Information Text Search Activity

Read the passage below and identify the different language features. Use the colour key to highlight the different language features you identify.

Technical language	Time connectives	Facts and Evidence
Subject-specific words are used to explain a topic precisely.	Words or phrases that show when something happens.	Information supported by data, statistics, or research.
Rhetorical questions	**Diagrams**	**Fronted adverbials**
Questions are asked to engage the reader.	Visual representations that help explain information in a text.	Words or phrases are placed at the start of a sentence to describe time, place, or manner.

How Does the Water Cycle Work?

Have you ever looked up at a cloud-filled, murky sky and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. Amazingly, around 90% of the moisture in the atmosphere comes from oceans, seas and other bodies of water. Read on to find out how the immeasurable amount of water in the world is constantly moving up, down, around and around.

Evaporation

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and this rises because it is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a drought or breeze, the quicker evaporation takes place. Surprisingly, it even happens on puddles' surfaces. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been a shower.

Condensation

The water vapour is lifted into the sky. High in the sky, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water. Over time, millions of them gather like this and make

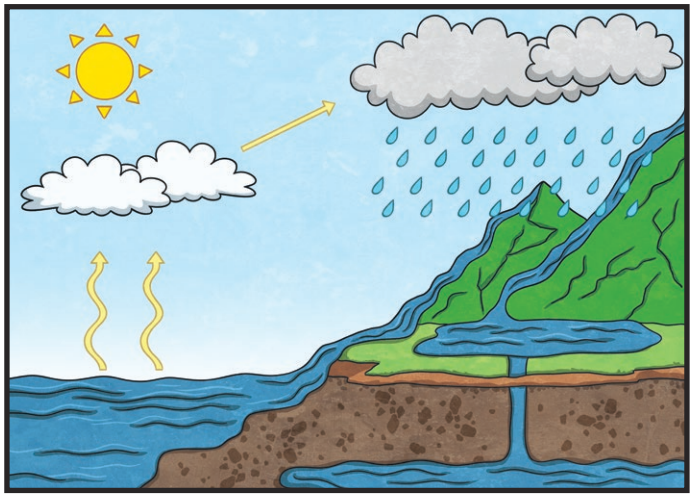
clouds. Incredibly, clouds can contain millions of tiny water droplets, and a single cloud can weigh over 500,000 kilograms.

Precipitation

As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall towards the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise, it falls as rain.

Collection

Wherever the water lands, this is the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth in rivers or lakes, on the ground, or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the sea. The water cycle can now start again from any place where water has collected, even from your soaking wet hair! About 97% of Earth's water is found in the oceans, while only 3% is fresh water, with most of it trapped in glaciers and ice caps.



Fun Facts

- Did you know that about 90% of the world's fresh water is found in the thick layer of ice covering Antarctica?
- More than three-quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water. Have a look at a globe or map of the world and you'll notice just how much of it is blue! Most of this is contained in the seas and oceans but some is also found in rivers, lakes and glaciers.

Narrative Text Search Activity
Answers

Below is an example of possible answers. Pupil's responses may vary.

How Does the Water Cycle Work?

Have you ever looked up at a cloud-filled, murky sky and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. **Amazingly**, **around 90% of the moisture in the atmosphere comes from oceans, seas and other bodies of water**. Read on to find out how the immeasurable amount of water in the world is constantly moving up, down, around and around.

Evaporation

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water, the liquid turns into a **vapour** (gas) and this rises because it is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a drought or breeze, the quicker **evaporation** takes place. **Surprisingly**, it even happens on puddles' surfaces. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been a shower.

Condensation

The water **vapour** is lifted into the sky. **High in the sky**, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the **particles** to condense (come together) and form **microscopic** droplets of water. **Over time**, millions of them gather like this and make clouds. **Incredibly**, **clouds can contain millions of tiny water droplets, and a single cloud can weigh over 500,000 kilograms**.

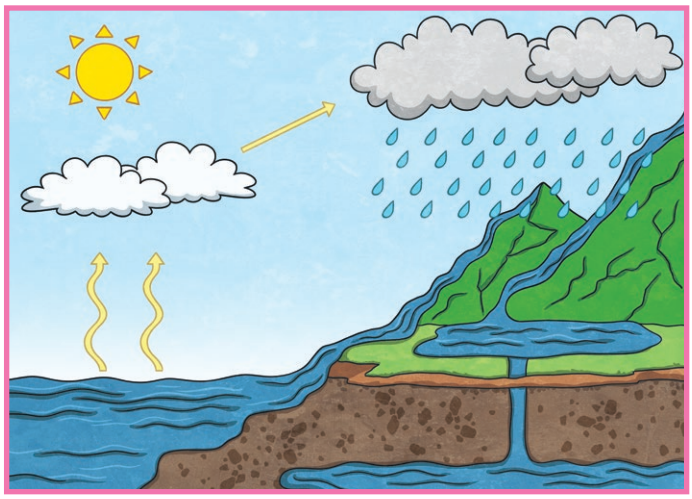
Precipitation

As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall towards the ground. This is called **precipitation**. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. **Otherwise**, it falls as rain.

Narrative Text Search Activity
Answers

Collection

Wherever the water lands, this is the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth in rivers or lakes, on the ground, or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. **Eventually**, most of this water flows into the sea. The water cycle can **now** start again from any place where water has collected, even from your soaking wet hair! **About 97% of Earth's water is found in the oceans, while only 3% is fresh water, with most of it trapped in glaciers and ice caps**.



Fun Facts

- **Did you know that about 90% of the world's fresh water is found in the thick layer of ice covering Antarctica?**
- **More than three-quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water.** Have a look at a globe or map of the world and you'll notice just how much of it is blue! Most of this is contained in the seas and oceans but some is also found in rivers, lakes and glaciers.