



**Staff Name:**  
**Zone:** Bushcraft  
**Ability Range:** NC Level 1-4  
**Target Group:** BESD Students

**Date:**  
**Lesson Reference:**  
 Week 6  
 'Water'

#### Learning Objectives:

- To understand the need to be able to obtain a pure sample of water. To employ different methods of purification, including use of a chemical tablet.

#### Learning Outcomes:

- To be able to recognise why we need pure water. To observe a number of rules so as to create a pure water sample.

**Challenge:** To be able to supply a sample of water, suitable for drinking, in two or more ways.

**Differentiation:** Support from teaching assistant, visual aids, access to the internet.

**AFL:** Refer to scheme of work

#### Development of Skills/Cross Curricular Links:

##### LITERACY/COMMUNICATION

Reinforcement of key words, development of discussions through describing tasks and group activities.

##### ENTERPRISE

Communication, team work, using initiative.

##### PSHE

Development of environmental awareness.

#### STARTER ACTIVITY

Register the students and share the learning objectives with them.

Explain the task to the students. Emphasise the safe working practices to be employed.

Discuss why is it essential to be able to obtain a pure supply of drinking water when we are out in a woodland environment.

#### MAIN PART OF LESSON

The following methods for obtaining safe drinking water will be demonstrated:

- by heating and boiling and the collection of the distillate.
- by basic filtering to remove the larger solid particles found in water.
- To use a tablet/chemical means of purifying a drinking supply.

The students will then be split into a number of groups so that a range of methods can be investigated and the outcomes discussed.

#### PLENARY

Students to be able to report back to the group on the methods/benefits/problems with each technique.

**Extension Tasks:** Students to complete 'Water' worksheet covering the properties of water and dehydration.

**Risk Assessment:** Teacher in charge to ensure all correct and appropriate risk assessments are carried out to ensure the health and safety of all of the students.

#### Disclaimer

The template used to produce this document, is purely for guidance only and can be adapted to suit individual requirements/standards/establishments.

VISUAL	Observation of methods of collection.
AUDITORY	Direct teaching/explanation.
KINAESTHETIC	Water filtering activities.
SKILLS	Develop practical skills as well as teamwork and organisational skills.
SEN	Ref. to statements. Behaviour/epilepsy plans.
REWARDS	Links to school reward system.



Name:.....

## Water

Dehydration occurs when the body does not receive enough water for the body to function fully. The table below shows some of the symptoms of dehydrations. Which ones are True and which are False symptoms?

Symptoms	True	False
Headaches		
Sneezing		
Not able to pee		
Dry mouth		
Hunger		
Dizziness		
Diarrhoea		
Pale skin		
Deafness and dimming of vision		
Wanting to pee		
Cramp		
Nausea		
More likely to suffer from heat and cold problems		
Coma and death		

### Properties of Water

Water is essential to our survival. When working, exploring or staying in an outdoor environment it is not always possible to carry the clean water you need in plentiful quantity. Use the information around you in books and on the internet as well as what you know to complete the task.

**Fill in the gaps:**

Water takes the line of least resistance as it runs.....

It can therefore be found trapped behind .....and rocks in ..... points.

Water is most pure close to its .....It can therefore be collected directly from rain, from ....., from streams and from rivers (in order of preference).

In the early morning water forms as ....., especially on grass.

In cold climates it can also be found in a different form, as .....and .....

Failing the above you may have to ..... an Indian (or Gypsy) Well in an area that indicates the likely..... of water.

## Teacher Support Sheet: Water

Symptoms	True	False
Headaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sneezing		<input type="checkbox"/>
Not able to pee	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dry mouth	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hunger	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dizziness	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Diarrhoea		<input type="checkbox"/>
Pale skin		<input type="checkbox"/>
Deafness and dimming of vision	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Wanting to pee		<input type="checkbox"/>
Cramp	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nausea	<input type="checkbox"/>	
More likely to suffer from heat and cold problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Coma and death	<input type="checkbox"/>	

### Properties of Water Answers

Water takes the line of least resistance as it runs downhill.

It can therefore be found trapped behind trees and rocks in low points.

Water is most pure close to its source. It can therefore be collected directly from rain, from puddles, from streams and from Rivers (In order of preference.).

In the early morning water forms as dew, especially on grass.

In cold climates it can also be found in a different form, as snow and ice.

Failing the above you may have to dig an Indian (or Gypsy) Well in an area

That indicates the likely presence of water.