

4

Water and the weather

El agua y el tiempo atmosférico



Watch and learn!

What season of the year is it?

What month is it?



1 Find and say the number of the picture.

4

spring

Primavera

3

autumn

Otoño

2

summer

Verano

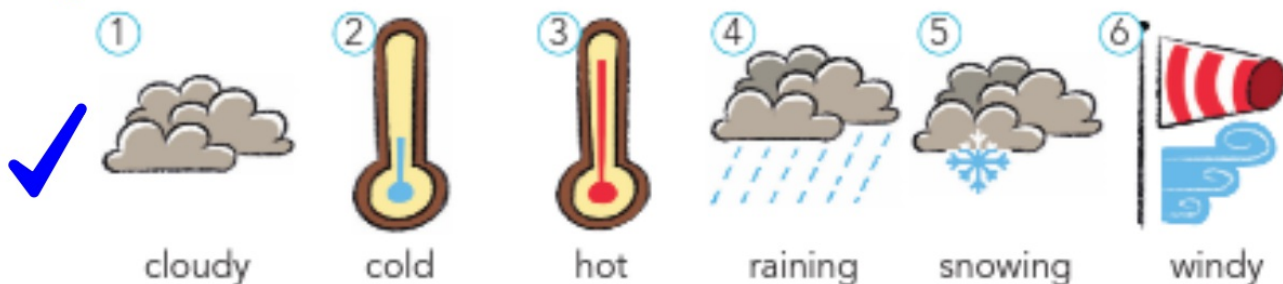
1

winter

Invierno



2 Listen and say the number of the picture.



3 Listen and number the clothes. Sing the song.



shorts



sandals



T-shirt



hat



coat



jeans

1. SUMMER

2. WINTER

It is winter and it's cold today.

I'm going to wear my coat, my jeans and my hat,
because it's winter time.

It is summer and it's hot today.

I'm going to wear my T-shirt, my sandals, and my shorts,
because it's summer time.

5 Draw what you wear when it's

raining.

Dibuja qué llevas puesto cuando llueve.

Final task

Measuring the weather



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Une las fotos a las etiquetas

1 Match the photos to the labels.

water vapour

water

ice

liquid

solid

gas

Traducción en Cuadernillo CC. Sociales Pág.

en todas partes

Water is everywhere in nature.

Surface water is on the surface of the Earth. Oceans and seas have salt water. Rivers, lakes and glaciers have fresh water.



glacier aquifer (sea)

Groundwater is under the ground. Surface water goes underground and forms aquifers.

Label the photos aquifer, glacier and surface water.

Haz un medidor de lluvia con una botella de plástico y piedrecitas.

- 1 Make a rain gauge with a plastic bottle and stones.
- 2 Place the rain gauge outside to collect data.

Using water

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INVESTIGATE

Con tu clase, habla sobre cómo usas el agua.

1 With your class, talk about how you use water.

DISCOVER

Traducción en Cuadernillo CC.Sociales (Pág. 24)



All living organisms need water to live. We use water every day in lots of different ways.

Page 59



have
a shower



water
crops



clean
wash clothes



drink



swim

Une las palabras a las imágenes de arriba.

2 Match the words to the pictures above.

1 drink
beber

2 have a shower
 ducharse

3 clean
limpiar

4 water crops
regar cultivos

5 swim
nadar

EXPLORE

3 Colour how we use water in our town.

Colorea cómo usamos el agua en nuestra ciudad.



The water cycle

Page 60

INVESTIGATE

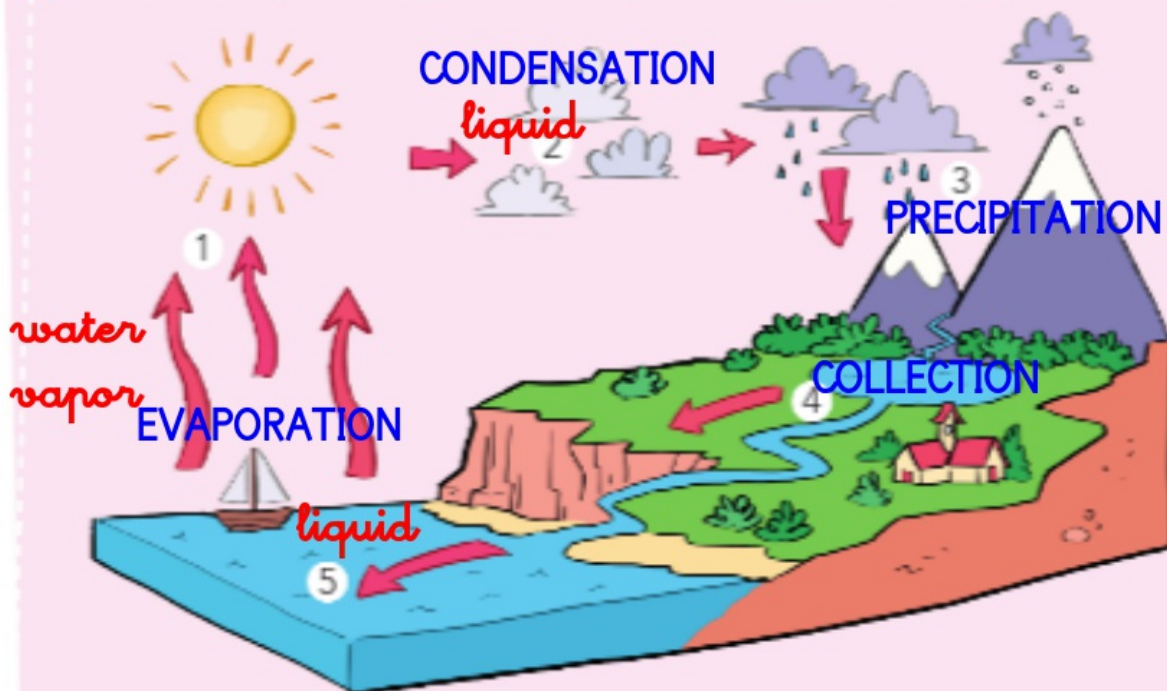
1

Where does rain come from? (¿De dónde viene la lluvia?)
Rain comes from evaporation.

DISCOVER

Traducción en Cuaderno de CC. Sociales
Pág. 25

The water cycle describes how water moves around the Earth.



EVAPORATION

1 The Sun heats the water. It changes into vapour and rises.

liquid > gas

CONDENSATION

2 The vapour cools. It changes into drops of water and forms clouds.

gas > liquid

3 The water falls as rain, snow or hail. PRECIPITATION

4 The water forms rivers and lakes. COLLECTION

5 The rivers run into the ocean. The cycle begins again.

3. Write. Use the stickers.

Escribir. Usar las pegatinas.

1. The sun ^{calienta} heats water and it changes to water vapor.
cambia a vapor de agua
evaporation
(evaporación)

2. The vapour ^{se enfría} cools and forms clouds.

nubes condensation
(condensación)

3. Water ^{cae como} falls as rain, snow, or hail.
granizo. precipitation
(precipitaciones)

4. Water forms rivers and lakes.

collection
(recogida)

4 Circle the correct answers.

¿Por qué se evapora el agua?

1 Why does water evaporate?

a It gets warm.

b It gets cool.

¿Por qué cae el agua a la Tierra?

3 Why does water fall to the Earth?

a It is light.

b It is heavy.

¿Por qué el vapor de agua sube hacia arriba?

4 Why does water vapour rise?

a It is light.

b It is heavy.

Es ligero.

Es pesado.

¿Por qué se condensa el agua?

2 Why does water condense?

a It gets warm.

b It gets cool.

Se calienta.

Se enfría.



1 Make a whirligig.

2 Hang the whirligig outside.

Water pollution and drought

DRY - seco

Contaminación
polución

SEQUÍA

March 6th

INVESTIGATE

- 1 Match the pictures to the labels.
Relaciona imágenes a las etiquetas



clean water
limpia

dirty water
sucia



DISCOVER

Traducción Cuadernillo CC. Sociales Pág. 26

Pollution is in the air, water and soil.

It damages living things. Daña a los seres vivos.

We can't always see pollution. No podemos siempre ver la



contaminación

Sometimes it doesn't rain for a long time. The reservoirs dry up.
Farmers can't water their crops. The crops die. This is called a drought.

LOS EMBALSES SE SECAN

Go to...

Test how green you are on Page 118!

- 2 Make a key and colour the things that pollute the water.

= plastic
plástico

= oil
aceite/
combustible

= tins
latas

= dirty water
sucia

Une las palabra a las definiciones.

- 3 Match the words to the definitions.
- 1 Water pollution is when... *La contaminación del agua es cuando*
 - 2 A drought is when... *Una SEQUÍA es cuando...*
 - 3 Crops are... *CULTIVOS son*
 - 4 A reservoir is... *Un PANTANO es*
- comida que los agricultores cultivan para nosotros*
food that farmers grow for us.
 - the water is dirty.* *el agua está sucia.*
 - a man-made lake for storing water.*
un lago artificial para almacenar agua.
 - it doesn't rain for a very long time.*
no llueve durante un tiempo muy largo
- man-made = artificial, hecho por el hombre*

5 Circle the good actions and cross (X) the bad actions.



- 4 Read and circle true (T) or false (F).
- contaminación del agua es mala para la gente...*
- 1 Polluted water is bad for people, animals and plants. T F
 - 2 Water pollution is always invisible. *es siempre invisible* T F
 - 3 Air pollution affects the water. *La contaminación del aire afecta al agua.* T F
 - 4 Plants can't grow in a drought. T F

Las plantas no pueden crecer en una sequía.



- 1 Make a wind vane out of a plastic bottle. *1. Hacer una veleta de una botella de plástico.*
- 2 Place the wind vane outside. *2. Emplazar la veleta fuera.*

1. What is the weather like today?

¿Qué tiempo hace hoy?



It's sunny.

TRADUCCIÓN en Cuadernillo CC. Sociales Pág. 27

The weather can change each day.

It changes depending on the place, time and season.

Clouds form in the atmosphere.

Precipitation falls to the ground as rain, snow or hail.

Temperature is how hot or cold it is.

The amount of water vapour in the air is called humidity.

X La cantidad de agua en el aire se llama humedad.

Wind is air that moves from one place to another.

At night, it is colder than during the day.

2. Write the weather for each symbol.

Escribe el tiempo atmosférico para cada símbolo.



sun
(sol)



wind
(viento)



clouds
(nubes)



rain
(lluvia)



hail
(granizo)



snow
(nieve)

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3 Look at the photos. Number the sentences.



1 It's very cold at night and very hot in the day.

B

Es muy frío de noche y muy caliente en el día.

2 There is *humidity in the air.*

A

Hay humedad en el aire.

3 The air is very dry.

B

El aire está muy seco.

4 There are rain clouds in the sky.

A

Hay nubes de lluvia en el cielo.

4. Write the weather in each place.

Escribe el tiempo en cada lugar.

Blue a) It's windy and rainy.

Pink b) It's cloudy.

Green c) It's sunny.

5. Look at the map in activity 4. Mira al mapa en act. 4.

What is the weather like where you live?

¿Qué tiempo hace donde tu vives?

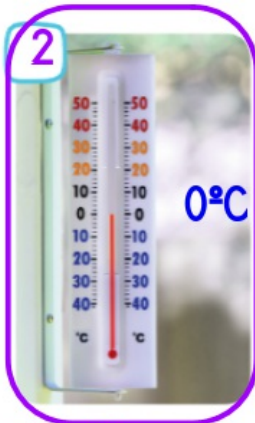
In Málaga it's sunny.

Measuring the weather

Midiendo el tiempo.

INVESTIGATE

1 Match the thermometers to the sentences.



1 It's very hot.

2 It's very cold.

3 It's ~~cold~~ / mild.
(templado)

DISCOVER

We can measure: Podemos medir

- the air temperature with a thermometer
- the amount of precipitation with a rain gauge
- the speed of the wind with an anemometer
- the direction of the wind with a wind vane

speed - velocidad
amount - cantidad
× direction - dirección
air - aire

We can use this information to help predict the weather.

Podemos usar esta info. para ayudar a predecir el tiempo atmosférico.



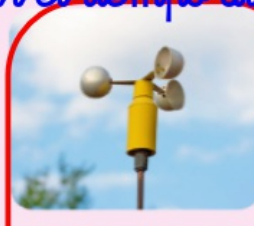
rain gauge
pluviómetro



thermometer



WIND VANE
(veleta)



ANEMOMETER
(anemómetro)

2. What type of weather instruments do you have at home?

¿Qué tipo de instrumentos de tiempo tienes en casa?

At home I have a ... / I don't have weather instruments.

Page 67

3. Match the information to the instrument.

Une la al

1. There is 1 cm. of rain.

Hay 1 cm de lluvia

a) thermometer

2. The wind is blowing north.

El viento está soplando norte

b) anemometer

3. It is 32 °C.

Hace

c) wind vane

4. The wind is blowing at 40 kilometres per hour.

El viento sopla a 400 km /h.

d) rain gauge

4. Dibuja un termómetro. Dile a un compañero (la temperatura)

INVESTIGATE

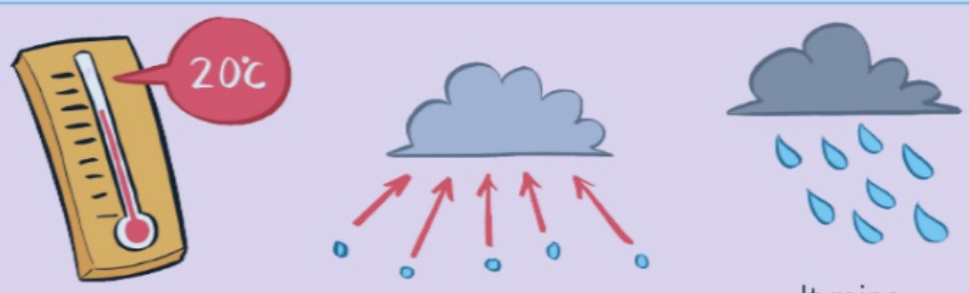
- 1 Is the weather always the same? How is the weather different during each season?

DISCOVER

Traducción en Cuaderno CC. Sociales Pág. 28


Water vapour rises and condenses in warm and cold temperatures and precipitation occurs.

1



It's warm. Drops of liquid water form. It rains.

2



It's cold. Ice crystals form. It snows or hails.

It can be windy in warm or cold temperatures. Very strong winds cause a storm.

2. Colour.



It's warm.



It's cold.



ice crystals



rain



drops



snow



hail

Page 69: Apply

1. Answer the questions about the graph.

Responder las preguntas sobre el gráfico.

PAge 70 SUMMARY : resumen



It's raining. It's snowing.



It's sunny.
It's windy.



1. Evaporation / Condensation is when water becomes water vapour.

es cuando el agua se convierte en vapor de agua.

2. Condensation / Precipitation is when water vapour cools and form clouds.

es cuando el vapor de agua se enfría y forma nubes.

3. Condensation / Precipitation is when water ~~vapor~~ falls to the Earth in the form of rain, snow or hail.

es cuando el agua cae a la superficie en forma de lluvia...

4. Precipitation/ collection is when water forms rivers and lakes.

3 Match the sentence halves.

1 A rain gauge measures...

2 An anemometer measures...

3 A wind vane measures...

4 A thermometer measures...

the speed of the wind.

the direction of the wind

the air temperature.

the rainfall.

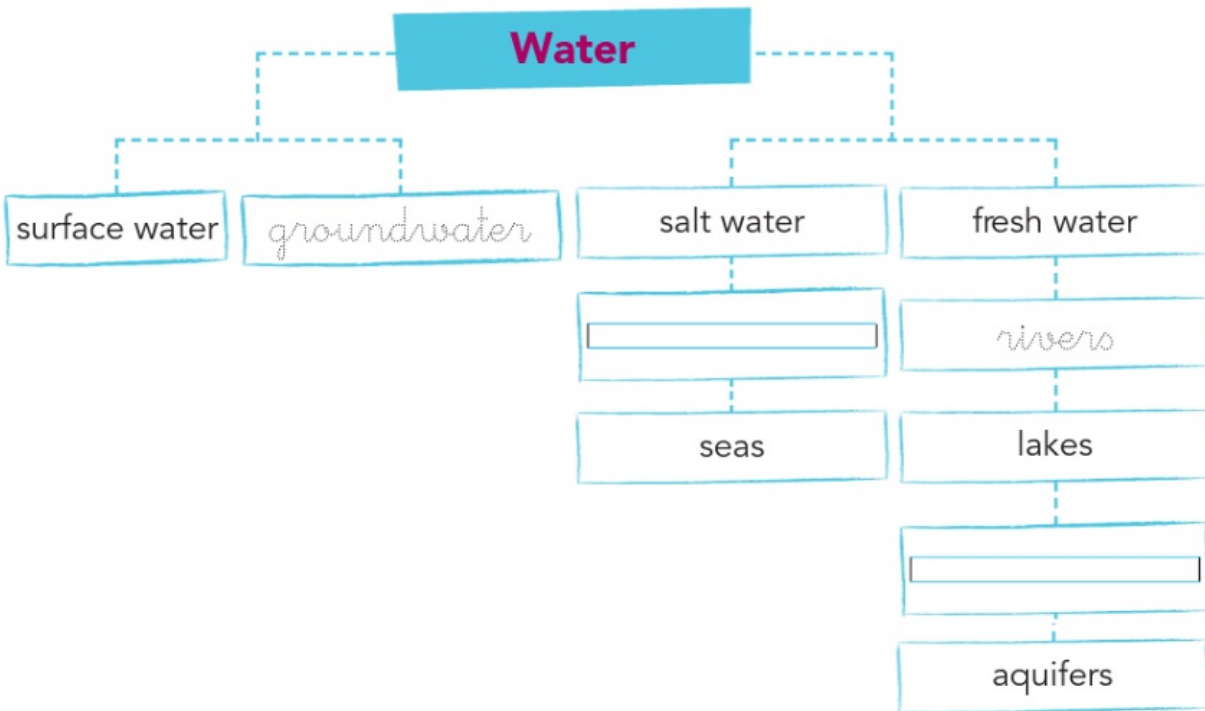
4 Complete the outlines.

glaciers

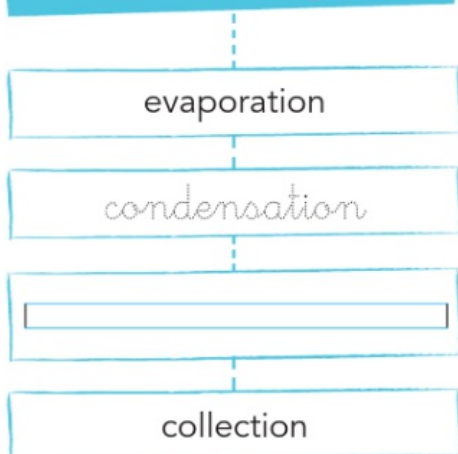
oceans

wind vane

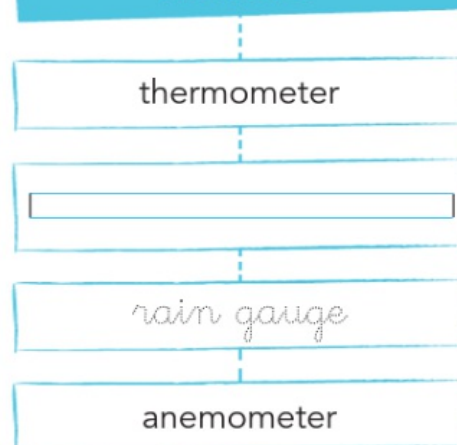
precipitation



The water cycle



Measuring the weather



Picture dictionary

Water



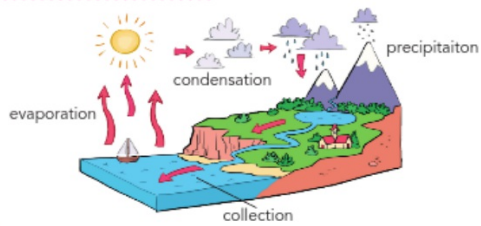
fresh water groundwater salt water surface water

Using water



clean drink have a shower swim water crops

The water cycle



The weather



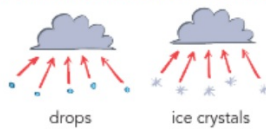
air temperature atmosphere clouds
humidity weather wind

Measuring the weather



anemometer rain gauge thermometer wind vane

Types of weather



drops ice crystals

The seasons

