

The Orchard Primary School: GEOGRAPHY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 5



Topic: Water Worlds

What should I already know about

KS₁

Names of continents and major oceans
That Hounslow is a place in London where they live
There is a northern hemisphere, a southern hemisphere and an equator.

LKS2

Rivers and river features Water cycle Locate mountains on a UK map Map reading skills with key

Key questions

KQ1: How is water stored on our planet?

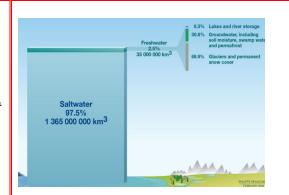
KQ2: Why is the hydrologic cycle such an important process on earth?

KQ3: How do we use water? How does this compare to other countries' usage?

KQ4: What is water conservation, why is it so critical to our survival? How can water be used sustainably?

KQ5 & 6: Fieldtrip investigation. River pollution: what is the human impact on the environment?

Maps / Diagrams / Images





water, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.

Vocabulary

Term: Autumn 1

A natural waterway formed by water from
precipitation. It usually flows from high to low
ground.
An area of water bordered by land on three sides.
A lake body of water contained by land.
A large body of ice or a frozen river that moves
down a mountain.
A long, deep narrow arm of water between high
cliffs, formed by glacial erosion.
A narrow channel of water that connects two
larger bodies of water.
Part of an ocean or lake that extends and is then
surrounded by land.
A large area of water connected to an ocean.
They are located where the land and an ocean
meet.
A major body of water covering the Earth's surface.
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A place where water is stored for a purpose. They
can be natural or man-made.
Another name for the water cycle: the distribution
of water on Earth that repeats in a regular pattern.
The process by which when a liquid is heated and it
becomes a gas.
The process by which when a gas is cooled and it
becomes a liquid.
The act of water falling in the form of rail, sleet,
snow or hail.
The process of collecting more, piling up.
The protection of natural resources from loss,
damage or pollution.
The method of managing or using a resource so
that the resource is never used up or forever
damaged.



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