



SAMPLE INTRODUCTION

The cycle illustrates the way in which the water operates in nature.

SAMPLE OVERVIEW

Overall, this is a **natural cyclical system** comprising **three main stages**, beginning with evaporation and ending with the return of water to the sea. A particularly striking feature is the **sun**, which acts as the primary driving force by supplying the heat energy required to initiate and sustain the entire cycle.

BODY PARAGRAPH 1

(Evaporation, transpiration, and cloud formation)

- At the initial stage, solar heat causes water stored in seas, rivers, and lakes to **evaporate**, forming invisible water vapour.
 - Concurrently, moisture is released into the atmosphere through **transpiration from plants and trees**.
 - As the vapour rises, it cools and undergoes **condensation**, resulting in the formation of clouds.
 - These clouds are then **displaced by wind** towards inland and elevated regions.
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BODY PARAGRAPH 2

(Precipitation, surface flow, and groundwater movement)

- Subsequently, further cooling within the clouds leads to **precipitation**, primarily in the form of rainfall.
 - Following this, rainwater flows over the land surface and is **channelled downstream by rivers**.
 - At the same time, a portion of water **percolates through porous rock**, forming underground water reserves.
 - Ultimately, groundwater and surface water **re-enter lakes, rivers, and seas**, thereby completing the cycle and allowing the process to recommence.
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Writing Task 1 – Connectors

1. Opening / Starting the Cycle

- At the initial stage,
 - At the outset,
 - The cycle commences with...
 - The first phase involves...
 - The procedure begins when...
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2. Sequencing & Progression

- Subsequently,
- Following this stage,
- This is followed by...
- Thereafter,

- In the subsequent phase,
 - Proceeding to the next stage,
 - As the process advances,
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3. Cyclical Processes

- The cycle then recommences,
 - This sequence repeats continuously,
 - The process is repeated in a continuous loop,
 - The cycle resumes from the initial stage,
 - Forming a closed-loop system,
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Vocabulary

Percolates

Meaning:

To slowly pass or seep through a porous substance.

Example:

A portion of rainwater percolates through porous rock to form underground water reserves.

Displaced

Meaning:

Moved from its original position to another location.

Example:

The clouds are displaced by wind towards inland and elevated areas.

Channelled

Meaning:

Directed or guided along a particular path.



Example:

Rainwater is channelled downstream by rivers before returning to the sea.

Driving Force

Meaning:

The main factor that causes a process to begin or continue.

Example:

The sun acts as the driving force behind the water cycle by providing heat energy.

Concurrently

Meaning:

Happening at the same time as something else.

Example:

Water evaporates from the sea, while moisture is concurrently released through transpiration from plants.

Transpires

Meaning:

To release water vapour from plants into the air.

Example:

Moisture transpires from vegetation and enters the atmosphere.

Condenses

Meaning:

To change from a gas into a liquid due to cooling.

Example:

As water vapour rises, it condenses to form clouds.



Permeates

Meaning:

Spreads or flows through something.

Example:

Water permeates underground rock layers before resurfacing.
