

Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Geography – Where does the water go when it rains?

Term: Autumn 2

Year: Unit 3

Duration: 2 weeks

The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what will be learning):



- The water cycle happens constantly all around us. Water falls from the clouds as rain, then is evaporated up into the sky and forms clouds. These clouds then burst, allowing rain to fall.
- Humans have created ways to manage the water the water that falls as rain. When these systems fail, we get floods that can damage buildings and endanger people's lives.
- In our school, we use drains on the playground to collect the water to prevent the playgrounds from flooding. We will be exploring where the drains are located and considering the reasons for this placement.
- Drains are often found at the bottom of a slope so that water can run down into them as water cannot travel uphill.
- We can model the process of evaporation in the classroom using basic equipment.
- Water is not the only liquid that evaporates, and the sun is not the only heat source that can vaporise liquid.
- We will be drawing detailed field sketches of the locations of drainage systems on our school site.

Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
The water cycle	The cycle that enables rain to fall.
Evaporation	The process by which heat turns water into vapor (a gas).
Precipitation	Water being released from clouds as rain, snow, or sleet.
Condensation	This is the liquid that forms when a gas hits a cold surface. Sometimes we see it on our windows at home during the winter, or on surfaces after we have had a shower. It happens because the evaporated water is warmer than the cold surface.
Ground water	Water that is found below the surface of the ground.
Infiltration	Infiltration is when surface water enters the soil.
Surface water	Water that is found on the surface of the ground. After it has rained it often pools into puddles.
Drainage system	A system of drains that collect the fallen rainwater to prevent flooding.

What I already know:

Children have learnt how to use an atlas, a map and a globe to identify the UK and the three countries of Scandinavia. Now, they will use these resources to discuss rivers and oceans.

In KS1 and EYFS, children have looked closely at our school environment and thought about why we have the resources that we do, e.g. the Woodland Camp. Children will now be looking at our school environment through the lens of the water cycle and considering where the water goes once it has rained.

Website links:

[What is the water cycle? - BBC Bitesize](#)

Enjoy watching this video and challenge yourself to the quiz afterwards.

[Physical Geography - The Water Cycle - Year 3 / P4 Geography Collection - Home Learning with BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

There are lots of fun videos to watch about the water cycle, oceans and rivers.

These are some of the drainage systems that collect water from our school



This image shows a simple water cycle. The water evaporates from the Earth because the heat of the sun turns it into steam. This water then condenses into clouds as it reaches the cooler temperatures of the sky. Clouds form from these condensed droplets. Once the cloud becomes too heavy, it bursts and allows for rain and snow fall.

