Advent 2		
Geography Yr4: Water		

Scripture Link:

National Curriculum Objective

	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3
Learning intention for each lesson	Know what the water cycle is and why it is important	Know what evaporation is and the part it plays with the water cycle.	Know what condensation is and the part it plays with the water cycle.
Recall and Retrieval	the river that runs through London is the River Thames. the river that runs through is the Leith. the main river in Belfast is the Lagan	70% of the earth's surface is water. 96% of the Earth's water is stored in the ocean. Only 4 % comes from rivers, streams etc. the water cycle is the process by which water circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land.	evaporation is when water changes from a liquid to a gas. water will begin to evaporate when it is heated by the sun. most rainfall comes from the water which has evaporated from the seas and oceans.
	the main river in Cardiff is the Taff the difference between an ocean and the sea. the names of the 5 oceans.	the process of the water cycle helps to shape our world and how we use it.	water becomes vapour at 100DC as it is the boiling point of water. (Visible) explain why it is called the water cycle.
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the	I will know that: 70% of the earth's surface is water. 96% of the Earth's water is stored in the ocean. Only 4 % comes from rivers, streams etc.	I will know that evaporation is when water changes from a liquid to a gas. I will know that water will begin to evaporate when it is heated by the sun.	I will know that condensation is the process where water vapour changes into liquid, through cooling. I will know that condensation also refers to the liquid as it appears on windows on a cold day.
lesson	I will know that the water cycle is the process by which water circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land. I will know the process of the water cycle helps to	I will know that most rainfall comes from the water which has evaporated from the seas and oceans. I will know that water becomes vapour at 100DC as it is the boiling point of water. (Visible)	I will know that as the water condenses (as a results of the water vapour cooling), clouds form in the sky.

			Ţ
Key	Pupils should be taught to:	Ask and respond to geographical questions using multiple	Know what condensation is and the part it plays with the water
Skills/disciplinary		pieces of evidence to support answers	cycle.
knowledge	Ask and respond to geographical questions using		
	multiple pieces of evidence to support answers	Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and	
	Observe and collect information and data from	a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record	
	fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an	evidence.	
	appropriate method to record evidence.	Analyse and communicate geographical information from one	
	Analyse and communicate geographical information	source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-	
	from one source by constructing maps with keys,	appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using	
	labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through	appropriate geographical vocab.	
	writing at length, using appropriate geographical		
	vocab.		
Key Vocabulary	Cycle, constant, repeat, surface, river, streams,	Evaporation, liquid, change, gas, heat, impact, vapour, boiling	Condensation, water, vapour, change, cooling, condenses, clouds
	circulates, atmosphere, process, evaporation,	point	
	precipitation, condensation, run off,		
Main teaching			
activity			
If the school has			
another short			
term planning			
format, this does			
not need to be			
included.			
Scaffolding			
Challenge			
Diversity Links			'
Catholic Social	Stewardship: All things are connected.	Stewardship: All things are connected.	Stewardship: All things are connected.
Teaching	-	-	
Principles			
British Values			
Wider links			

Advent 2 Geography Yr4: Water

	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Learning intention for each lesson	Know what precipitation is and the part it plays with the water cycle.	Know what run off is and the part it plays with the water cycle.	How to explain the Water cycle and how it shapes our world. – Outcome: children write an explanation text to demonstrate learning.
Recall and Retrieval	condensation is the process where water vapour changes into liquid, through cooling. condensation also refers to the liquid as it appears on windows on a cold day. as the water condenses (as a results of the water vapour cooling), clouds form in the sky. evaporation is when water changes from a liquid to a gas.	when the water particles have cooled enough and a vast amount of water has been formed, it falls as rain and is called precipitation. precipitation means the falling of water (in any form) on to the earth e.g. rain, snow, sleet, hail condensation is the process where water vapour changes into liquid, through cooling. the river Nile is the longest river in the world. the Aswan Dam was built to help control the flooding of the Nile.	precipitation means the falling of water (in any form) on to the earth e.g. rain, snow, sleet, hail run off occurs when there is more water than the land can absorb. water will run off into rivers, streams, seas and oceans. Ready for the process to start again. crops and food are grown along the banks of the Nile due to regular flooding.
Sequence of substantive knowledge throughout the lesson	I will know that when the water particles have cooled enough and a vast amount of water has been formed, it falls as rain and is called precipitation. I will know precipitation means the falling of water (in any form) on to the earth e.g. rain, snow, sleet, hail	I will know that run off occurs when there is more water than the land can absorb. I will know that the water will run off into rivers, streams, seas and oceans. Ready for the process to start again.	
Key Skills/disciplinary knowledge	Ask and respond to geographical questions using multiple pieces of evidence to support answers Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence. Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab.	Ask and respond to geographical questions using multiple pieces of evidence to support answers Observe and collect information and data from fieldwork, and a range of sources, choosing an appropriate method to record evidence. Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, age-	Understand and explain why some knowledge about the world can be revised as we collect new data and information Analyse and communicate geographical information from one source by constructing maps with keys, labelled diagrams, ageappropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab. Reach geographical conclusions from given evidence.

		appropriate graphs and through writing at length, using appropriate geographical vocab.	
Key Vocabulary	Particles, water, precipitation, hail, snow, sleet, rain,	Run off, absorb, process, cycle, continues,	
Rey Vocabalary	rationes, water, precipitation, nail, show, sieet, raili,	itali oli, absolb, process, eyele, continues,	
Main teaching			
activity			
If the school has another short			
term planning			
format, this does			
not need to be included.			
Scaffolding			
Challenge			
Diversity Links			
Catholic Social	Stewardship: All things are connected.	Stewardship: All things are connected.	Stewardship: All things are connected.
Teaching Principles			
British Values			
Wider curriculum			
links			