

Water cycle

Introduction:

Teacher asks the students with the following questions:

1. What are clouds?
2. What are they made of?
3. What is rain?
4. What does the sky look like when it rains?
5. Why does it rain?
6. Where does the rain go after it falls?
7. What happens to puddles after it rain?

Teacher gives the students to read following text:

Water on Earth is in constant circulation. It doesn't disappear, it only changes its aggregate state. The main water circulation forces in nature are solar radiation and Earth gravity. Under the activity of the Sun rays water on the ocean and sea surface, and on dry land evaporates. After the condensation of water vapours water falls back on Earth in the form of precipitation. Precipitation over the oceans and seas closes the circle. The part of water which falls on dry land continues its participation in the circulation. Apart of it flows the surface, another penetrates in the soil and third one moves deeper into the rocks and forms underground water. The precipitations from vegetation, soils and other water sources on the land move back in the atmosphere.

Teacher gets a discussion about the different parts of the water cycle:

1. evaporation
2. condensation
3. precipitation

Use as many questions as possible to determine which concept the students may understand and where any misconception.

Activities:

1. Students make a picture model of the water cycle in their notebook. They have to include all parts of the water cycle.

2. Teacher gives the students the diagram with terms describing the water cycle in order to check their acknowledgements and students have to write down a definition of evaporation, condensation and precipitation.

3. Match properties (A) and entities (B).

A

1. Condensation

2. Evaporation

3. Transpiration

4. Precipitation

B

a) The transfer and change of water from plants into water vapour in the air.

b) The transfer of water back to the sea over the surface.

c) The transfer and change of water from the ground into water vapour in the air. Water vapour is an invisible gas.

d) The transfer of water from the air to the land. Water can fall to earth as rain, sleet or snow.

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