

# Knowledge Organiser Year 2: Is water the most precious thing on Earth?

## Water

### **Water made life on Earth possible.**

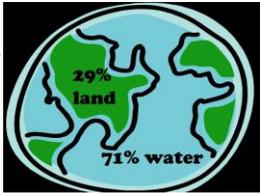
Because of this, astrobiologists (scientists who search for life on other planets) think our best bet for finding life is to search for water.



A newborn baby is 78% water. Adults are 55-60% water. Water is involved in just about everything our body does.

Humans can survive 3-4 weeks without food but only 3-4 days without water.

About 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by water.



97% of the earth's water is in our oceans. There are 5 oceans: the **Pacific, Arctic, Indian, Atlantic and Southern**. This water is too salty to drink or use for crops.

A very small amount of the world's water is available and suitable for human use.

Not everyone can easily get clean water.

- 1 in 9 people lack access to clean water.
- 1 in 3 schools do not have easy access to clean water.

## Kenya

**Africa** is the second largest **continent** in the world and has 54 countries.



**Kenya** is a country in East Africa and lies on the **Equator**.

The **capital city** of Kenya is **Nairobi**. The city's name comes from the **Maasai** word for 'cool waters' as a stream once flowed through the area.



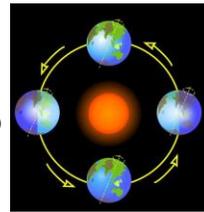
The Maasai are an ethnic group that live in Kenya and Tanzania.

## Weather and the Equator

**Weather** tells us what it's like outside and if it's hot or cold.

**Climate** is the weather you expect in a certain place at a certain time.

The Earth **orbits** the Sun on a tilted axis. This means certain countries are closer to the Sun at different times of the year. This is why we have **seasons**.

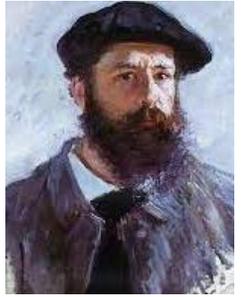


Places near the **Equator** get lots of strong sunlight throughout the year. This gives them hot weather year-round.

Places far from the Equator get less strong sunlight and so they are cooler.

## Art

**Claude Monet (1840-1926)**, was an artist and one of the main impressionists. For twelve years he worked on what he called 'water landscapes'.



**Impressionism- A style of painting which began in France.**

Before impressionism, landscapes in art were imaginary, perfect landscapes painted inside. The impressionists went outside. They looked at how light and colour changed the scenes. They tried to capture the moment and life they saw.



## Faith Stories

Religious stories are very important to believers. They are often about how someone has been changed. They can be used to help support or change people's views and actions.

## Religious Symbols

People can express their religious beliefs through what they wear. Judaism has several significant symbols.

		
<b>Kippah:</b> A cap that covers the head during prayer, studying and eating.	<b>Tallit:</b> Worn on top of your clothes in the synagogue, especially during Sabbath.	<b>Star of David:</b> A very famous Jewish symbol.
		
<b>Menorah:</b> A nine branched candle lit during the eight-day holiday of Hanukkah.	<b>Tefillin:</b> A set of small black leather boxes containing scrolls of parchment with verses from the Torah.	<b>Mezuzah:</b> A scroll which Jewish people keep in a case.

# Vocabulary

<b>Water cycle</b>	The continuous journey of water from oceans and lakes, to clouds, to rain, to streams, to rivers and back into the ocean again.
<b>continent</b>	Earth is divided into 7 large pieces of land known as continents.
<b>country</b>	Continents are split up into countries. A country is land controlled by one government.
<b>city</b>	A large town.
<b>precipitation</b>	Water that falls from the clouds as rain or snow.
<b>rivers</b>	A natural wide flow of fresh water across the land into the sea, a lake or another river
<b>valleys</b>	A long ditch in the Earth's surface usually found hills or mountains. Most valleys are formed by rivers.
<b>streams</b>	A small river that flows at ground level.
<b>oceans</b>	A very large area of sea made up of saltwater.
<b>volume</b>	The amount of space that is contained within an object or solid shape.
<b>Capacity</b>	The total amount of liquid that can be held. Units of capacity include litres and millilitres. 1000ml = 1l.
<b>hydration</b>	The process of making your body absorb water or another liquid.
<b>dehydration</b>	To lose water, especially from a person's body.
<b>drinkable</b>	Clean and safe to drink.
<b>rationing</b>	A limited amount of something.
<b>desert</b>	An area often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and not many plants.

# Living Things and their Habitats

There are 7 things all **living things** do:

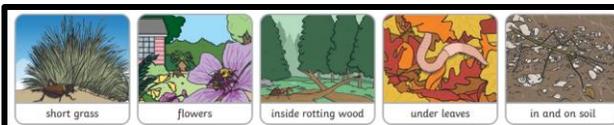


If something does ALL these things it is **living**. If it used to do these things but now doesn't it is **dead**. If it has never done all of these it never lived.

**Habitats** are places where animals and plants live. Most things live in habitats to which they are suited. Different habitats provide for the basic needs of different **organisms**. Most life on Earth is in the **oceans**.

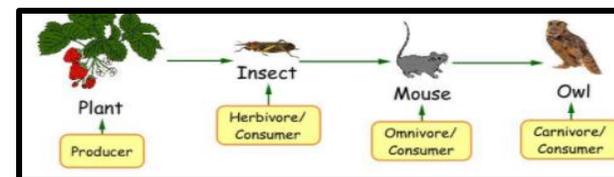


A **microhabitat** is a very small habitat.



A food chain is a diagram that shows how organisms are linked by what they eat. All food chains start with a **producer**.

The arrow means 'is eaten by'.

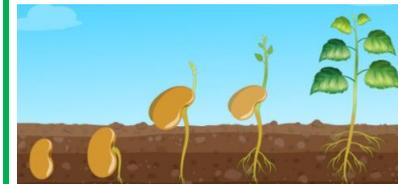


# UN Convention of the Rights of the Child

- 24 The right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.
- 27 The right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met.

# Plants

Plants need **water, light and a suitable temperature** to grow and stay healthy.



Plants need water to grow. Without water, plants can't grow. Plants provide food for both us and animals so without water we would have no plants so no food.

# Feeling Curious? Links to more knowledge

- National Geographic for Kids <https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/nature/habitats>
- BBC Bitesize Habitats <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx882hv>

**Museum:** Henley River and Rowing Museum

# Books:

