

The water cycle and flooding

1 Pre-reading

Read the sentences about water and write *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then check your answers by doing an Internet search for *water*. You can visit these websites to help you:

www.sepakids.com

www.sydneypwater.com.au/Education/_global/waterfacts.cfm

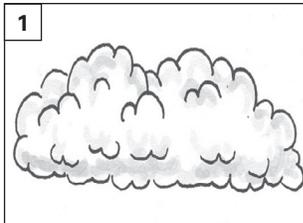
- 1 Nothing on earth can live without water.
- 2 Water covers one third of the Earth.
- 3 Water makes up around 40% of our body.
- 4 A person can survive longer without water than without food.
- 5 The chemical symbol for water is CO₂.
- 6 Water is the only substance that can be liquid, gas, and solid.
- 7 In the developed world, people often use 160 liters of water each day.
- 8 In the developing world, people often use 100 liters of water each day.

T

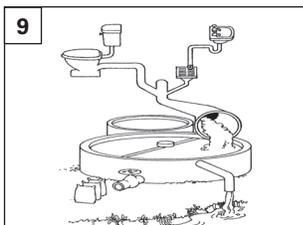
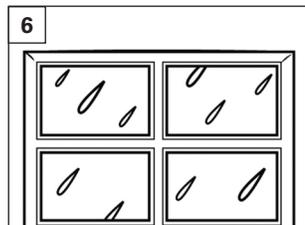
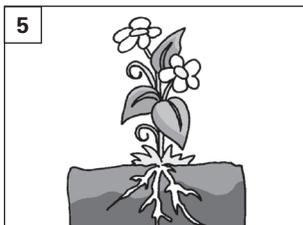
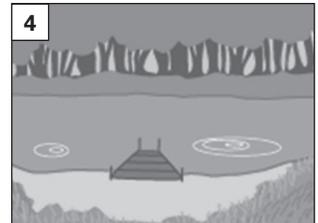
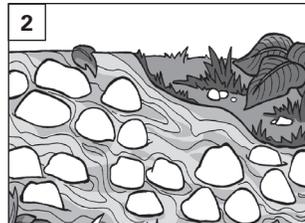
2 Vocabulary

Label the pictures with these words. Then go to the Macmillan Online Dictionary www.macmillandictionary.com and check your answers by typing the words into the search box.

cloud dam glacier lake plant rain sewage stream water drop



cloud



3 Vocabulary

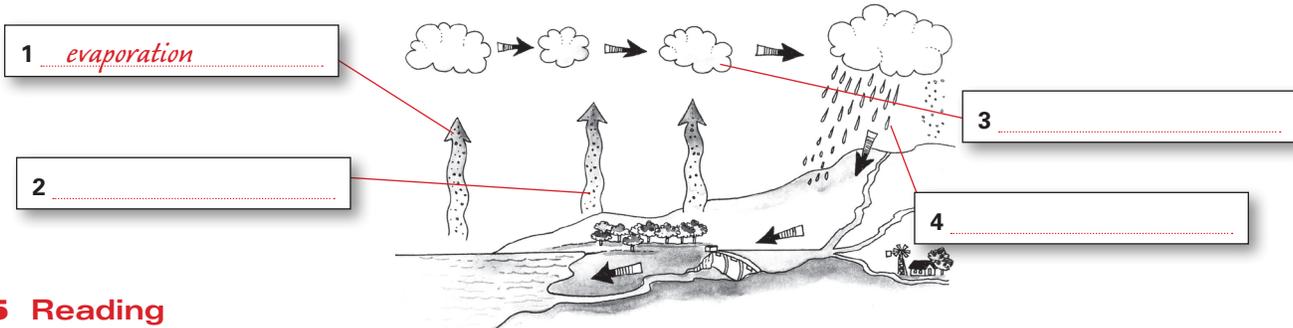
Do an Internet search for *water cycle* and match the words with their definitions.
You can visit these websites to help you:

www.windows2universe.org/earth/Water/water_cycle.html
www.urbanrivers.org/water_cycle.html
ww2010.atmos.uiuc.edu

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 evaporation | a water that falls from the sky onto the land, e.g. rain or snow |
| 2 transpiration | b when water changes from a gas to a liquid, usually when it gets cooler |
| 3 condensation | c when plants return water to the atmosphere through their leaves |
| 4 precipitation | d when water changes from a liquid to gas, usually when it gets hotter |

4 Vocabulary

Label this diagram of the water cycle with words from exercise 3.



5 Reading

Do an Internet search for *floods*. Then circle the correct words to complete the sentences.
You can visit these websites to help you:

environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/natural-disasters/floods-profile
www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/water_rivers/river_flooding_management_rev1.shtml

- Floods happen when water ...
 - a goes onto land that is normally dry.
 - b doesn't fill lakes and reservoirs.
 - c falls as rain.
- A floodplain is the ...
 - a channel the river follows.
 - b flat land either side of the river.
 - c river bed.
- Floodplains are often good for ...
 - a growing plants.
 - b building houses.
 - c scuba diving.
- More floods happen when there ...
 - a is a river in the countryside.
 - b are impermeable rocks.
 - c are lots of trees.
- "Hard" flood management options ...
 - a are cheaper.
 - b are more ecologically sensitive.
 - c have a greater impact on the landscape.
- An example of a "soft" flood management option is ...
 - a afforestation.
 - b dam construction.
 - c river engineering.

6 Project

Make a poster about flood safety. Include information about what to do:

- before a flood
- during a flood
- after a flood

You can use these websites to help you:

environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/natural-disasters/floods-safety-tips/
www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/31624.aspx
www.usa.gov/flooding.shtml