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| **Action** | **Description** |
| 1. Fill a bucket with water. | This bucket of water represents all the water on Earth (including water in the air as rain or mist). |
| 1. Ask a volunteer to take a small cup of water from the bucket. | The water in the cup represents all the freshwater on Earth. |
| 1. Add salt to the water in the bucket and stir. | The water left in the bucket represents the saltwater in the world’s oceans. |
| 1. Ask a student to take a teaspoon of water from the cup. | The water left in the cup represents freshwater that is difficult to get at (underground water or water frozen in glaciers and ice caps). The water in the teaspoon represents the remaining surface water and other freshwater. |
| 1. Examine the water in the teaspoon. | Water left in the teaspoon represents freshwater that is easier to get at (in lakes, rivers, streams or in the ground and underground), but some of this water is still very difficult for us to access (ice, snow, swamps, marshes, water in soil and air). |