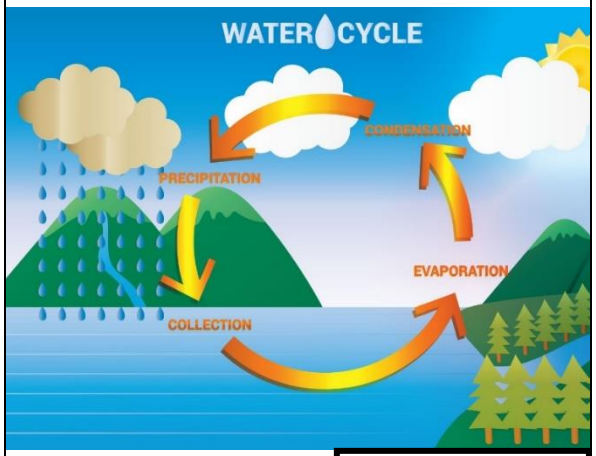
Topic: Water Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Spring Term

What is the water cycle?

The water cycle follows the journey of water from oceans to clouds to rain to streams to rivers and back to the oceans. The water cycle involves the scientific processes of evaporation and condensation which is also known as the 'hydrologic cycle' (hydro is Greek for water).



Key Figures

Sir Francis Bacon

Antonie Van Leeuwenhoc k

Hippocrates

Sir Joseph Bazalgette

Dr. John

Timeline of Water Purification

2000 BC	The Egyptians began purifying water through boiling, filtering through charcoal and sand, exposing to sunlight and straining. The link between water and disease was not yet known.
400 BC	The Greek father of medicine, Hippocrates, designed a cloth bag filter known as the Hippocrates' Sleeve to catch sediment.
1627	Sir Francis Bacon experimented unsuccessfully with the desalination of sea water using sand as a filter.
1670	Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek built a microscope that he used to study water. Scientists were now able to view tiny particles in water which were previously presumed lean.
1858	The stench of the sewage in the River Thames was so bad that parliament was suspended. Sir Joseph Bazalgette was commissioned to design and build a sewage system
1973	To improve the control of pollution in water, the Water Act of 1973 was established.

Vocabulary

Water cycle	The journey of water from oceans to clouds.
River	A large stream of flowing water that usually ends in the sea.
Lake	A large area of water surrounded by land.
Canal	A man-made waterway built to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation.
Source	The beginning part of a river.
Precipitation	Forms of water that fall through the sky, e.g. rain, snow, sleet etc.
Condensation	This is the process by which water vapor in the air is changed into liquid water. It is important to water cycle as it is responsible for the **formation of clouds**.
Evaporation	The change of a state of matter – from liquid to gas.
Clouds	A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the atmosphere, typically high above the general level of the ground.
Coastline	The land along a coast.
Erosion	The process of breaking things down and wearing things away, e.g. by water, wind or ice.
Desalination	**It** is a process that takes away salts and minerals

		from a target substance like water.

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Key knowledge

Where does the River Thames start and end?

The River Thames starts near Kemble in Gloucestershire and flows into the North Sea near Southend in Essex – a total of 215 miles.

'Baddies in the Works'

Baddies refer to the germs and bacteria that are often collected during the water purifying process.

When water is filtered, these 'baddies' are often extracted to enable us to drink fresh, clean water.

Baddies

Floc Pesticides
Herbicide Protozoa
Algae Bacteria
Peat Debris

Who uses the River Thames and how is it used?

Power stations along the Thames take cold water from the Thames and return most of it after use. The second largest use of river water is for the public water supply. The Thames provides 90% of London's water. The industrial users of the Thames include: breweries and paper maker. The Thames is used for angling as it houses over 120 species of fish. Motor boats are also commonly used on the river, alongside rowers, canoes and canal boats. The Thames is also home to parts which allow the import and export of goods.

Did you know?

The Earth has been recycling water for over **4 billion years**!

The water you drink is the same water than woolley mammoths, Tutankhamun and the first humans drank!

844 million people are living without water.

31% of schools do not have access to clean water.

Water Aid fundraise to provide access to clean water for all people across the world.

Estuary	The mouth of a river. Where fresh river water and salt sea water meet and mix.
Percolation	The movement of rainwater through soil and rock.
Infiltration	The process where water seeps into the ground (soil or rock).
Percolation	The movement of rainwater through soil and rock.
Water vapour	Water in the gas state.
Weathering	Weathering is a natural process that slowly breaks apart or changes rock. Heat, water, wind, living things, and other natural forces cause weathering.

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