ATENA
LEARNING MADE RELEVANT

EXPLORERS SERIES

World Water Day (March 22, 2026)

TEACHING GUIDE

What? An international day highlighting the importance of water and access to it worldwide.

Who? Everyone on the planet, especially those who lack access to clean drinking water.

Where? All over the world.

When? March 22nd every year.

Why is it important? Because water is essential for life and we must protect it.

For this activity, your goal will be to learn more about the water cycle.

OBJECTIVES

- Understand the water cycle and its major stages
- Discover the role of clouds in precipitation
- Explore a large freshwater reservoir on Earth (Lake Baikal)
- Develop observation, analysis, and reasoning skills
- Apply knowledge of science, geography, and mathematics

SUBJECTS

- **Science**
  - The Water Cycle
  - States of Matter
  - Meteorological Phenomena
- **Geography**
  - Water Distribution on Earth
  - Great Lakes and Territories
- **Mathematics**
  - Multiplication and Division
  - Orders of Magnitude
  - Problem-Solving
- **English**
  - Understanding Instructions
  - Reading Information
  - Writing

COMPETENCIES

- Research and interpret information
- Read and analyze diverse content
- Apply problem-solving strategies
- Organize information
- Produce a structured response

DURATION

- Approximately 60 minutes

GETTING STARTED

- Ask the students what role water plays in their daily lives.
- Discuss where water is found on Earth.
- Ask them if they know about the water cycle.
- Show them a picture or video related to water (rain, river, clouds).
- Gather their hypotheses about how rain is formed.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STEP 1 — An Essential Cycle. Watching of a video about the water cycle and identification of the stages of the water cycle on an infographic.

Q1 — Evaporation
Q2 — Condensation
Q3 — Precipitation
Q4 — Collection
Q5 — There would be no more water on Earth / the cycle would be interrupted

STEP 2 — A Matter of Clouds. Analysis of cloud types and their relationship to precipitation. Reading of a scientific document and answers to five questions about clouds.

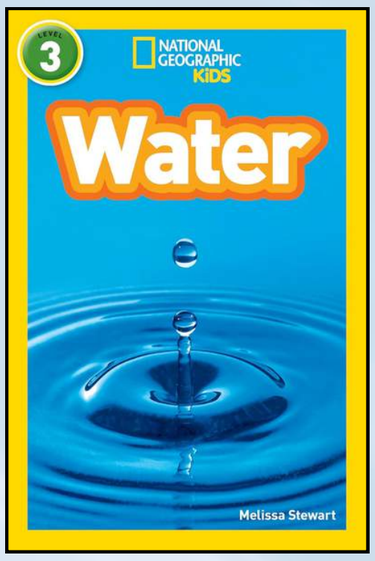
Q6 — Open-ended answer (hypothesis)
Q7 — According to their shape and altitude
Q8 — Stratus
Q9 — Cumulus
Q10 — At low altitude

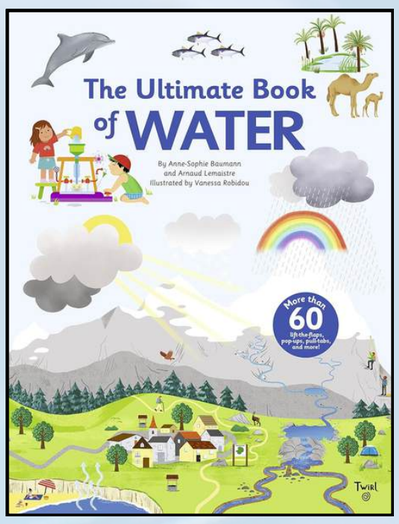
STEP 3 — A Freshwater Giant. Exploration of Lake Baikal and solutions to problems based on information presented about this lake.

Q11 — 636 × 50 = 31,800 km²
Q12 — About 5 times and a little more
Q13 — It would take 35 days

WRAPPING UP

- Conduct a group review of the answers
- Ask the students what they learned about water
- Discuss the importance of protecting this resource
- Make connections between science and mathematics
- Revisit the initial hypotheses





FURTHER EXPLORATION

Melissa Stewart. *Water*. National Geographic Kids

Anne-Sophie Baumann & Vanessa Robidou. *The Ultimate Book of Water*. Twirl Editions

EXPLORERS PLUS

Water (70%): 510 × 0.70 = 357 million km²
Land (30%): 510 × 0.30 = 153 million km²
Freshwater (3%): 1,400 × 0.03 = 42 million km³

AQUA: aquarium, aqueduct, aquifer, aquagym, aquapark
HYDRO: hydrography, hydration, hydrotherapy, hydroponics

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World Water Day (March 22, 2026)

Water and its Importance

Water is important for life on Earth, and for the humans who live here!

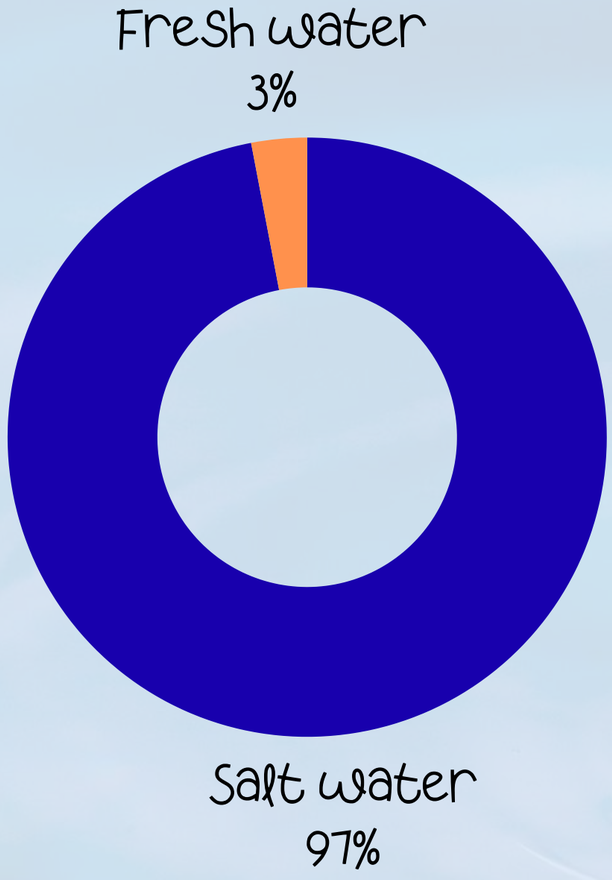
Did you know that water covers about 70% of the Earth's total surface area? That's huge!

If the Earth's total surface area is approximately 510 million km²:

- What Earth's surface area is covered by water (70%)?
- What Earth's surface area is covered by land (30%)?

Express your answers in square kilometers (km²)!

Why is water precious? Look at this graph: you'll understand everything!



Since humans cannot drink salt water, the salt must be removed (desalinated) before it can be consumed.

Desalinating water is expensive in terms of both money and energy (electricity, etc.). That's why we must take care of fresh water and not waste it!

Here is the total amount of water on Earth: approximately 1,400 million cubic kilometers (km³)!!! That's a lot of water!!!

How many cubic kilometers of water does fresh water represent?

You know that many words in the English language come from Latin and Greek.

Here are the Greek and Latin roots of the word "water", and some English words that use these roots.

Latin	Greek
AQUA-	HYDR-
Aquatics	Hydroelectric
Aquaculture	To hydrate

Can you find some other words that use these two roots?