







Yr 5 Knowledge Organiser – Water World

In Year 5 Geography, students will deepen their understanding of Water World. They'll study water's three states, the water cycle, and temperature's impact on evaporation and condensation. Students will also explore clean drinking water's importance and the effects of flooding on communities. They'll further investigate how solids turn to liquids and liquids turn to gases, and how evaporation and condensation fuel the water cycle. Precipitation and condensation will be used to explain rainfall, while cloud formation will be described using evaporation and condensation. Students will learn about cleaning water and suggest ways to remove dirt, as well as explore measures to mitigate flood impacts.

Changing states





Evaporation	Condensation	Melting	Freezing
Evaporation occurs when a liquid changes into a gas or water vapour. 	Condensation is when a gas cools and changes to a liquid. 	This is when a solid is heated and changes to a liquid. 	Freezing is the process of a liquid cooling and changing to a solid. 

What should I already know? overview

This on Water introduces children to the water cycle and allows them to explore the processes of evaporation and condensation through a range of practical activities. By considering water as a finite resource, they are introduced to the ideas of conservation and consider some of the issues surrounding supplying clean drinking water to a growing global population.

Key Vocabulary

dam	A barrier that blocks off flowing water.	pollution	Anything that is introduced into a habitat which has a harmful effect on plants and animals living there.	
fertiliser	A substance that helps make plants grow.		reservoir	A man made lake that is used to store water.
particles	Everything is made up of matter. Particles are tiny bits of matter.			water vapour
pesticides	A substance used to destroy pests such as small animals, insects and weeds.			

Flooding			
Fluvial	Pluvial	Coastal	Plumbing
			
Lots of rainfall causing rivers to burst their banks.	Heavy rainfall cannot drain away quickly enough.	High tides and storms.	Broken pipes in buildings.
Flooding can be prevented in some areas by building dams and flood barriers. However, blocking a river at one location can cause flooding further up or downstream.			

1: What are the different bodies of water on Earth?	Start of	End of
A) Rivers, lakes, and streams		
B) Oceans, seas, and bays		
C) Ponds, wells, and springs		
D) All of the above		

2: What are the key features of the water cycle?	Start of	End of
A) Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and infiltration		
B) Flooding, droughts, and hurricanes		
C) Water treatment and distribution		
D) None of the above		

3: Why do humans use water?	Start of	End of
A) For drinking and cooking		
B) For washing and bathing		
C) For growing crops and raising animals		
D) All of the above		

4: How does Kenya use Water compared to the UK?	Start of	End of
A. Kenya uses more water for agriculture, while the UK uses more water for industry		
B. Kenya uses more water for domestic purposes, while the UK uses more water for industry		
C. Kenya and the UK use water equally for agriculture and industry		
D. Kenya and the UK use water equally for domestic purposes and industry		

5: How is water used for a sustainable future?	Start of	End of
A) For producing energy through hydropower		
B) For conserving water through efficient use and management		
C) For preserving water quality through proper disposal of waste		
D) All of the above		

6: Why is water not always safe to drink?	Start of	End of
A) Contamination from waste and chemicals		
B) Presence of harmful bacteria and parasites		
C) Natural events such as floods and droughts		
D) All of the above		