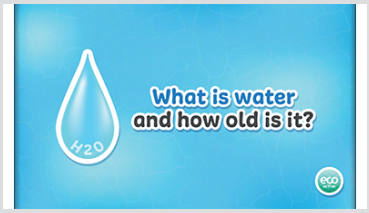
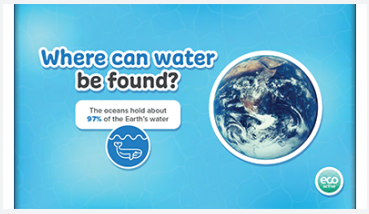
The Blue Fish Campaign

Teaching Script for **PowerPoint Presentation 1**

Slide Number With the screenshot reference	Teaching Script
 Slide 01	Start of Presentation
 Slide 02	What is water and how old is it?
 Slide 03	Q. Can anyone try to explain what is water? A. Water is an inorganic, transparent, tasteless, odourless, and nearly colourless chemical substance.
 Slide 04	Q. How old is water? A. Scientists say that water existed on Earth 3.8 billion years ago. Water molecules have been recycled repeatedly over time through rocks, plants, air and animals; dinosaurs would have drunk and excreted the water we use today.
 Slide 05	Most of the Earth's water supply is held in the oceans. This is about 97% of the total water on Earth! Q. Where else might we find water stored on Earth? A. The remaining 3% of water on planet Earth is found in: Glaciers and ice caps, stored below the ground, and in rivers, lakes and streams.

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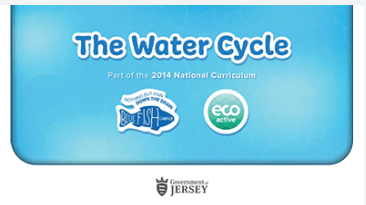
 Slide 06	Q. Can anyone suggest some uses for water? A. Direct uses of water for humans include: Drinking, swimming, washing, flushing the toilet. We also use water indirectly in our daily lives because water is used for agriculture and growing food, in factories to build cars and toys, and to produce electricity.
 Slide 07	Q. Has anyone heard of the water cycle? A. There is a set amount of water on the planet, so water is recycled so it can be used over and over again! The process in which water is recycled is called ‘The Water Cycle’ and there are 4 main parts. These are: • Evaporation • Condensation • Precipitation • Collection Water evaporates into the air. The sun heats up water on land, in rivers, lakes, and seas, and turns it into water vapour. The water vapour rises into the air. Water vapour condenses into clouds. Water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into tiny drops of liquid water, forming clouds. Water falls as precipitation. The clouds get heavy and water vapour cools. Water falls back to the ground in the form of rain or snow. Water returns to the sea. Rainwater runs over the land and collects in lakes or rivers, which take it back to the sea. The cycle starts all over again.
 Slide 08	Q. How do you think rainwater falling on land, gets back to the sea? A. This depends on the surface it falls on! If it rains over the countryside, the water flows straight into rivers and streams which lead into lakes or directly into the sea where it can be evaporated again. If it rains in an urban area, for example over a town or city, rainwater flows into surface water drains. These drains redirect the water and discharge it back into streams which then flow to the sea.
 Slide 09	End of Presentation