

G 4.2 WEATHER

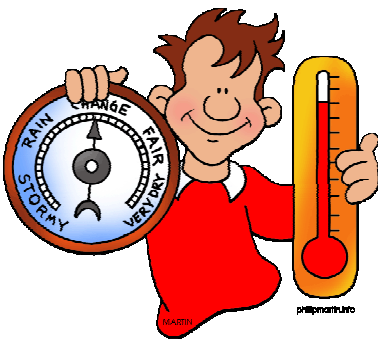


G4.2.1

Observing the main weather elements: temperature, rain and wind.

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A. The main elements of weather

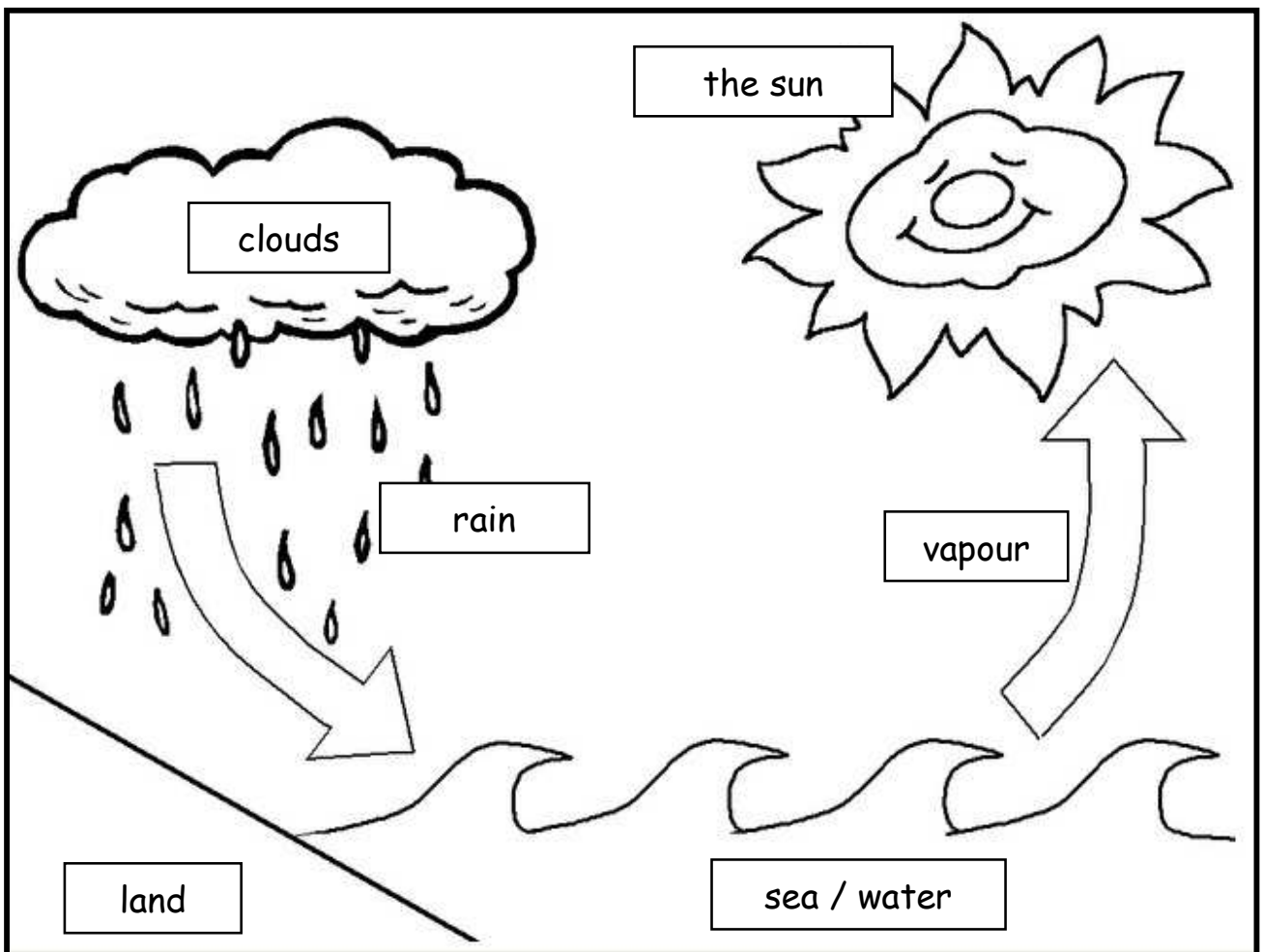


1. In **summer** the sun is higher up in the sky and days are longer than in winter. It is usually very hot. The more the temperature rises, the hotter it becomes.

2. In **winter** the sun is lower down in the sky and days become shorter. It is usually very cold. The lower the temperature, the colder it becomes.

3. **Weather changes according to seasons.** It rains in autumn and it is cold in winter. In spring we have beautiful weather and in summer it becomes very hot. The countryside dries up.

The Water Cycle



A. How does it rain?

The water-cycle chart helps us to understand how clouds form so that it rains.

The sun's warmth and its rays attract water; water rises in the form of moisture and clouds are formed. The sun collects water from various places:

- ❖ from the sea,
- ❖ from lakes,
- ❖ from valleys,
- ❖ from rivers,

- ❖ from clothes hung up on roofs to dry.

B. What do we mean by EVAPORATION?

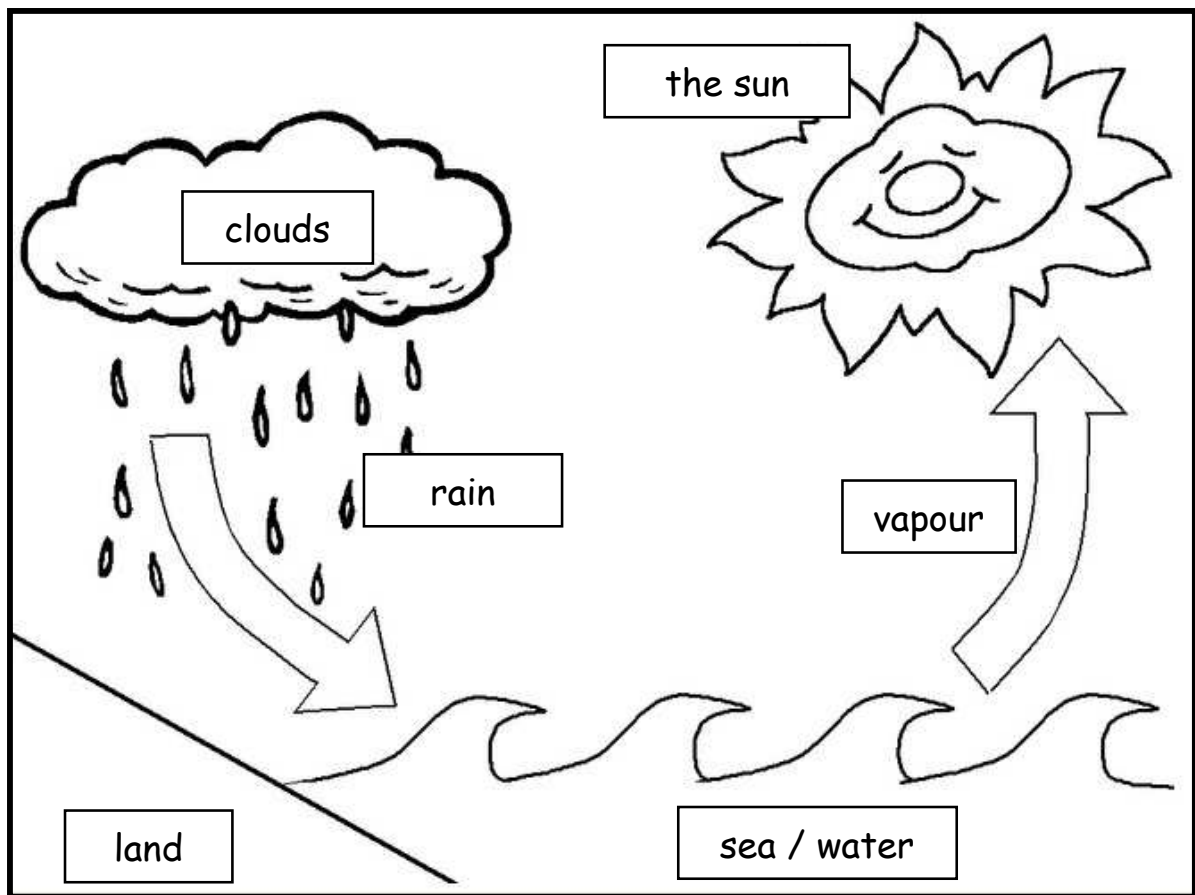
Evaporation simply means that water rising up because of the sun's heat, joins other drops of water to form clouds. in the form of moisture Il-kelma jevapora tfisser jitla' l fuq u jingħaqad ma' ħafna qtar ieħor li jidher bħala sħab. The rising water becomes a vapour, the same as vapour comes out of boiling water. Vapour is pure water. The more water gathers in a cloud, the darker and heavier it becomes. When clouds become too heavy, or when clouds meet, rain comes down. This process is called THE WATER CYCLE.

Where does rain water go?

- ❖ it waters fields and gardens
- ❖ it falls on roofs so that we fill our wells and water reservoirs
- ❖ it falls on roads so that most of it ends up in valleys and eventually in the sea
- ❖ some of it fills wells and large reservoirs so that it is brought to our houses by underground pipes;

Water is very important. Why? We use water to drink, to wash ourselves, our clothes and our houses. We need water to stay alive.

C. Look at this WATER CYCLE chart.



Fill in the blanks with the given words.

sea clouds clothes filled heats
cools rains vapour lakes watered

1. The sun _____ water that we find in many places, such as in _____, in valleys and also in _____ hung up on roofs to dry.
2. Water becomes _____ and it rises up in the air.
3. As it rises it _____ and so _____ are formed.

4. When clouds become too heavy, it _____ .
5. When it rains, our fields are _____ and our wells are _____ .
6. Most of the rain water falling down on roads ends up in valleys or in the _____ .

D. Explain in your own words how rain water is formed.



E. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

clean Animals drink waste scarce roofs

1. We use water to _____.
2. We use water also to _____ our houses and to cook.
3. _____ and plants need water to stay alive.
4. On our _____ we keep water tanks.
5. We should never _____ water.
6. In Malta rain water is _____ .

F. Draw a caption to encourage students to conserve and never waste water.



G. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

roads rivers rain valleys pumped wells

1. Water comes mainly from _____.
2. Rain falls down on _____ u valleys.
3. Rain water is stored in _____ and reservoirs.
4. Rain water seeping through the ground and lying underground is _____ into reservoirs.
5. In Malta we don't have any _____ .
6. Maltese and Gozitan _____ become dry in summer.