

WATER SYSTEMS

PDF & DIGITAL FORMATS




2 Peas and a Dog

Middle School Teaching Resources

RESOURCE INCLUDES

- ✓ Ontario Curriculum Aligned
- ✓ Detailed Lesson Plans
- ✓ Readings, Videos, Graphic Organizers, Group Work, Projects, Rubrics
- ✓ Hands-On Science Labs
- ✓ MP3 Audio Files
- ✓ Answer Keys
- ✓ Quizzes & Unit Test
- ✓ Print & Digital Formats

INCLUDED LESSONS



- Introduction – Science Safety
- Water Introduction – Water Usage, Consumption, and Importance
- Unit Vocabulary
- The Water Cycle & States of Water
- Watersheds
- How Human and Natural Factors Cause Changes in the Water Table Readings & Inquiry Project
- Factors That Affect Glaciers and Polar Ice Caps
- Atmospheric Conditions and Bodies of Water
- Mid–Unit Water Systems Quiz

- Virtual Water Treatment Plant Investigation
- Testing Water Samples Experiment (3 Options)
- Investigating Local Water Issues Research, Article, and Video
- Agriculture and Ecosystems
- Nestlé Bottled Water Case Study
- Building a Water System Device
- Human Impact on Water Consumption Stations & Case Study
- Innovative Water Technology
- Water Systems Unit Test
- Sub Plans/Unit Review – Bill Nye Videos

UNIT ORGANIZATION

GRADE 8 WATER SYSTEMS ONTARIO CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

Lesson	2007 Curriculum	2022 Curriculum
INTRO & 1: Vocabulary	2.6	A1.5
2. The Water Cycle & States of Water	3.1	E2.1
3. Watersheds	3.2	E2.2
4A & B: Human & Natural Factors Cause Changes in the Water Table	3.3	A1.1, E2.3
5. Factors that Affect Glaciers & Polar Ice Caps	3.4	E2.4
6. Atmospheric Conditions & Bodies of Water	3.5	E2.5
7. Quiz	3.1–3.5	E2.1 – E2.5
8. Virtual Water Treatment Plant	2.2	E2.7
9. Testing Water Samples	2.1, 2.3	A1.2, A1.3, A1.4, E2.6
10A & 10B. Investigating Local Water Issues	2.4, 2.6, 2.7	A1.1, A1.5, E1.2
11. Nestle Bottled Water	1.2, 2.4	A1.1
12. Building a Water System Device	2.5, 2.6, 2.7	A1.2, A1.3, A1.5
13. Global Water Systems	1.1	E1.1

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

LESSON OVERVIEW



Lesson	Activity Type	Name	Suggested Time
Intro & #1	Class Discussion	Unit Vocabulary	1 – 2 classes
	QR Code Scavenger Hunt		
#2	Whole Class Readings & Videos Cut and Match	The Water Cycle & States of Water	1 – 2 classes
#3	Whole Class Readings & Videos Fill in the Blank	Watersheds	1 – 2 classes
#4A	Whole Class Readings & Videos	Human & Natural Factors Cause Changes in the Water Table	1 – 2 classes
#4B	Inquiry Project	Human & Natural Factors Cause Changes in the Water Table Inquiry	5 – 7 Classes
#5	Whole Class Readings & Videos Jigsaw	Factors that Affect Glaciers & Polar Ice Caps	1 – 2 Classes
#6	Whole Class	Atmospheric Conditions & Bodies	1 – 2 Classes

UNIT PLAN

LESSON #2



The Water Cycle

Lesson Overview:
Students will learn about the water cycle as a fundamental geographic unit, and explain how it relates to water management and planning.

- Materials Needed:**
- ☐ Reliable Technology (internet, computer and projector)
 - ☐ Photocopy a class set of each reading and note-taking sheet:
 - The Water Cycle – reading
 - Label each part of the water cycle – activity
 - States of Water – reading
 - The Water Cycle and States of Water – graphic organizer
 - ☐ Teachers can also use the provided digital version of this lesson to reduce photocopying.

- Teacher Instructions:**
- As a class, watch this video on the [Water Cycle](#).
 - When finished, read the Water Cycle article aloud as a class.
 - Have students label the Water Cycle diagram to show their understanding of the cycle.
 - After students complete this exercise, read the article “States of Water”.

LESSON PLANS

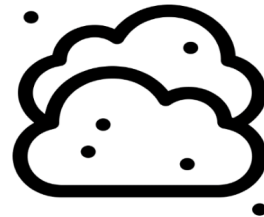
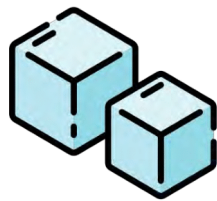
WHAT'S INSIDE?



STATES OF WATER

Conditions of Water

Water is critical for life. Think about all the times in a day that you use water – to drink, to brush your teeth, to shower, to wash your clothes, to cook, etc. Just as water helps with these daily tasks, did you know there are many other states and uses for water on Earth? Water can be found as a solid, liquid, or gas.



Solid Water

When water is a solid, it is frozen. For example, an ice cube is a solid form of water. Solids move quickly and are visible. In solid form, water is a solid in glaciers, snow, and polar ice caps.

ARTICLES

Liquid Water

The liquid in oceans, rivers, lakes, and aquifers is a liquid form of water. The particles of water are always moving. Water as a liquid also exists as both salt water and fresh water. Salt water occupies roughly 97% of the Earth's surface water.

Gaseous Water

Water can also be a gas when it is in the atmosphere, which is largely through water vapour. The particles in gases are very far apart and move slowly, making it difficult to see water as a gas. Water vapour can sometimes be felt as moisture in the air.

SCIENCE VOCABULARY WORD #1

Using a phone or a tablet, scan the QR code below to find the hidden word.



Fold and glue onto paper

Water Table



In point form, explain each part of the water table.
Draw a picture if it helps under each tab.

Fold and glue onto paper

Fold and glue onto paper

Water Table Location



Fold and glue onto paper

ENGAGING ACTIVITIES

Natural Impacts



WHAT'S INSIDE?



SAMPLE ANSWERS

Group	Topic	Possible Answers
3	Overuse of Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This is a human factor.By 2040, most of the world won't have enough water to meet year-round demands.We rely on earth's 1% of fresh water to drink and use.Most of the fresh water sources, especially in places like Mexico City, come from ground water.Personal water use accounts for 8% of water. The rest of the water consumption goes to industry and agriculture.One hamburger takes 1,650 litres of water to create.
4	Bottled water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Raising prices of water would have the biggest impact on individuals with low incomes.Day 0 refers to a day where residents in South Africa would no longer have access to water.There are many actions that people can take to conserve water, but also to be aware that water has value.

ANSWER KEY

- Cape Town, South Africa was the first major city to almost run out of water.
- By 2040, most of the world won't have enough water to meet year-round demands.
- We rely on earth's 1% of fresh water to drink and use.
- Most of the fresh water sources, especially in places like Mexico City, come from **ground water**.
- Personal water use accounts for 8% of water. The rest of the water consumption goes to industry and **agriculture**.
- One **hamburger** takes 1,650 litres of water to create.

ANSWER KEYS

WATER TESTING LAB

After you have tested the water and completed the observation chart, it is time to work on the lab report.



Lab Report Requirements

- Testing Quality of Water Chemical Characteristics

Observation Chart
The findings from the water samples (e.g., samples different? The same? Which one do you draw based on these findings?)
Why or why not?
What problems did you encounter?
Any surprises?
Would you recommend this lab to future students?

NESTLÉ CASE STUDY ASSESSMENT



Science Content Criteria	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Accurate scientific terminology.	<input type="checkbox"/> Nestlé case study information is inaccurate or incomplete.	Student had some of the required materials for the water testing lab.	Student had the required materials for the water testing lab. Student took on a leadership position during the lab.	Student had the required materials for the water testing lab. Student took on a leadership position during the lab.
		missing key elements. Some elements are complete.	Lab report is complete. Some elements could use more detail.	Lab report is well-written and organized. Attention to detail is demonstrated.

Comments:

TEACHER FEEDBACK

“This is a fantastic resource! It was an incredible time saver as I was new to teaching intermediate and was a bit overwhelmed with where to start. This resource was very well laid out, clearly followed the curriculum, and included detailed and clear lesson outlines, relevant activities and experiments, and quizzes to check for understanding. It was also very helpful to have the digital and print options for hybrid teaching.” – Val C.

INTRODUCTION



SCIENCE SAFETY RULES



SAFETY RULES QUIZ

Complete the following true/false questions on safety:

1. LISTEN

✓ To ALL the teacher's

✓ Know the location of
2. ATTIRE

✓ Wear safety goggles

✓ Tie-up any loose ite

✓ Wear closed-toe, co
3. READ CAREFULLY

✓ Any labels of chemi

sym

✓ The
4. TOO

✓ Hand

✓ Info

there is a spill.

✓ Do not taste test any
5. CLEAN-UP

✓ Thoroughly wash all u

✓ Wash hands with sod
1. When you clean up, wash your hands with just water.

T

F
2. Before you begin, you must listen to ALL the teacher's instructions.

T

F
3. Remember to tie-up any loose items (e.g. hair, clothing, jewellery, etc.).

T

F
4. Feel free to taste test items in the science room.

T

F
5. Knowing where the safety eyewash station is located

T

F
6. Wear safety glasses at all times.

T

F
7. Wear gloves when handling chemicals.

T

F
8. Wear open-toe shoes, and use gloves/goggles as needed.

T

F
9. Read labels on chemicals used carefully (e.g., WHMIS symbols).

T

F
10. Do not tell the teacher if there is a spill or if an item is broken/faulty.

T

F

SCIENCE SAFETY RULES

INTRODUCTION TO WATER



Water

Water is everywhere - in our taps, bottles, homes, communities,

WATER USAGE, CONSUMPTION, & IMPORTANCE

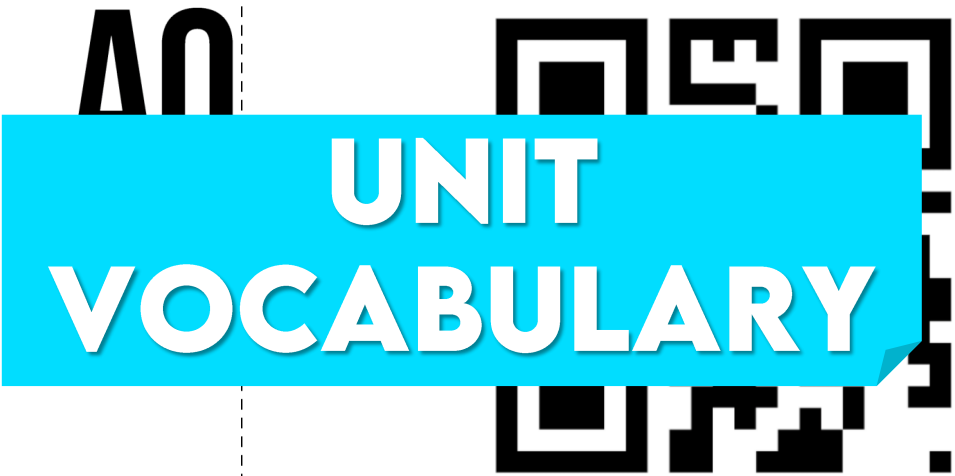
LESSON 1 & 2



SCIENCE VOCABULARY

SCIENCE VOCABULARY WORD #1

Using a phone or a tablet, scan the QR code below to find the hidden word.



Label each part of the water cycle.



THE WATER CYCLE AND STATES OF MATTER

What is the water cycle? Explain the key parts.	
Provide an example of water as a solid, liquid, and gas.	
How do you think water can move from a solid to a liquid?	

THE WATER CYCLE

LESSON 3



WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

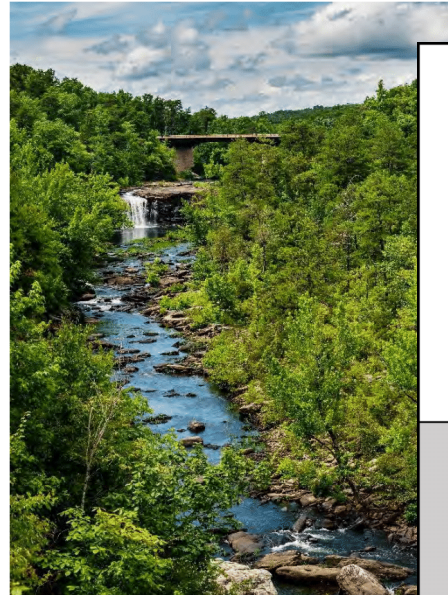


Photo of a watershed in Little River Canyon in Alabama.

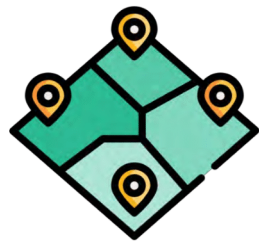
Why are watersheds important?

Watersheds are important because they help protect our land. Water that goes into the land also helps plants and animals thrive.

How many watersheds exist in Canada?

- In Canada, rivers flow and drain into the ocean. There are five major watersheds in Canada:
1. The Pacific
 2. The Arctic
 3. The Atlantic
 4. Hudson Bay
 5. The Gulf of Mexico

WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

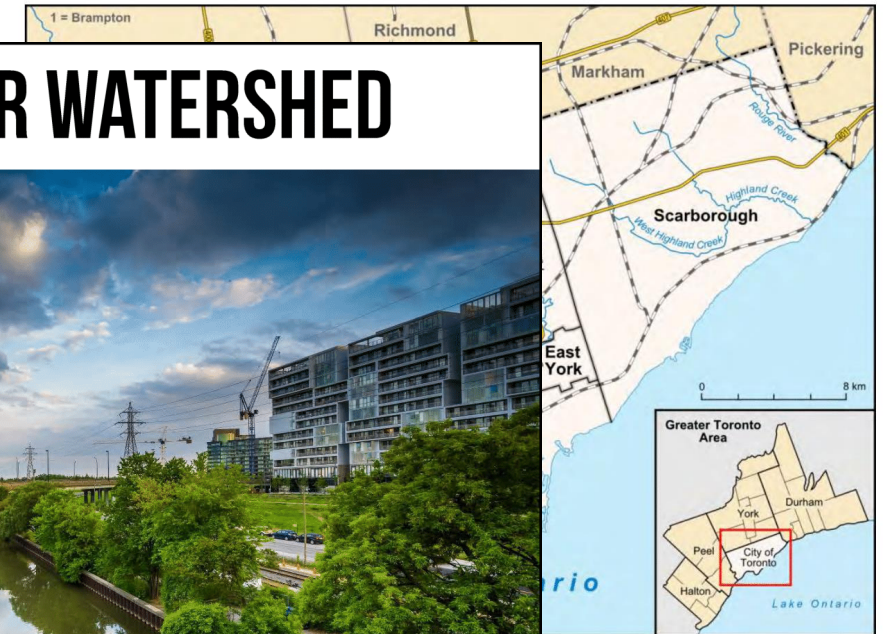


What is a watershed?

Why are watersheds important?

How many watersheds exist in Canada?

DON RIVER WATERSHED



DON RIVER WATERSHED



Photo of the Don River in Toronto, Ontario.

WATERSHEDS

What is the Don River watershed?
The Don River watershed is located in the Greater Toronto Area. In 2011, there were over 5 million people who live in this watershed. The Don River flows roughly 38 kilometres. The watershed ends at Keating Channel until it meets either the Toronto Bay or Lake Ontario.

What are some of the Don River's watershed features?

Some of the Don River's features include its numerous walking paths, its vast green spaces, as well as its fish species. The fish in the Don River tend to be smaller and can adapt well to their polluted environment and high temperatures.

to locate the Don River.

Don River watershed? How

and around the Don River. The Don River can't able to flow or drain properly due to the flooding and erosion within the watershed. The water comes from the potential pollutants that may drain into the watershed, which can affect the water's ecosystem. Managing storm water, and other natural features.

LESSON 4A & 4B



THE WATER TABLE

Can humans cause changes in the water table?

Yes. Human
table. One
the water
wells. If
wells, but
they aren
This cause
decrease.
water level

Fold and glue onto paper

Water Table

Fold and glue onto paper

Water Table
Location

HOW HUMAN &
NATURAL FACTORS
CAUSE CHANGES IN
THE WATER TABLE



HUMAN & NATURAL

WATER TABLE IMPACTS

Station #3

Explain your water table topic. Is it impacted by human factors or natural factors?

How does your topic in
or challenges that you

STATIONS &
INQUIRY
PROJECT

Explain how your topic
How are living things a

What can be done to limit the impact of your topic on the environment?

LESSON 5 & 6



GLACIERS & POLAR ICE CAPS



How are glaciers and polar ice caps formed?

Glaciers are formed through the compression of the snow and ice over long periods of time.

GLACIERS & POLAR ICE CAPS

How are glaciers and polar ice caps formed?

FACTORS THAT AFFECT GLACIERS & POLAR ICE CAPS

Why do glaciers and polar ice caps affect the climate? There are several factors that affect the size of glaciers and polar ice caps. First, the temperature of the snow and ice is a major factor. If the temperature is too warm, the snow and ice will melt. If the temperature is too cold, the snow and ice will freeze.

Why do glaciers and polar ice caps affect their sizes? The size of glaciers and ice caps is affected by the amount of snow and ice that falls on them. Humans are producing more greenhouse gases, which cause the temperature to rise. This rise in temperature causes the snow and ice to melt.

How has climate change impacted the size of glaciers?

What are some of the ways in which climate change has impacted water in our local and global lives?

WEATHER VS. CLIMATE



VIDEO ACTIVITY



WEATHER & CLIMATE BY WATER



Instructions: To show your understanding of weather and climate, draw a line to match the correct statements or vocabulary terms with their correct definitions or ideas.

Weather	Weather patterns over a long period of time.
Microclimate	The measure of heat an object or area receives.
Body of Water	A large area of water, such as an ocean, sea, lake, or river.
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time.
Temperature	The degree of hotness or coldness.
Heat Capacity	The amount of heat energy that a substance can store.
Hurricanes	Small pockets of cities/regions that experience different weather than nearby areas because of their proximity to bodies of water.

ATMOSPHERE CONDITIONS & BODIES OF WATER

and it is important to understand the difference between weather and climate. To the video, circle the correct word for each sentence.

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular time and place. Climate is the average weather conditions over a long period of time. In this video, you will learn about the difference between weather and climate.

Weather patterns over a long period of time are called climate. The measure of heat an object or area receives is called microclimate. A large area of water, such as an ocean, sea, lake, or river, is called a body of water. The degree of hotness or coldness is called temperature. The amount of heat energy that a substance can store is called heat capacity. Small pockets of cities/regions that experience different weather than nearby areas because of their proximity to bodies of water are called hurricanes.

LESSON 7 & 8



LESSON #7



MID-UNIT WATER SYSTEMS QUIZ

Name: _____

Complete the following True/False questions on water systems by circling the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Sunlight heats water and turns it into transpiration. | T | F |
| 2. _____ | T | F |
| 3. _____ | T | F |
| 4. _____ | T | F |
| 5. _____ shed. | T | F |
| 6. The water table is always visible to humans. | T | F |
| 7. Glaciers and polar ice caps are formed through ice and compressed snow. | T | F |
| 8. Weather indicates a country's average temperature. | T | F |
| 9. Living near bodies of water makes it much colder in the winter and summer. | T | F |
| 10. A material's heat capacity refers to how much heat it can absorb or release. | T | F |

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/10

K-W-L CHART

Municipality Water Investigation

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

What is the name of the municipality?

How do participants in the municipality process water (e.g., obtain it, and treat it)?

How do participants in the municipality manage water (e.g., How do they distribute it, and how do they measure consumption?)

What is waste water? What are some of the ways in which this municipality disposes of waste water?

to topic?

What new things did I learn about this topic from the investigation?

VIRTUAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT INVESTIGATION

g.com

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LESSON 9



WATER TESTING LAB

After you have tested the water and completed the observation chart, it is time to work on the lab report.

Lab Report Requirements

- ☐ Testing Quality of Water
- ☐ Testing Water Observations
- ☐ A discussion on the results: how are the samples different? What conclusions can you draw?
- ☐ Conclusion Questions
 - Did you enjoy the lab?
 - What problems did you have?
 - Were there any safety issues?
 - Would you recommend this lab to future students?



TESTING WATER OBSERVATION CHART

Water Sample (e.g., fresh, pond, bottled, etc.)	Hypothesis (e.g., what do you think the water will be / look like?)	Chemical Compound and Results (e.g., pH, salinity, chlorine)

TESTING WATER SAMPLES EXPERIMENTS (3 OPTIONS)

WATER TREATMENT FACILITY DIAGRAM

After you've drawn your diagram, you are going to complete a small report that highlights what you've learned about the water treatment plant.



WATER TREATMENT FACILITY DIAGRAM

Using the space below, draw a diagram of a water treatment facility plant. When you're finished, ensure that you've labelled it properly.

Describe the water treatment plant you drew. What is the source of water in the water (e.g., salinity, hardness, etc.)? What plant obtains, treats, or why not? What is the water source? What is the water source? What is the water source?

Level 3	Level 4
Student's diagram was complete and included labels and relevant vocabulary.	Student's diagram was thoroughly completed and included extensive vocabulary and labels relevant to the water facility.
Lab report reflection is complete. Some elements could use more detail.	Lab report reflection is well-written and organized. Attention to detail is demonstrated.

LESSON 10A & 10B

WATER ISSUES

LOCAL WATER ISSUES RESEARCH

Name of the City/Area

Where does the water come from?

How is water used

INVESTIGATING LOCAL WATER ISSUES

water?

Why have they become issues?

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WATER KNOWLEDGE



3, 2, 1 CHART

3 New Things I Learned From This Lesson

AGRICULTURE AND ECOSYSTEMS

2 I Know More About From This Lesson

1 Question I Still Have About This Lesson

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LESSON 11 & 12



NESTLÉ CASE STUDY PART 2

Watch the video “[How Nestlé Makes Billions Bottling Free Water](#).” As you watch the video, record your thoughts and any new information that is presented about the company, source. In the video, the term people who are Indigenous to t

Write down new facts that you learned about Nestlé bottled water.

NESTLÉ BOTTLED WATER CASE STUDY

Do you have any questions about Nestlé?

NESTLÉ CASE STUDY ASSESSMENT



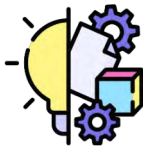
- ☐ Nestlé case study information is inaccurate or incomplete.
- ☐ Nestlé case study is basic and requires more details.
- ☐ Nestlé case study information is relevant to the topic.
- ☐ Nestlé case study information is detailed and demonstrates extensive understanding of the content from the articles and videos.

Comments:

CREATING A WATER SYSTEM DEVICE

You are going to be designing, building, and testing a water system device that performs a function or meets a need. Alongside the a presentation to showcase

MY WATER SYSTEM DEVICE



Name of device (e.g., water filtration, irrigation model, water desalination system)

How is this device going to work?

Which will wh

Which will wh

How

What steps will you take?

DESIGNING & BUILDING A WATER SYSTEM DEVICE

are going to create. te the graphic organizer, where ing process.

observations about your device ents, etc).

ction/meets the ur experience.

ets a need.

a testing process, on the process.

LESSON 13 & 14



WATER CONSUMPTION INTERVIEWS

You are tasked with finding one student to interview about their water consumption. After, we will compare our findings to see any emerging trends or patterns.

Student Name (doing the interview): _____
Interviewee's name (being interviewed): _____

- 1. Do you leave the tap on when brushing your teeth?
- 2. Do you take long showers?
- 3. Do you use a water bottle instead of a tap?
- 4. Do you use a water bottle instead of a tap?
- 5. Do you stop the shower halfway through to conserve water?
- 6. Do you drink bottled water?
- 7. Do you shut off the tap between washing dishes?
- 8. Do you know where your water comes from?

PERSONAL WATER CONSUMPTION	
Personal	What steps can I take to reduce my water consumption?
Goal	
Comparing Water Consumption	How does my water consumption compare to another country's water consumption?
Teacher Signature: _____	
Parent/Guardian Signature: _____	

HUMAN IMPACT ON WATER CONSUMPTION

MEDIA SOURCES AND WATER ISSUES



MEDIA SOURCES AND WATER ISSUES GRAPHIC ORGANIZER	

HUMAN IMPACT ON WATER SYSTEMS

on, report, infographic, poster, a sources address issues water sustainability.

ountries. Each source (e.g., sites) all reveal different urses say? How do they

trient management system stems. What do different

munities nunities. Many hey?

ow these people

the websites, videos, or books

fographic, etc.).

LESSON 15 & 16



WATER TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIONS

WATER TECHNOLOGIES AROUND THE WORLD

Through research, you will learn about some of the water technology innovations around the world or in your local area. Fill out this graphic organizer to guide your research.

What is the name of

INNOVATIVE WATER TECHNOLOGY

to clean the water?

Bi

What are the advantages of this method?

What are some of the disadvantages of this method?

UNIT TEST

/20

Name: _____ Class: _____

Multiple Choice Instructions: Select the correct answer from the different options.

1. _____ happens when water vapour goes up in the atmosphere and then cools, transforming into droplets of water.
- A) Evaporation
 - B) Condensation
 - C) Precipitation
 - D) Transpiration

WATER SYSTEMS UNIT TEST

3. Situated between the saturated and unsaturated zone is the _____.

- A) Glaciers
- B) Salt water
- C) Water Table
- D) Watershed

4. Weather patterns in a particular area over a long period of time is referred to as _____.

- A) Microclimates
- B) Glaciers
- C) Temperatures
- D) Climates

Name: _____ Class: _____

1. Wind and rain make _____ amounts of _____.
 2. Salt water is _____ water out of the water.
 3. Ocean _____ over the world.
 4. Water in the ocean _____.
 5. The sun warms the water most at the _____ and expands and flows toward the cold _____ pole.
 6. The _____ has the most powerful currents in the world.
 7. In the video, an _____ was able to float in salt water, but it sunk in fresh water.

Name: _____ Class: _____

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LESSON FORMATS



PDF

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



DIGITAL

✓ Google Slides

RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE