Deep Water

Taken from Fifer, F. & Ledbetter, C. (2000). *Penny Ante Science®*. Dallas: SCE Associates.

Use these **extensions** to inspire your own creativity to integrate these activities into your present curriculum.

Ecology: What makes water important to all living organisms? What are some characteristics of water that allows organisms to use it? Water is found naturally in all three states: solid, liquid and gas. However, its molecular structure makes it less dense as a solid than as a liquid. Were it not for this characteristic, ponds and lakes would freeze from the bottom up in the winter, trapping water dwellers at the surface.

Geology: Water plays an important part in the weathering of landforms. It also carries materials away from their sources, providing new structures where these particles are deposited. The water in the ocean interacts with molten materials, changing the composition and texture of the rocks.

Humankind: Why do we put soap in our wash water? Where is most of the water we can use found? Three quarters of our world is covered with water, but only a very small portion (Rivers and Lakes - 0.01 %; Ground water - 0.5 %) is available for the use by plants and animals. Anything we put into our water supply eventually makes its way into our water table and into the ocean, having an impact on our environment.

These detailed **correlations** indicate direct applicability to specific standards; others may be implied.

Texas Essential Knowledge & Skills (TEKS)*	**K-2**	**3-6**	**6-8**	**IPC, Biology, Chemistry, Physics**	**Aquatics, Astronomy, Environmental, GMO**
		6.2, 14	6.2, 14 7.2, 7 8.2	IPC.2, 9 Biology.1, 2 Chemistry.2, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13	Aquatics.1, 2

* Compiled from Ledbetter, C. (2000) *TEKSing through Penny Ante Science®*. Dallas: SCE Associates. Specific listing within any category pre-supposes applicability to the general process TEKS for each area.