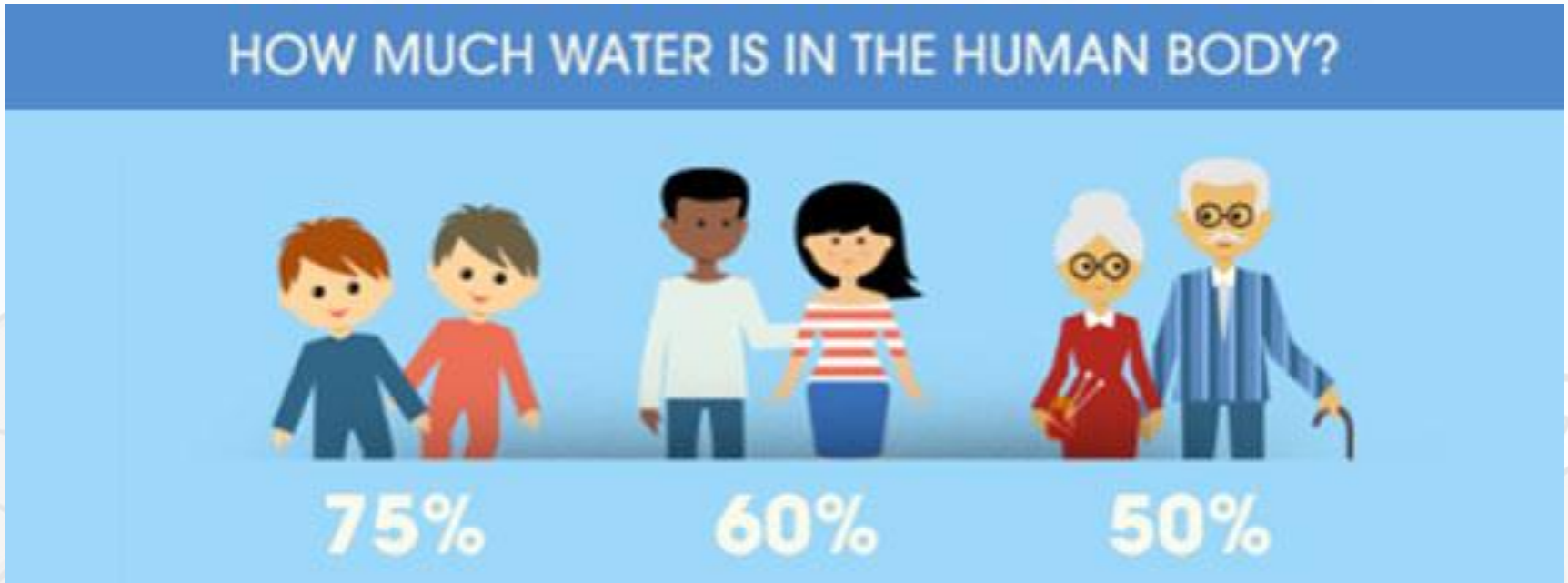
Why do we need water?

Why do we need water?

- All living things need water to survive

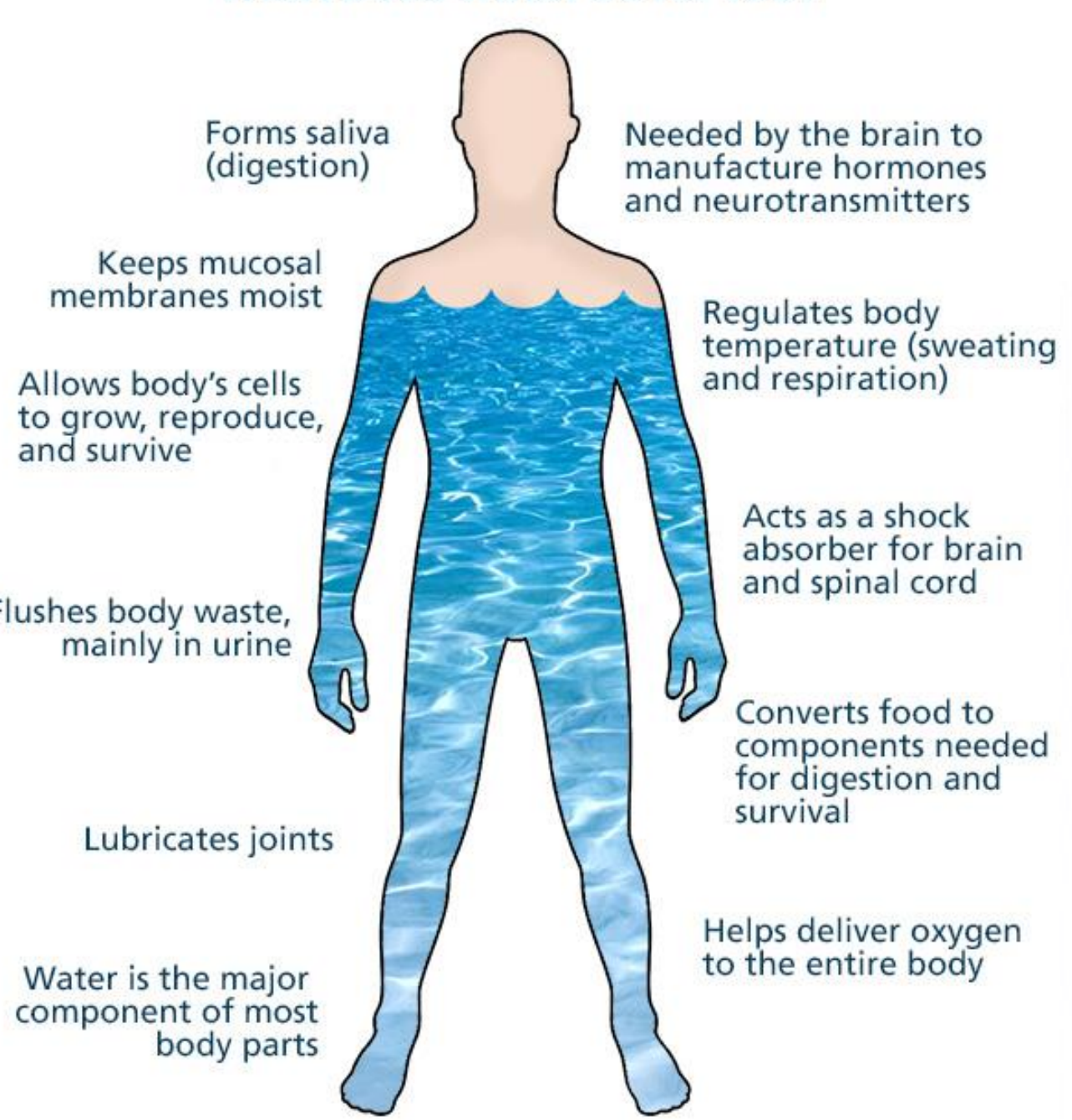
- All plants and animals
- Humans can live for weeks without food
- Humans can only survive for days without water
- Plants are part of all food chains

Why do we need water?



Water is the main constituent of cells, tissues and organs.

What does it do in our bodies?



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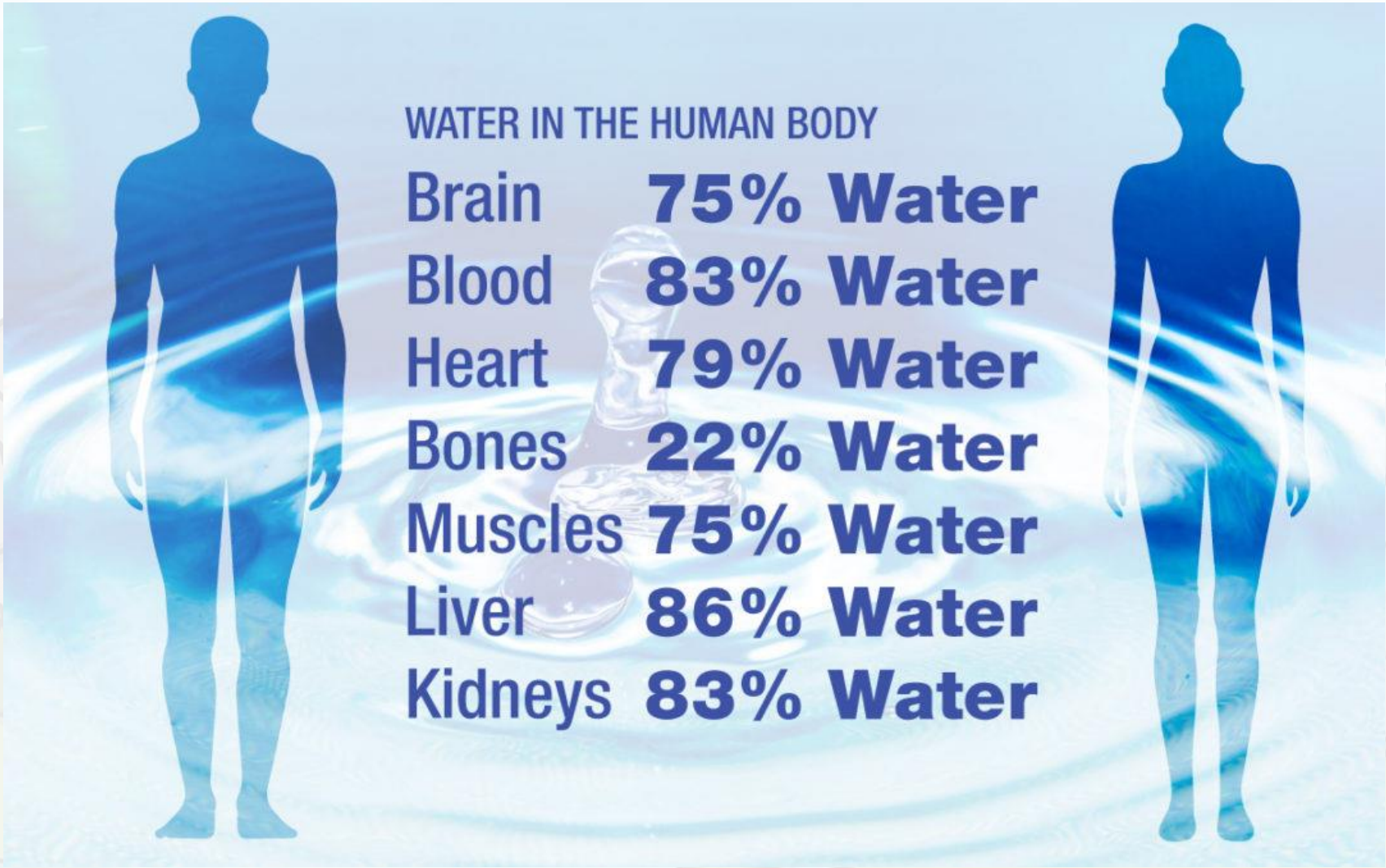
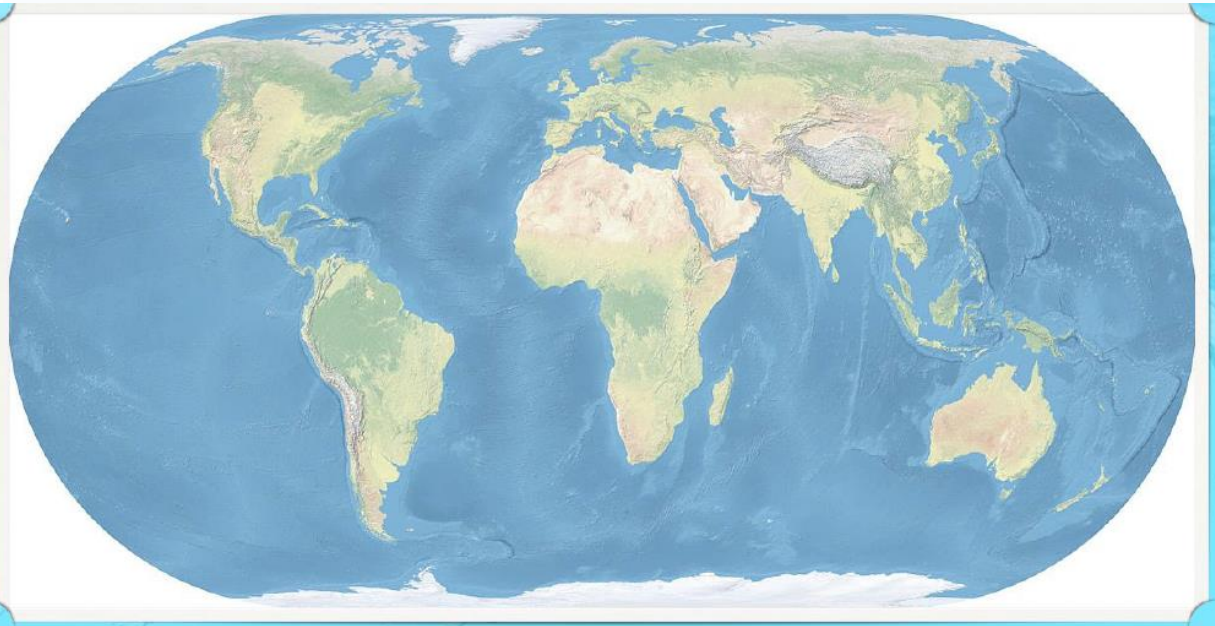


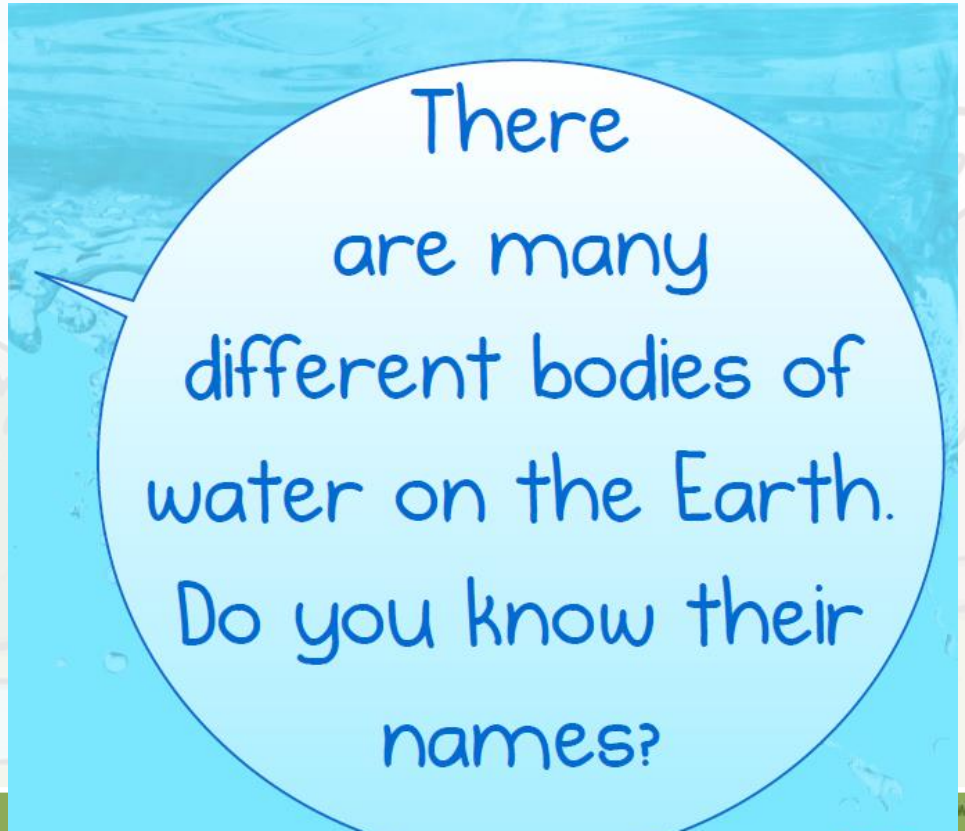
Where is all the water?



Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface is covered in water. Where does the water exist?

Water bodies

- A body of water or waterbody (often spelled water body) is any significant accumulation of water, generally on a planet's surface.





What types of water bodies are these examples of?






Water bodies

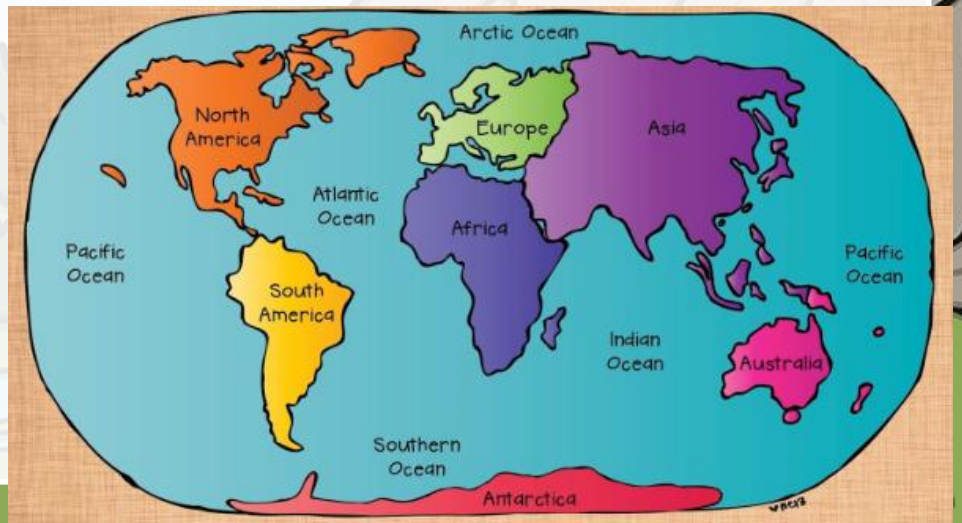
- The term most often refers to oceans, seas, and lakes, but it includes smaller pools of water such as ponds, wetlands, canals or more rarely, puddles.

- Can you name any bodies of water near you?

Ocean

Large body of salt water that covers **71%** of the Earth's surface. Almost all the water on the planet is held in the oceans.

- Can you name any oceans?



Sea

Large area of water connected to an ocean. They are located where the land and ocean meet.

- Can you name any seas?

River

Flowing water that moves towards a lake or ocean.

- Can you name any rivers?

Lake

Large area of freshwater, completely surrounded by land.

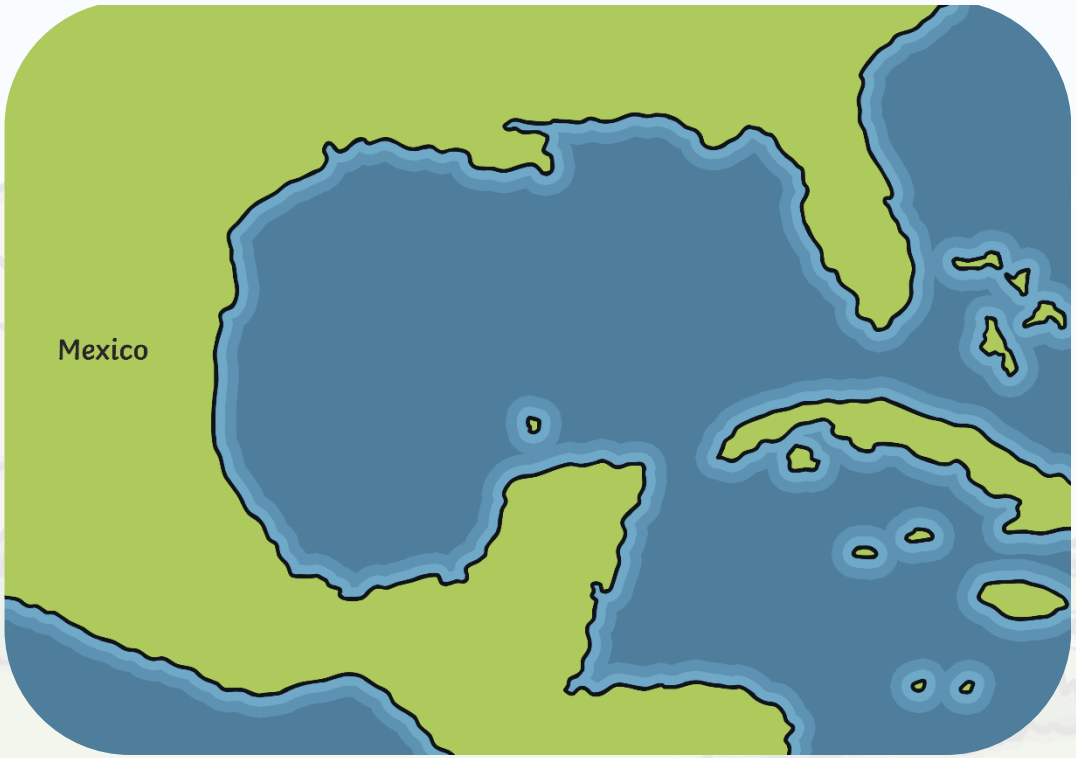
- Can you name any lakes?

Bay

An area of water that cuts into the coastline and is partly surrounded by land.

Gulf

A large bay.



Strait

A narrow body of water that joins two larger bodies of water.

Pond

A small area of freshwater surrounded by land.

Canal

Canals are man-made waterways that were built to transfer water or goods to different places.

- Can you name any canals?

Reservoir

A reservoir is a place where water is stored for a purpose. They can be natural or man made.

- Can you name any reservoirs?

Waterfall

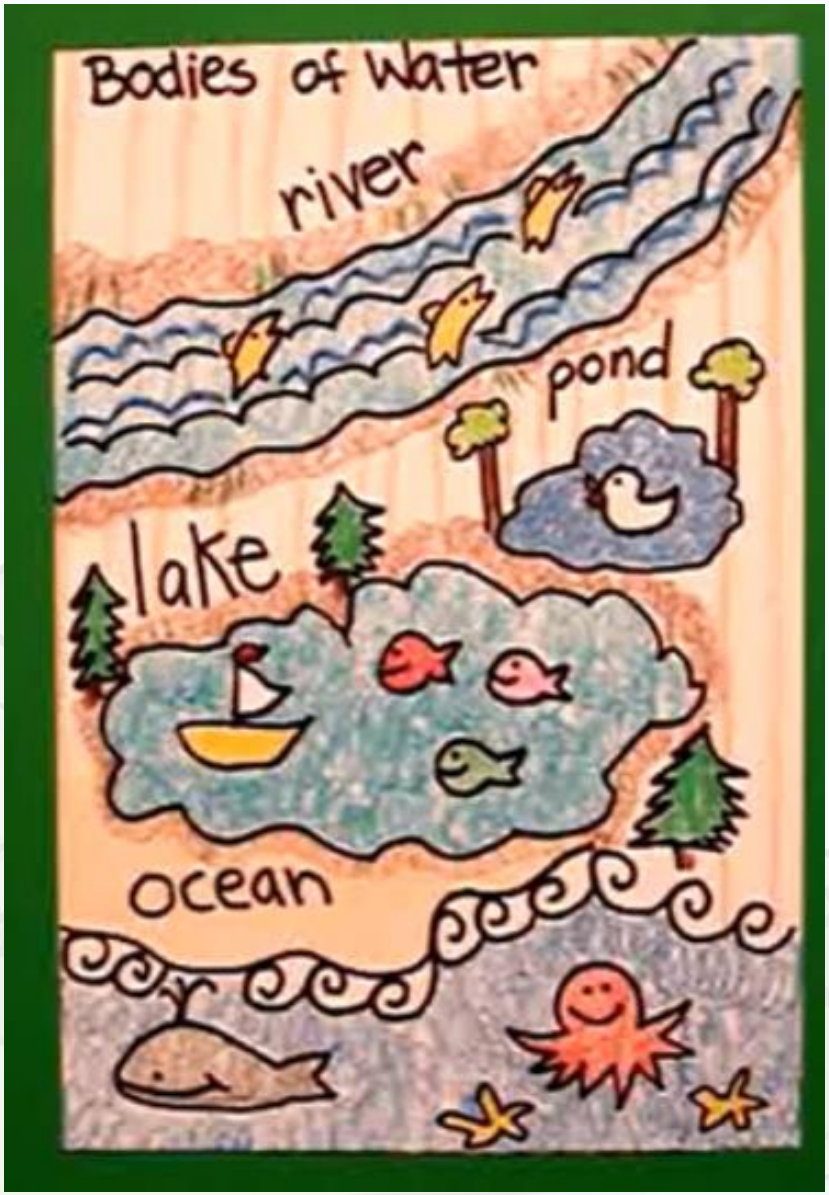
Flowing water that falls from a high place to a lower body of water.

- Can you name any waterfalls?

Glacier

A glacier is a large body of ice or a frozen river that moves down a mountain.

- Can you name any glaciers?



Activity 1
Draw at least 3 different bodies of water.

Name them and use your drawing to show some of the differences between them.

Where sort of water do we need?

Key fact: water on our planet is either salty or fresh.

Salt water and fresh water can be found in different places on the Earth.

Where sort of water do we need?

Salt water

Salt water is water that contains large amount of salts. Most of the water on our planet and all the oceans and seas are salt water. Salt water is dangerous to drink as too much salt in our body causes problems for our blood.

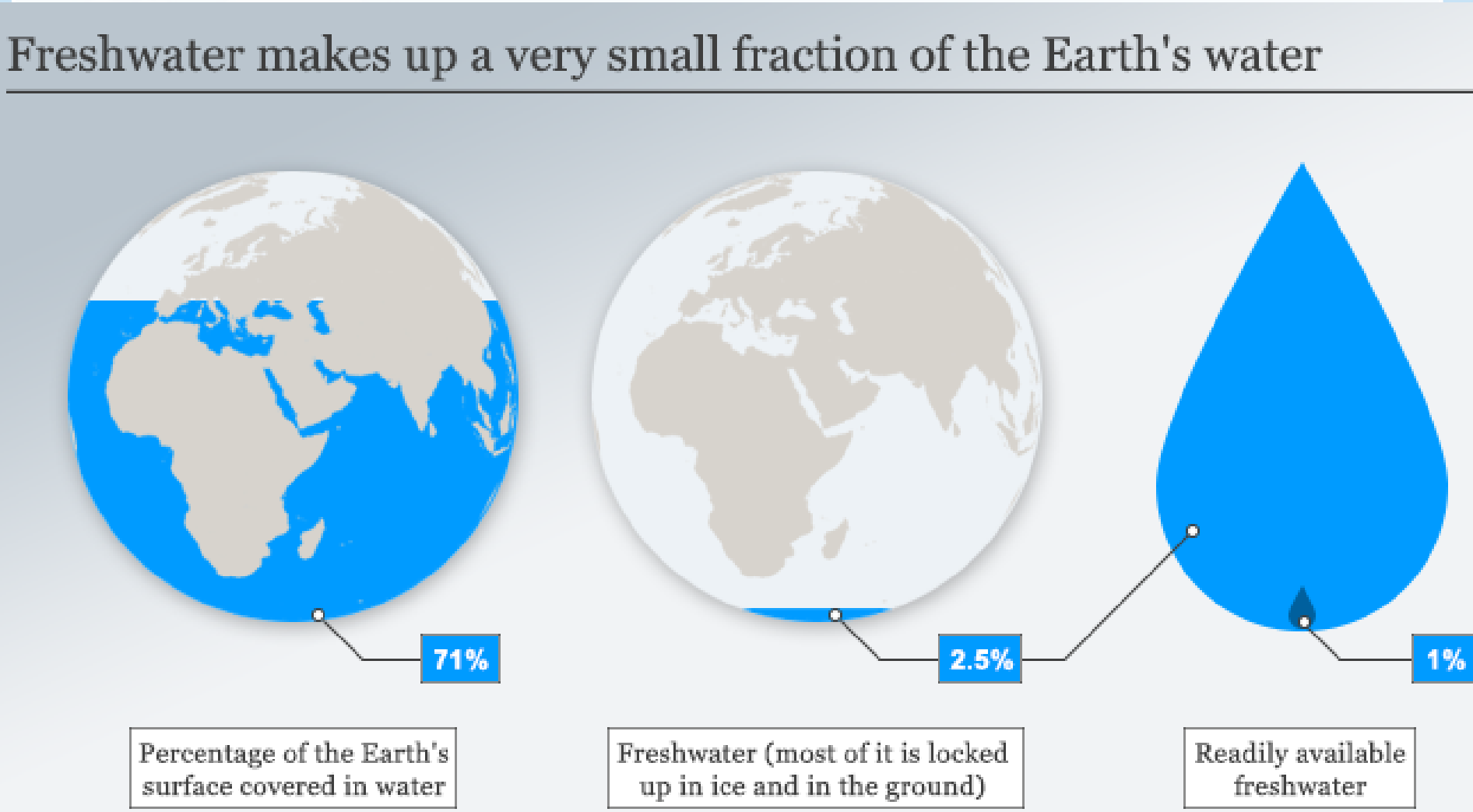
Where sort of water do we need?

Fresh water

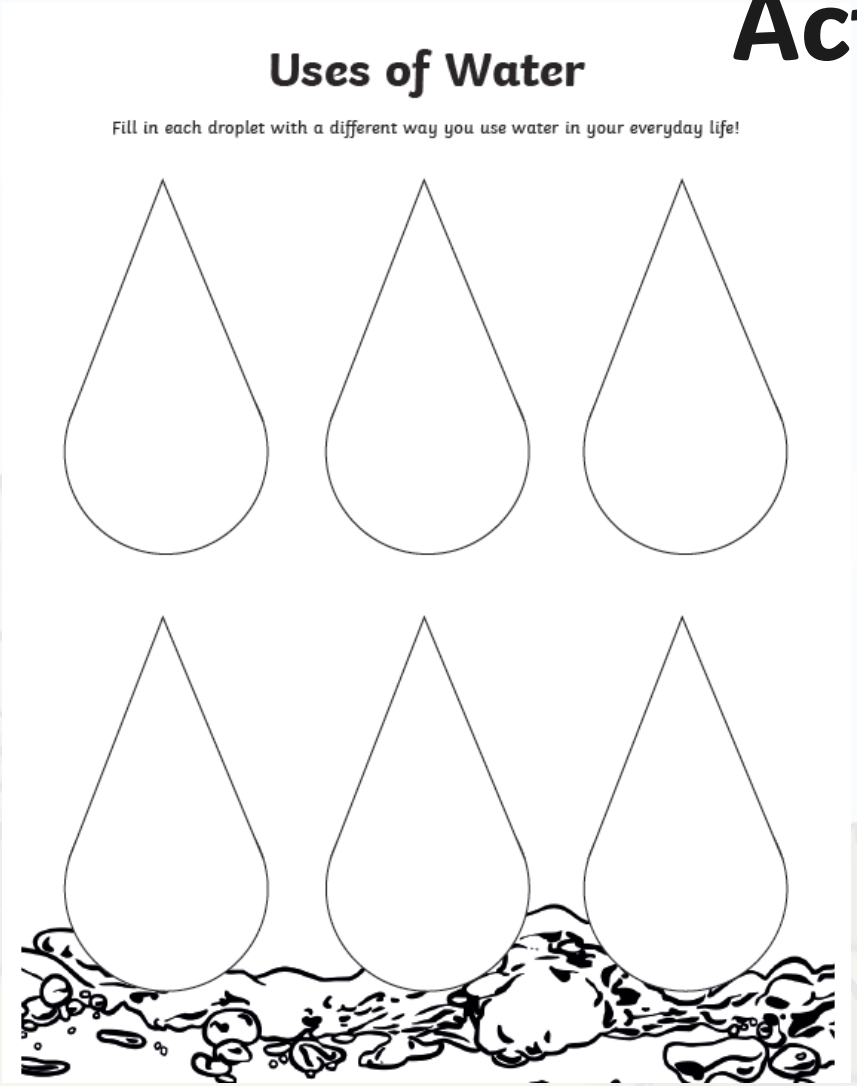
Fresh water has very little salt. It still has some salt but small amounts. Most of the rivers, lakes, ponds and streams contain fresh water. Only 1% of the Earth is covered in fresh water. This is a very small amount. Sometimes fresh water rivers travel across the land and connect with salt water.

Where does fresh water come from?

Where can we find the water we need?



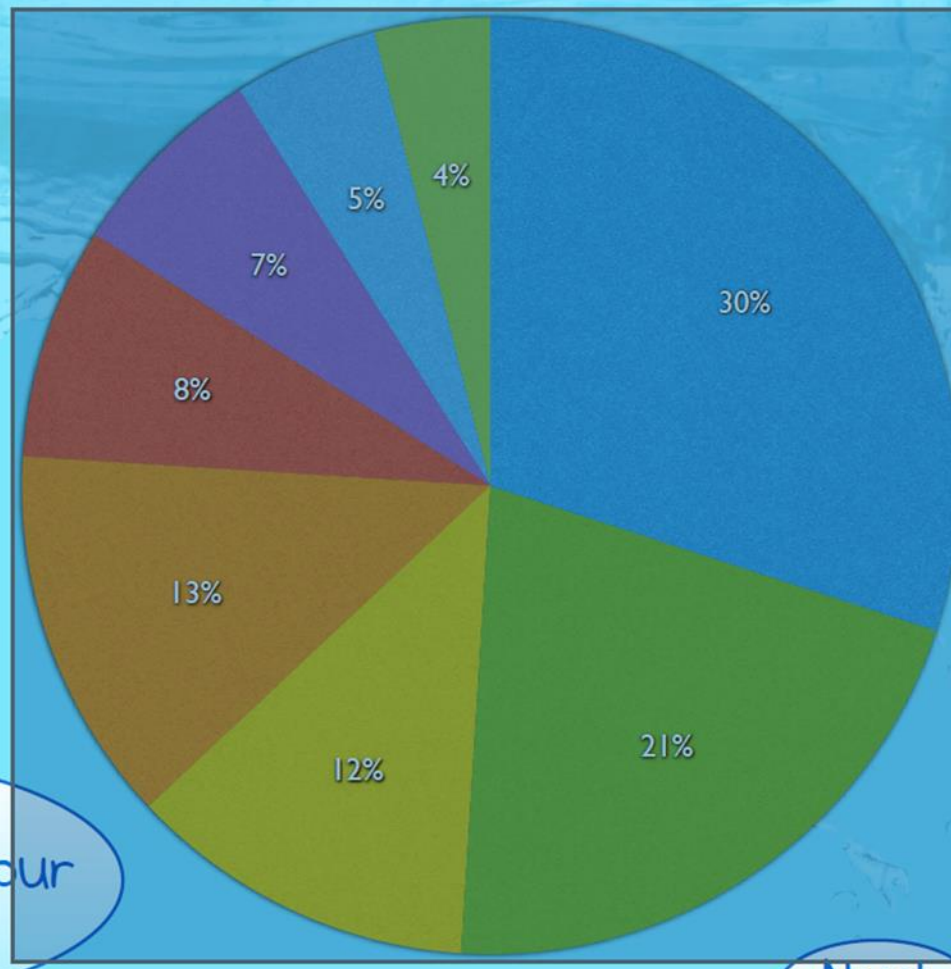
Activity 2



Fill in each droplet with a way you use freshwater in your everyday life.

Here is a pie chart showing an example of how water is used in most UK households.

	Toilet flushing		Washing up
	Personal use- baths and taps		Outdoor
	Personal use- showers		Other
	Clothes washing		Drinking



Is this the same in your house?

Back

Next

Where does it come from?

How does it get here?

Where does it go?

Lake Reservoir

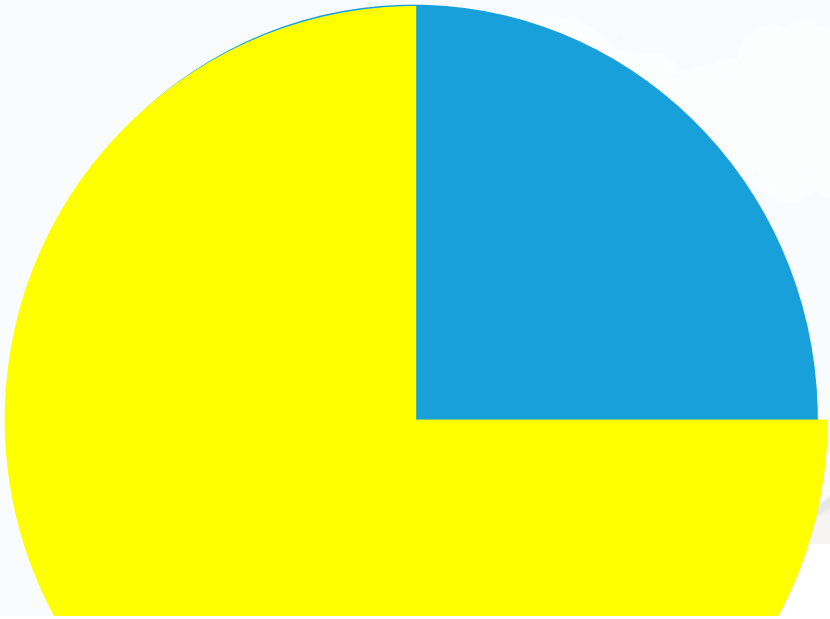
What's the same and what's different about lakes and reservoirs?

- Bodies of water
- Used to store water
- One is man-made and one is natural

Why build reservoirs?

Water sources in the UK

75% of the water in the UK is taken from rivers, lakes, aquifers and reservoirs.



We are only allowed take a certain amount of water from the waterbodies and from underground. There needs to be enough left for other living things.

We pump the water from the ground, rivers and lakes.

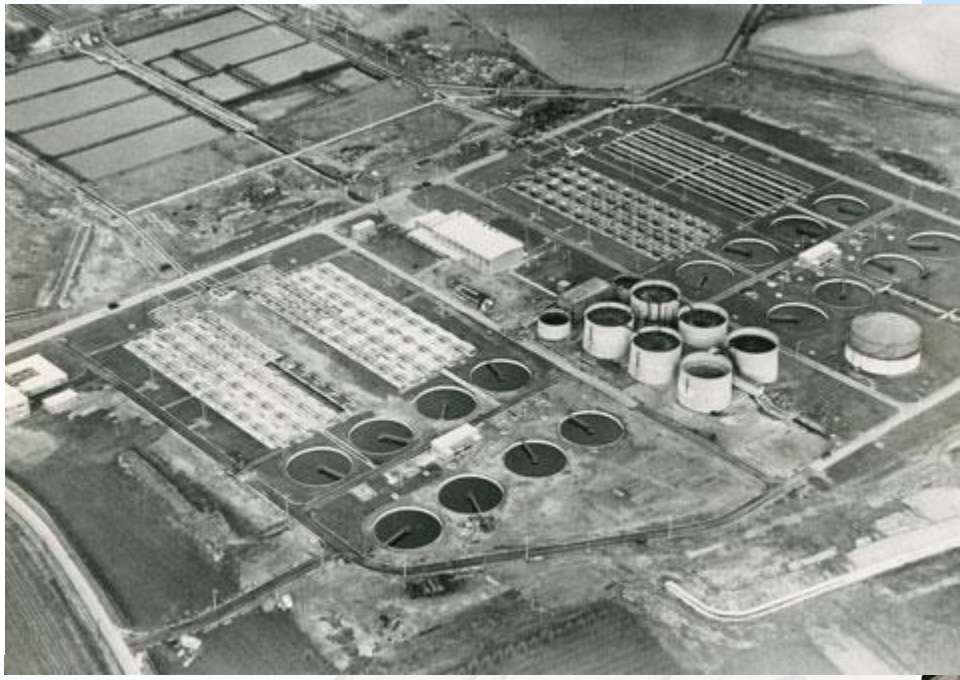
It is sent to a water treatment plant.

Here the quality of the water is improved, to make it suitable for drinking.

Then it is pumped to houses, schools and other places.

Waste water and water treatment is a complicated process involving several steps.

Watch this video for a short overview of what happens.



How is water transported around the places we live in or work in?
Where does water come in?
Where does water come out?
What happens to all the rainwater?

Activity 3 and 4:

To explore where the water comes from, how it travels and where it goes, inside and outside the school or your home.

Fieldwork !!

You will need: an adult, stationery to take notes or draw pictures and a camera/phone/tablet to take photos if possible.

Field work activity 3 precipitation:

Investigate what happens to water that lands on the roof of a building. Remember to take notes and photos and to draw pictures.

- Follow the flow of the water.
- Take notes and photos of the position of gullies, gutters and drainpipes.
- How do they lead to drains?
- What happens to precipitation on the playground/drive way/lawn?
- Ask your adult how the water leaves the property.

Field work activity 4 internal supply:

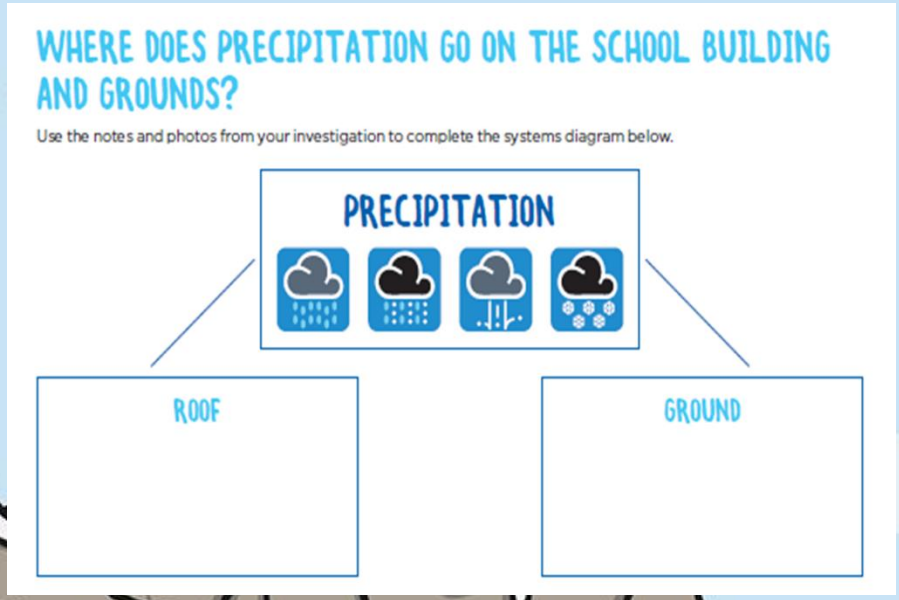
Investigate the internal supply of water to the building. You may need to interview your grown up.

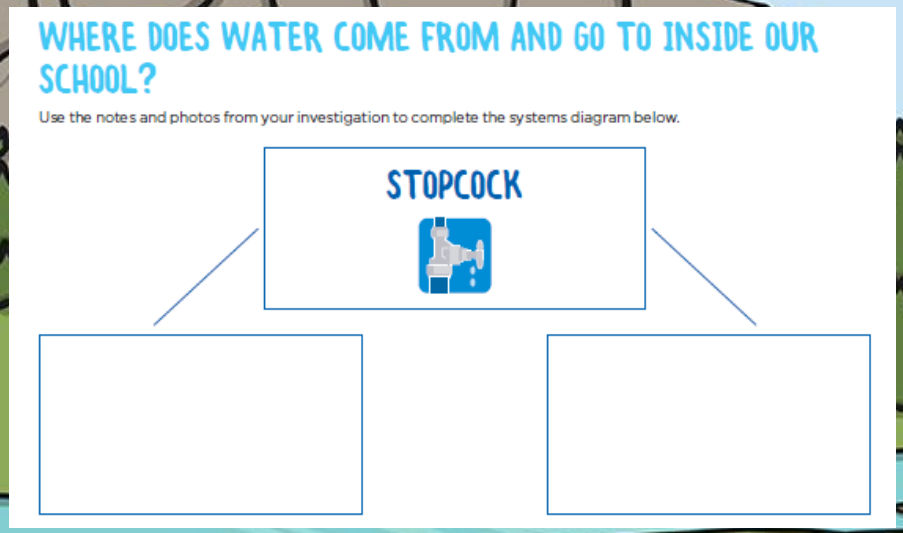
Remember to take notes and photos and to draw pictures.

- Where/How does water enter the building?
- Where does it go from there?
- How does it travel?

- Where does the waste from the sinks go?
- Where does the toilet water come from?
- Where does the waste from the toilets go?

Fieldwork Analysis:





Use your notes and photos to complete a systems diagram. See activity sheets 3 and 4.

In your systems diagram, the boxes should explain where the water is going at each part of the water's route, and the arrows should show the direction of the flow of water.

What's the difference between a drain and a sewer?

What happens to the water in both?

drain

1. a channel or pipe carrying off surplus liquid, especially rainwater or liquid waste.

Similar: sewer channel conduit ditch culvert duct pipe tube

sewer[1]

/ˈsuːə/

noun

noun: **sewer**; plural noun: **sewers**

an underground conduit for carrying off drainage water and waste matter.