THE WATER CYCLE

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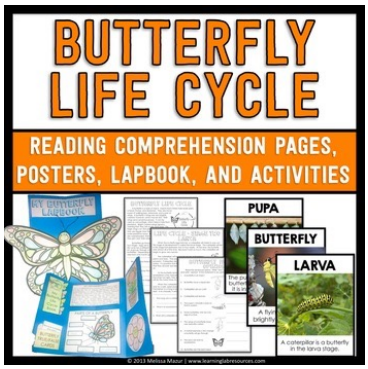
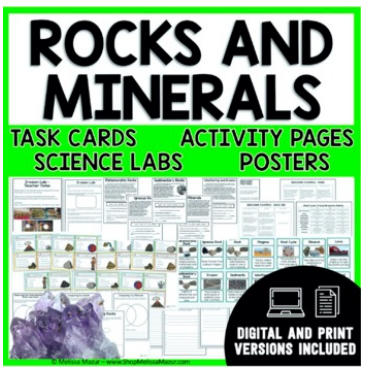
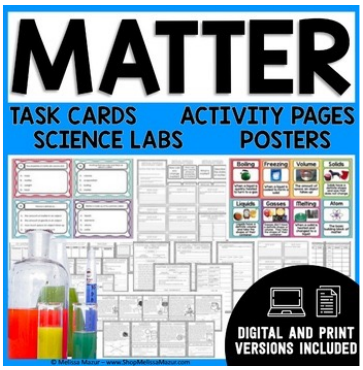
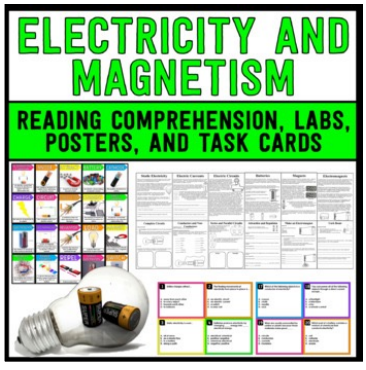
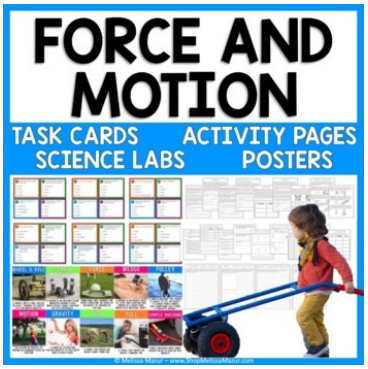


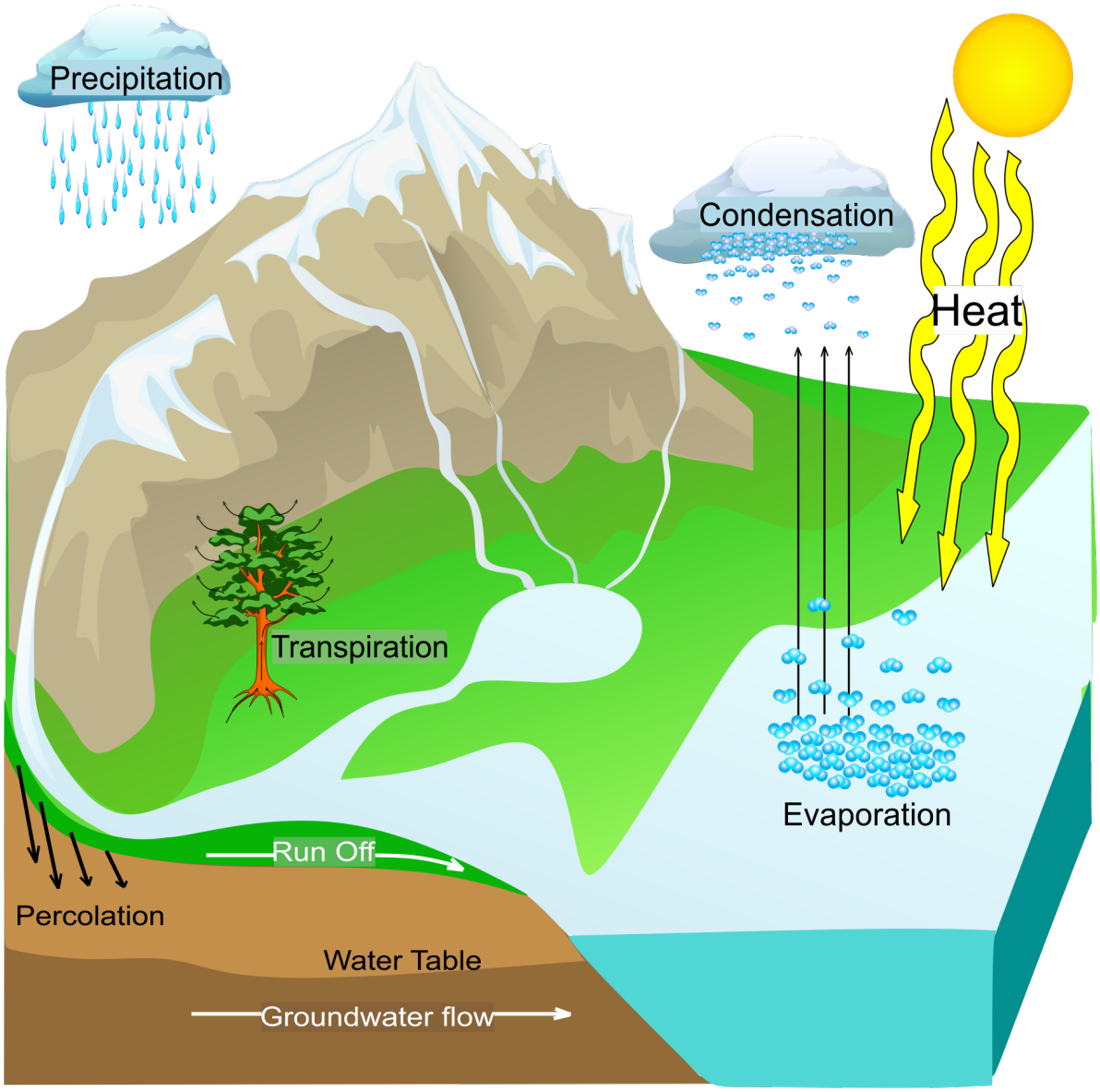






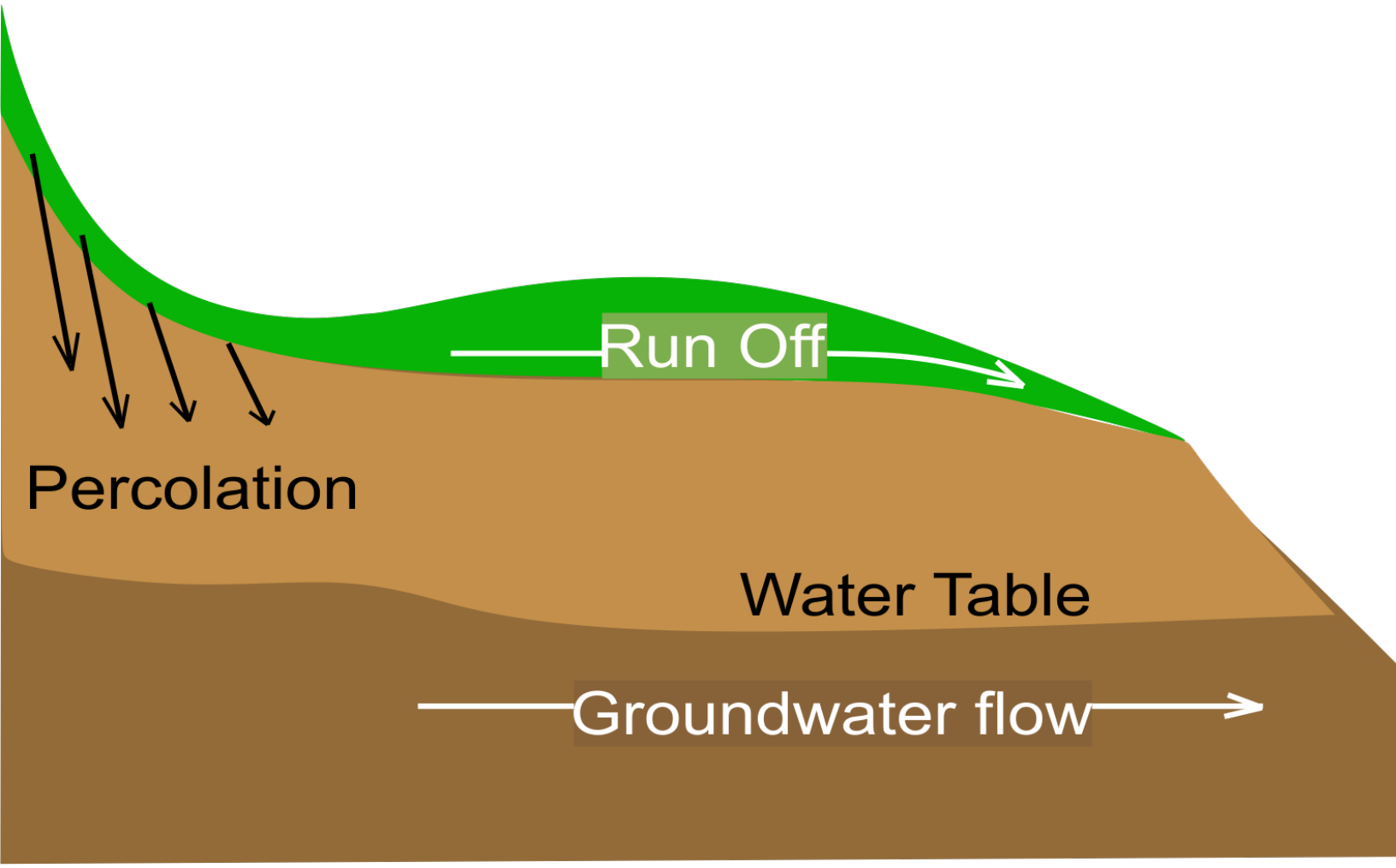


WATER CYCLE



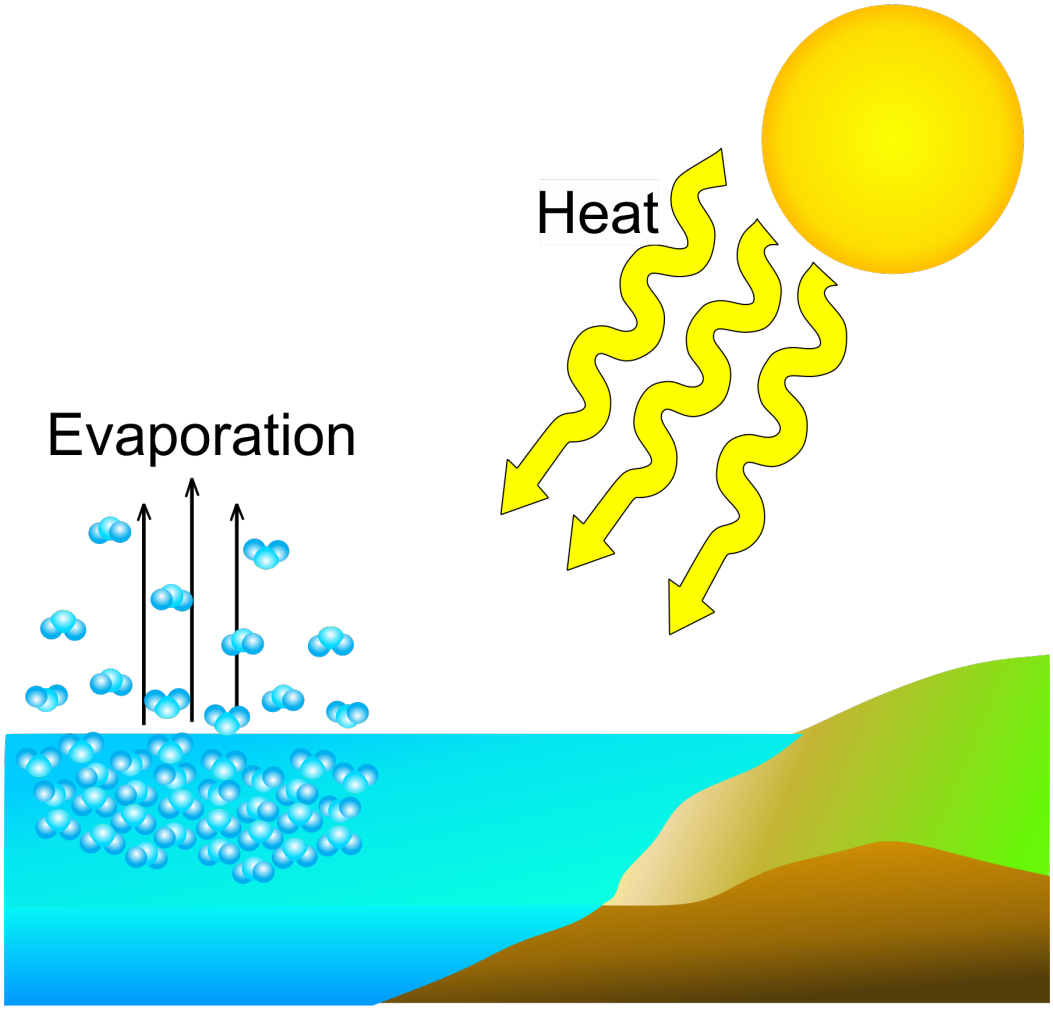
THE PROCESS IN WHICH WATER MOVES FROM THE OCEANS TO THE AIR TO THE GROUND AND BACK INTO THE OCEANS.

GROUNDWATER



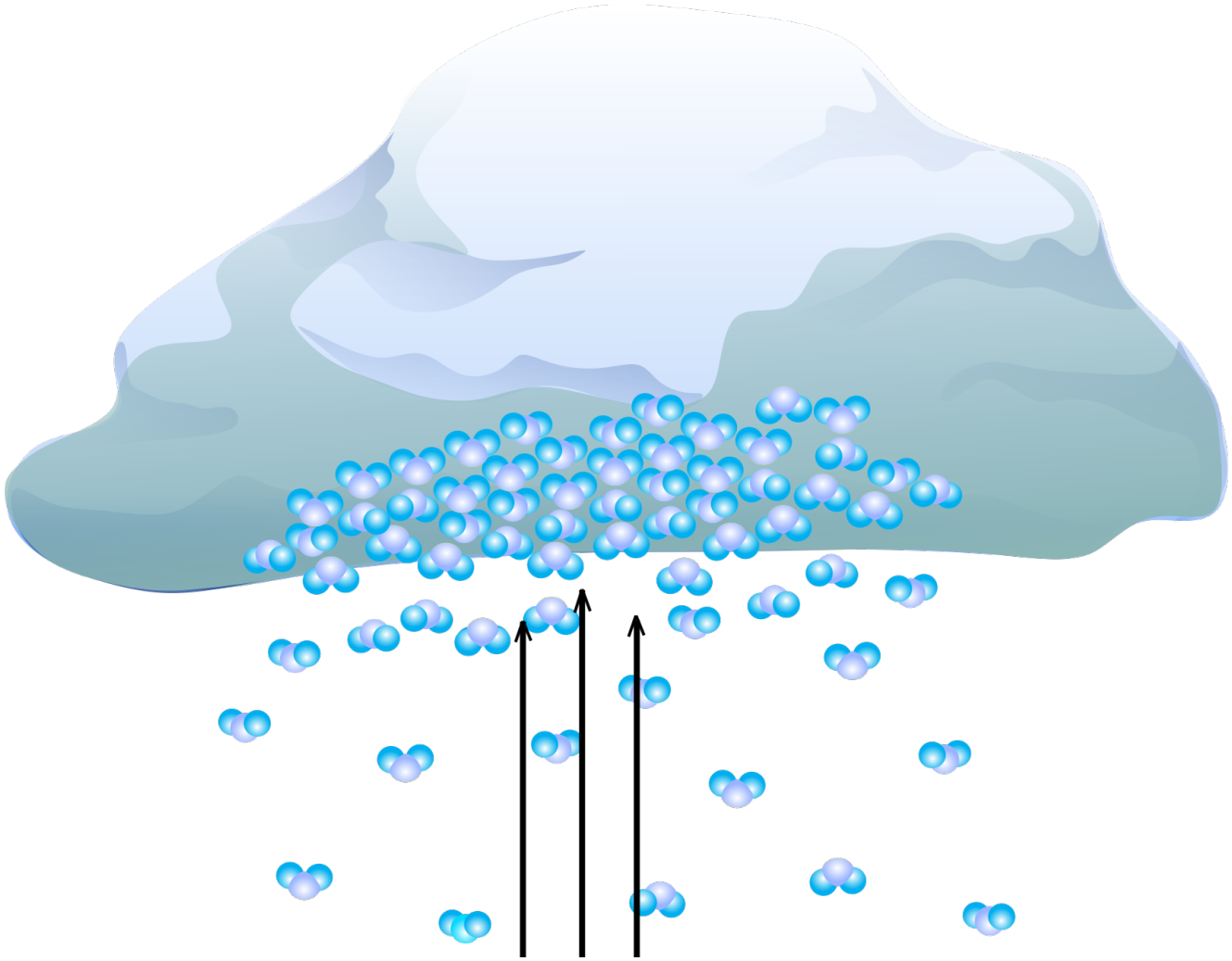
WATER FOUND BENEATH THE EARTH'S SURFACE

EVAPORATION



THE PROCESS IN WHICH THE SUN'S HEAT TURNS LIQUID WATER INTO WATER VAPOR

CONDENSATION

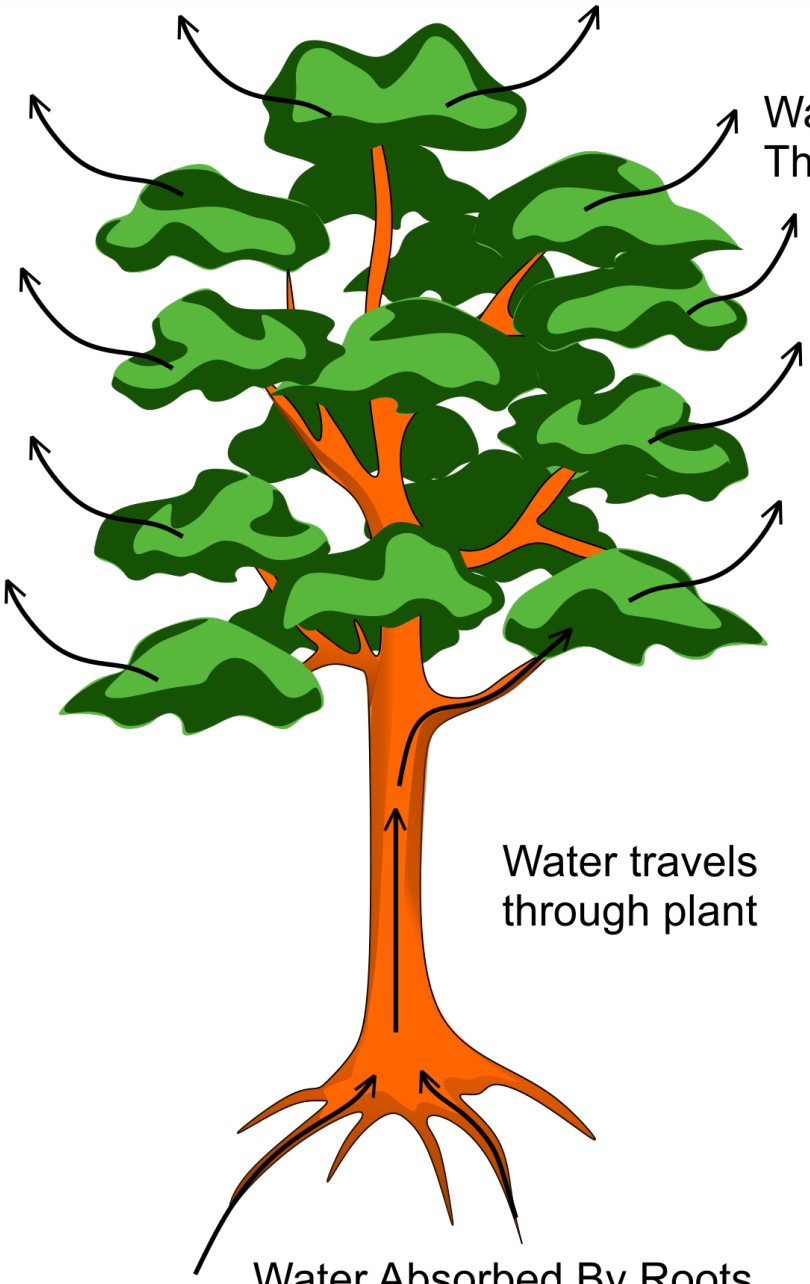


THE FORMING OF TINY WATER DROPLETS OF WATER AS WATER VAPOR COOLS

PRECIPITATION

THE FALLING TO EARTH OF ANY FORM OF WATER (RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, SLEET, OR MIST).

TRANSPIRATION

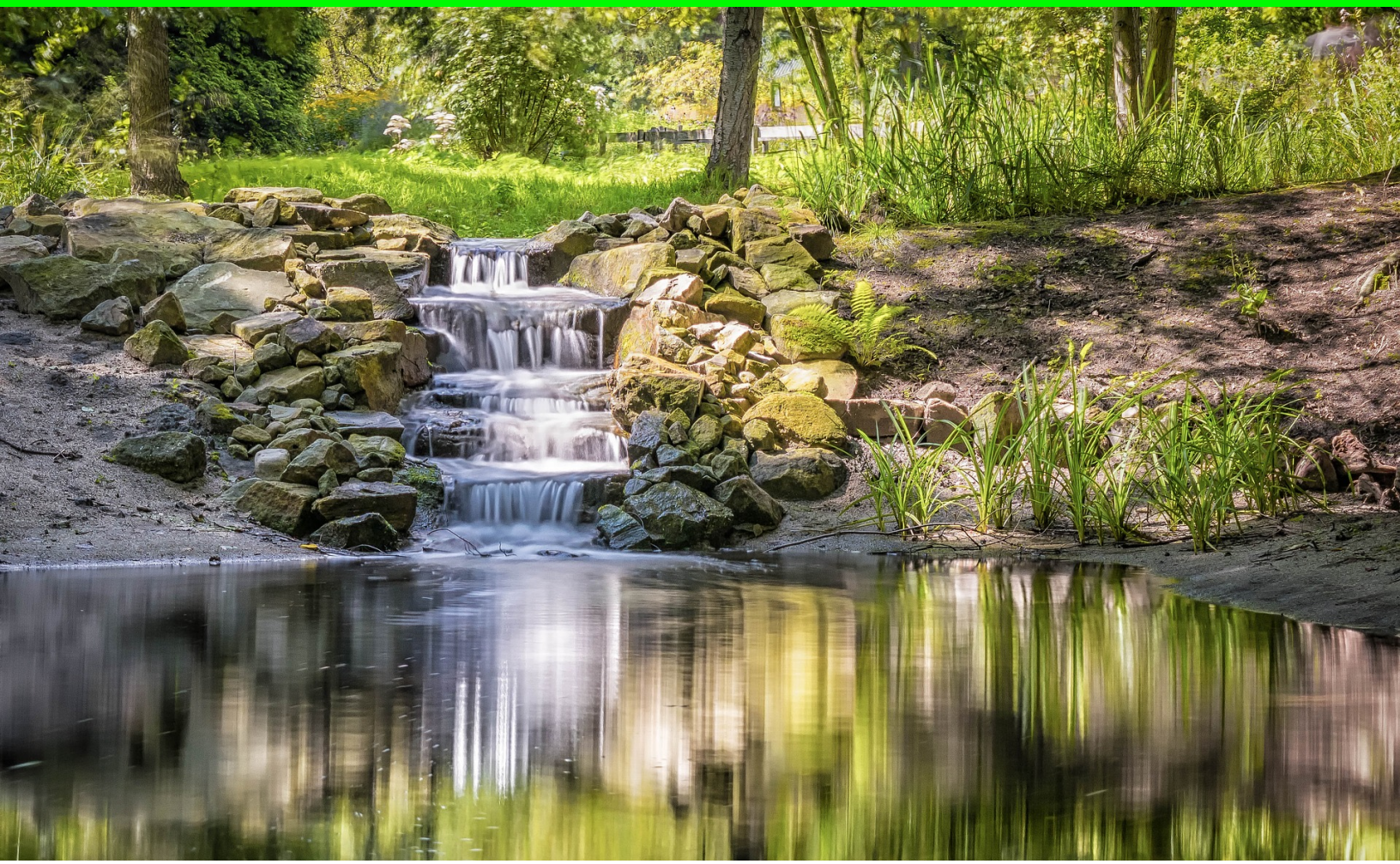


THE EVAPORATION OF WATER FROM THE LEAVES AND STEMS OF PLANTS

CLOUD

A MASS OF TINY WATER DROPLETS THAT CONDENSED IN THE AIR.

RUN OFF



WATER THAT FLOWS ACROSS THE LAND AND ENTERS RIVERS AND STREAMS. IT EVENTUALLY FLOWS INTO LAKES AND OCEANS.

COLLECTION

THE WATER THAT FALLS BACK TO EARTH AS PRECIPITATION INTO A PUDDLE, LAKE, STREAM, RIVER, OR OCEAN.

WATER VAPOR

THE GAS THAT IS FORMED WHEN WATER EVAPORATES.

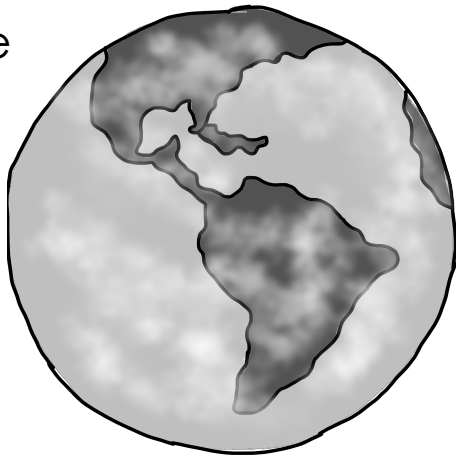
FRESHWATER

NATURALLY OCCURRING WATER ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE IN ICE CAPS, GLACIERS, PONDS, LAKES, RIVERS, AND STREAMS.

SALT WATER

THE WATER FROM A SEA OR OCEAN THAT CONTAINS SALT.

WATER ON EARTH



From space, Earth looks like a marble. The water that covers most of the planet makes it look blue. The earth's lands are green and brown. The white parts are the clouds floating above Earth. Without water, there could not be life on Earth. Plants, animals, and people need water to live. Two-thirds of your body is water. People must have at least 2 liters of water each day to survive. Many of the foods you eat are even full of water!

Water is important to Earth's environment. Without it, we wouldn't have rain or snow. If you look at the map of Earth, you will see that most water on Earth is found in the oceans. This water is salt water. Many plants and animals live in the oceans, but salt water isn't good for plants and animals that live on land or in fresh water.

Living things on land need fresh water. Only a little of Earth's water is fresh water. You can find fresh water in rivers, streams, lakes and ponds. You would be surprised to learn that most of Earth's freshwater cannot be used. Most fresh water is frozen as ice in glaciers or in the icecaps. Only a small amount of Earth's fresh water can be used to meet the needs of life on Earth.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Why is water important to the environment? _____

_____

2. If Earth was a marble, the blue would be _____,

   the green and brown would be the _____, and

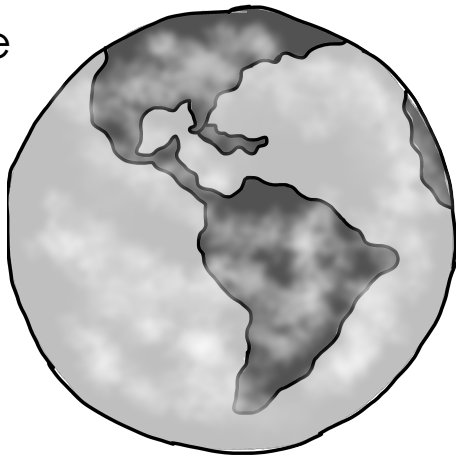
   the white would be _____.

3. You can find _____in rivers, streams, lakes,

   and ponds.

Answer Key

WATER ON EARTH



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Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Why is water important to the environment? **There would be no life on Earth without water. It is also important to keep the environemnet stable. People and animals can't live without water.**

2. If Earth was a marble, the blue would be **water**,

   the green and brown would be the **land** and

   the white would be **clouds.**

3. You can find **fresh water** in rivers, streams, lakes,

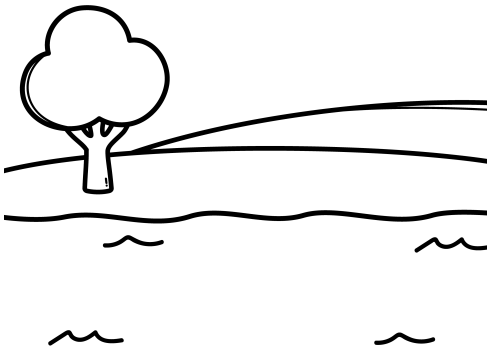
   and ponds.

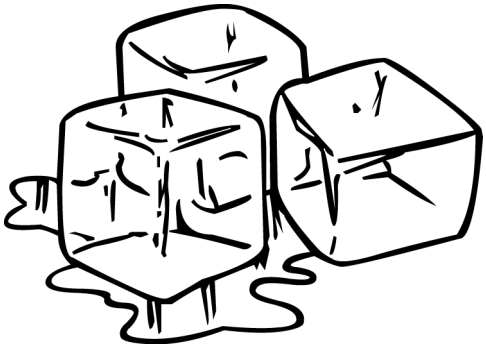
let's learn about WATER ON EARTH

Did you know these fun facts about WATER?

WATER IS LIFE

All life on Earth needs water. Water makes life possible on Earth. **Astrobiologists** think our best way for finding life on other planets is to search for water.



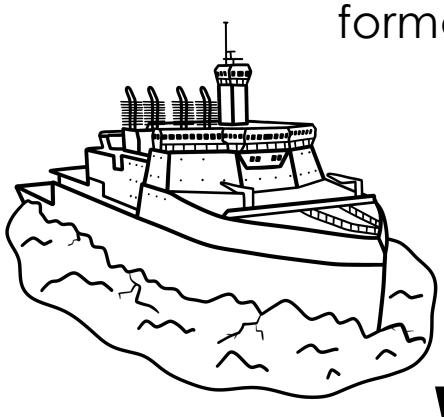


HOT WATER FREEZES

Hot water freezes faster than cold water. This is known as the **Mpemba** effect. No one knows why.

DINOSAUR WATER

Does the water from your faucet contain water that dinosaurs drank? We have the same amount of water on Earth as there was when Earth was formed.



VERY LITTLE FRESH WATER

Only 3% of water is fresh water. The rest is salt water.

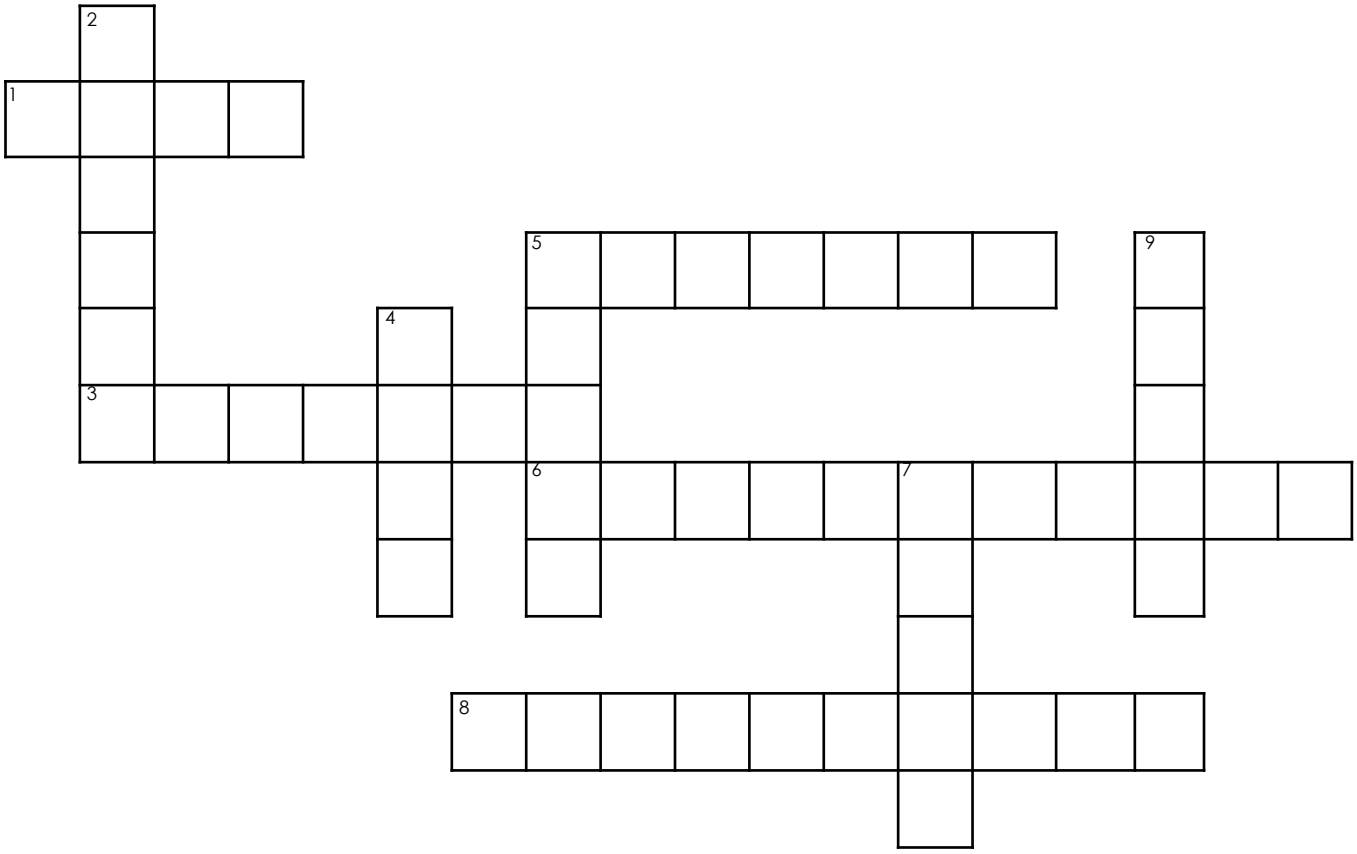
WHERE IS THE FRESH WATER?

Over 68% of fresh water is trapped in glaciers. That's a big chunk of our small supply of fresh water. Fresh water is also stored in the earth's surface and ice caps.

let's learn about
WATER ON EARTH

Name: _____

Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below:



Across

1. The water that covers most of the planet makes it look _____.

3. People must have at least 2 liters of water a day to _____.

5. Most fresh water is frozen as ice in a _____.

6. Water is important to Earth's _____.

8. Most of Earth's _____ cannot be used.

Down

2. The white parts are the _____.

4. Without water there is no _____ on Earth.

5. The earth's lands are _____ and brown in colour.

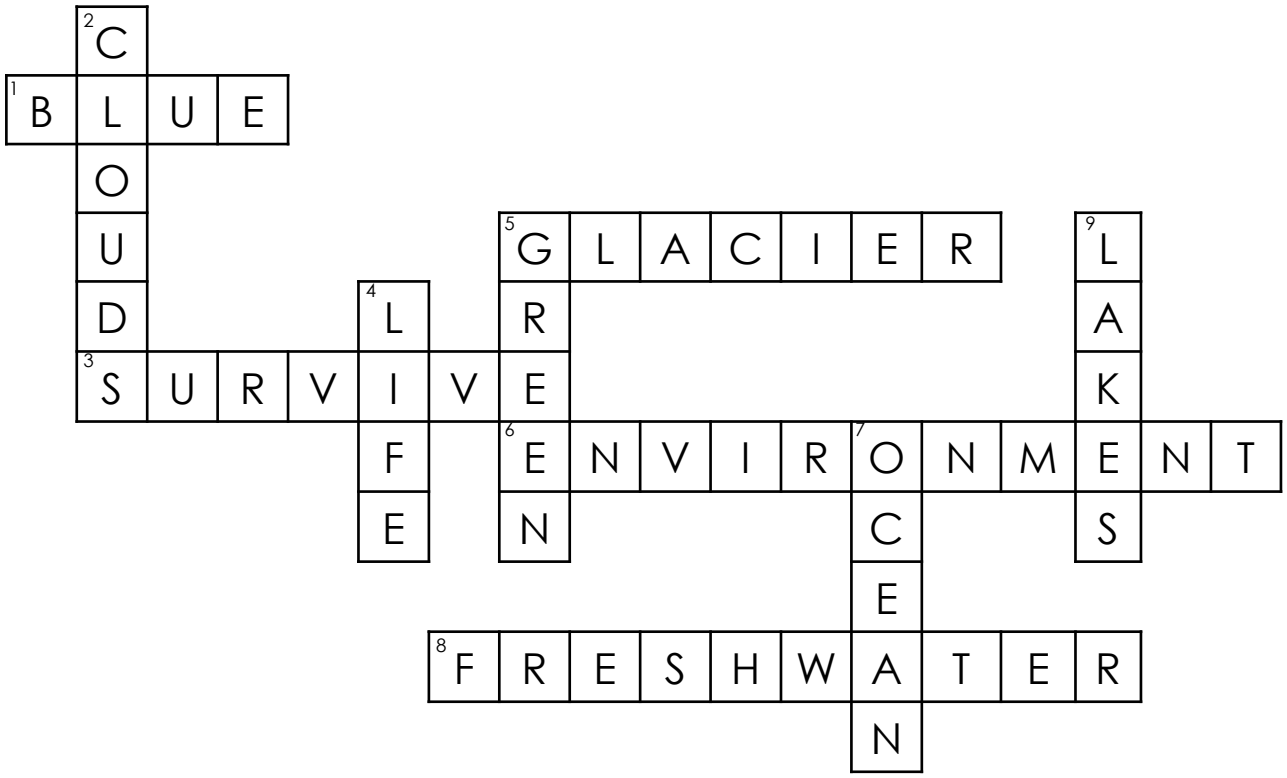
7. Most water on Earth is found in the _____.

9. Freshwater can be found in rivers, streams and _____.

let's learn about
WATER ON EARTH

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below:



Across

1. The water that covers most of the planet makes it look **BLUE.**

3. People must have at least 2 liters of water a day to **SURIVIVE**.

5. Most fresh water is frozen as ice in a **GLACIER**.

6. Water is important to Earth's **ENVIRONMENT**.

8. Most of Earth's **FRESHWATER** cannot be used.

Down

2. The white parts are the **CLOUDS**.

4. Without water there is no **LIFE** on Earth.

5. The earth's lands are **GREEN** and brown in colour.

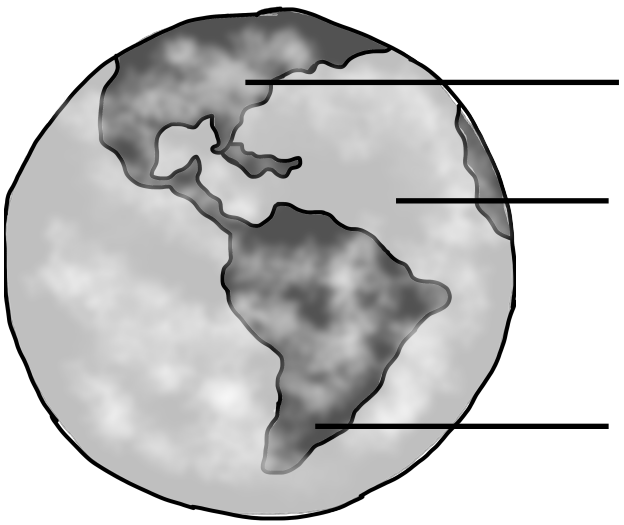
7. Most water on Earth is found in the **OCEANS**.

9. Freshwater can be found in rivers, streams and **LAKES**.

let's learn about
WATER ON EARTH

Name: _____

Look at the diagram of the earth and label using the labels in the word box.



blue

green

white

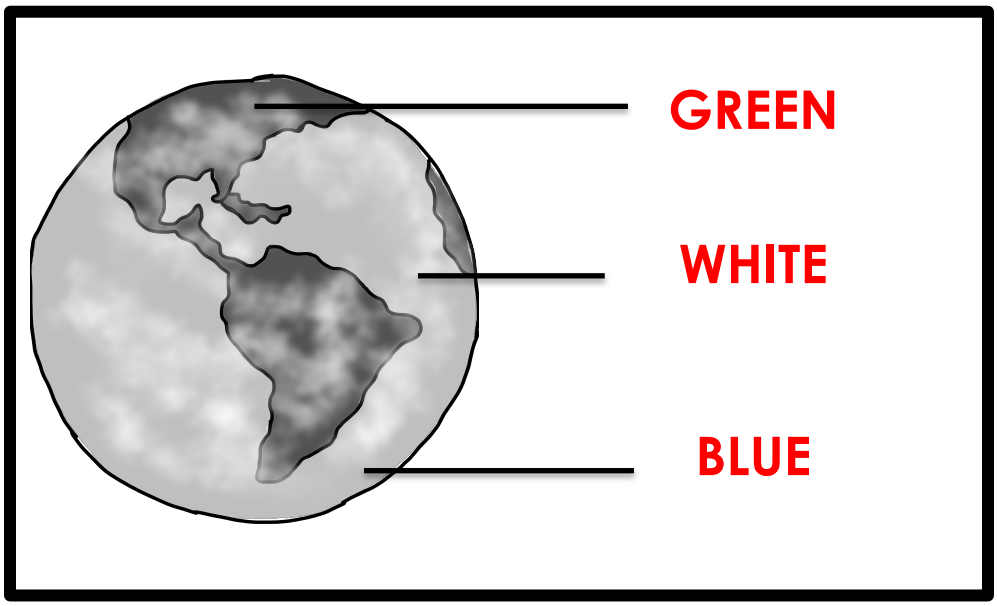
Write a sentence using the following terms:

SALT WATER	
FRESH WATER	
GLACIERS	
OCEANS	

let's learn about
WATER ON EARTH

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

LOOK AT THE DIAGRAM OF THE EARTH AND LABEL USING THE LABELS IN THE WORD BOX.



blue

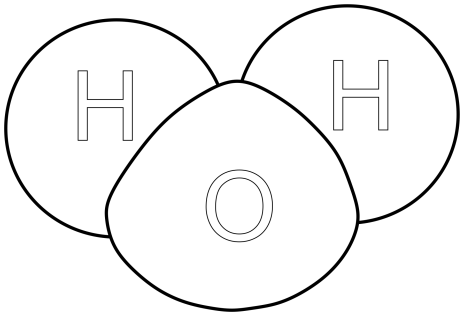
green

white

Write a sentence using the following terms:

SALT WATER	MOST OF THE WATER ON EARTH IS SALT WATER.
FRESH WATER	LIVING THINGS ON EARTH NEED FRESHWATER.
GLACIERS	MOST FRESHWATER IS FROZEN IN GLACIERS.
OCEANS	MOST OF THE WATER ON EARTH IS FOUND IN OUR OCEANS

FRESHWATER



Almost every person in the United States uses more than 100 gallons of freshwater every day. You use water many times each day. This can include water you drink, use to take a bath, water your plants, and cook. Farmers use a lot of water to grow their crops. Factories use freshwater to make items like bread and steel.

The water that falls to Earth is freshwater. This water flows over the ground and into rivers and streams. Ponds and most lakes also hold freshwater. There is also fresh water under the Earth's surface. This is called groundwater. This happens when rain soaks into the soil. The water moves down through the soil and broken rocks until it reaches a bed of solid rock. A lot of Earth's freshwater is stored underground as groundwater.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. People in the United States use about _____ of freshwater every day.

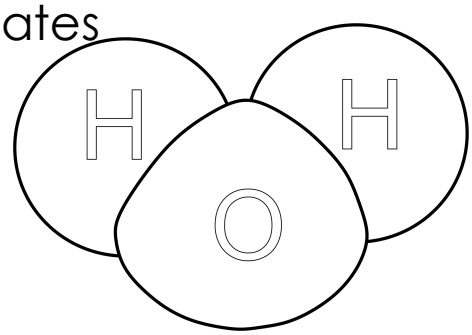
2. _____ is water that soaks into the soil.

3. What are three ways people can use freshwater?

_____ _____ _____

Answer Key

FRESHWATER



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Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. People in the United States use about **100 gallons** of freshwater every day.

2. **Groundwater** is water that soaks into the soil.

3. What are three ways people can use freshwater?

drink, water, plants, bath/shower, cook, (answers can vary)

let's learn about FRESHWATER

Did you know these fun facts about FRESHWATER?

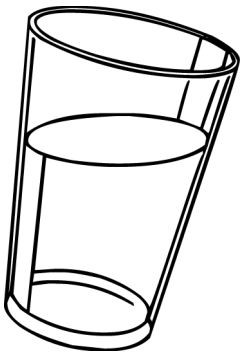
HOW MUCH WATER DO WE USE?

The average total home water use in the U.S. is about 50 gallons a day.

WATER USAGE

Americans use 5 times the amount of water that Europeans use.

USES OF WATER IN THE BODY



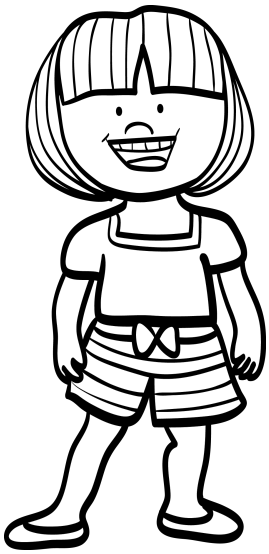
A newborn baby is 78% water. Adults are 55-60% water. Water is a big part of the blood that brings nutrients to our cells. We use it to get rid of waste. It helps regulate our body temperature. It acts as a shock absorber for our brain and spinal cord.

WATER WASTE

A small drip from a faucet can waste as much as 75 litres of water a day.

COST OF WATER

The average cost for water supplied to a home in the U.S. is about 2 dollars for 1000 gallons.



WHY WE NEED WATER

Water regulates the Earth's temperature as well as the temperature of the human body. It carries oxygen to cells and removes wastes. 75% of the human brain is water as well as 75% of a living tree. A person can live without food for a month but only about a week without water.

let's learn about FRESHWATER

Name: _____

Almost every person in the United States uses more than 100 gallons of fresh water every day. Draw and label a picture of how the following use water.

Farmers	Factories
Recreation	Yourself

Fill in the missing words?

The water that falls to Earth is fresh _____. The water flows over the ground and into _____ and streams. There is freshwater under the Earth's surface. This is called _____. This happens when rain soaks into the _____. The water moves down through the soil and broken rocks until it reaches a bed of _____ rock. A lot of Earth's fresh water is stored _____ as groundwater.

let's learn about FRESHWATER

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Almost every person in the United States uses more than 100 gallons of fresh water every day. Draw and label a picture of how the following use water.

Farmers

GROW CROPS
FEED LIVESTOCK
CLEAN DAIRIES

Factories

MAKE ITEMS LIKE BREAD, STEEL

Recreation

SKIING
FISHING
BOATING

Yourself

DRINKING
BATHING
COOKING
WATER PLANTS

Fill in the missing words?

The water that falls to Earth is fresh WATER. The water flows over the ground and into RIVERS and streams. There is freshwater under the Earth's surface. This is called GROUNDWATER. This happens when rain soaks into the SOIL. The water moves down through the soil and broken rocks until it reaches a bed of SOLID rock. A lot of Earth's fresh water is stored UNDERGROUND as groundwater.

SALTWATER

Much of the water on Earth is saltwater. The saltwater that is in Earth's oceans covers more than two-thirds of our planet. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth. It is so big you can actually fit all of the land on Earth inside of it!

Most of the salt in water comes from rocks. When the water in rivers runs over rocks, the salt from the rocks gets carried with the flow of the river and into the ocean. Some seas and lakes also contain saltwater. The Great Salt Lake in Utah is one of the world's saltiest bodies of water.

You might not think that salt water isn't important because people don't drink it. Ocean water actually helps keep the planet from being very cold in some places and very hot in other places. The sun warms ocean water. This warms the air and land around it.

Resources we find in the ocean are very important. Fish and other ocean animals and plants are food for millions of people. We also get many useful products from the ocean such as oil.

It is important to know that it is not safe to drink saltwater. It has too much salt in it. If we have too much salt in our bodies, we could become dehydrated, and it'll cause us to become even more thirsty. If you are ever in a situation where you need to drink saltwater, you will need to boil it first.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Most of the salt in the saltwater comes from _____.

2. Ocean water keeps the planet from being very _____

   or very _____.

3. If you ever need to drink saltwater, _____ it first.

Answer Key

SALT WATER

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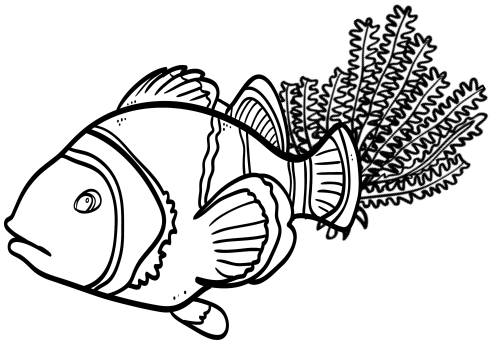
Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Most of the salt in the saltwater comes from **ROCKS**.
2. Ocean water keeps the planet from being very **HOT** or very **COLD**.
3. If you ever need to drink saltwater, **BOIL** it first.

let's learn about SALTWATER

Did you know these fun facts about SALTWATER?

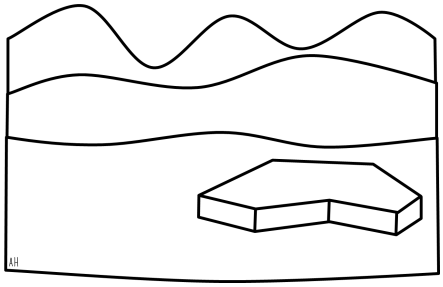


LIVING CREATURES IN SALTWATER

People estimate that over 50% of all living species live in salt water. Habitats i=found in saltwater are some of he most diverse habitats on our planet.

MAKING FRESH WATER FROM SALTWATER

Saltwater can be treated through the desalination process to turn it into safe fresh water.

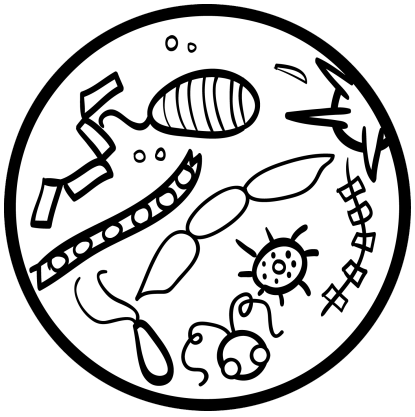


UNUASUAL: ICE FLOATS

Usually most solids sink in water. But solid ice is actually less dense. This is why it floats. If ice sank, whole oceans would freeze solid.

A DROP OF OCEAN WATER

A drop of ocean water has millions of bacteria and viruses. It could also have fish eggs, baby crabs, plankton or small worms.



SALT IN SEA WATER

In a gallon of average ocean water, there is about 1 cup of salt. The Atlantic Ocean is saltier than the Pacific Ocean. This is the same kind of salt we put on our food. (Sodium Chloride). The saltiest water in the world is a small lake in Antarctica.

let's learn about
SALTWATER

Name: _____

True or False? If False, correct the sentence.

e.g.	Most of the water on Earth is fresh water.	false
	Most of the water on Earth is salt water.	

1	The Atlantic Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.	

2	Most of the salt in water comes from rocks.	

3	The saltwater that is in Earth's oceans covers more that two-thirds of our planet.	

4	The Great Salt Lake in California is one of the world's saltiest bodies of water.	

5	We get products from the ocean such as oil.	

6	It is safe to drink salt water.	

7	You need to freeze saltwater before you can drink it.	

let's learn about
SALTWATER

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

True or False? If False, correct the sentence.

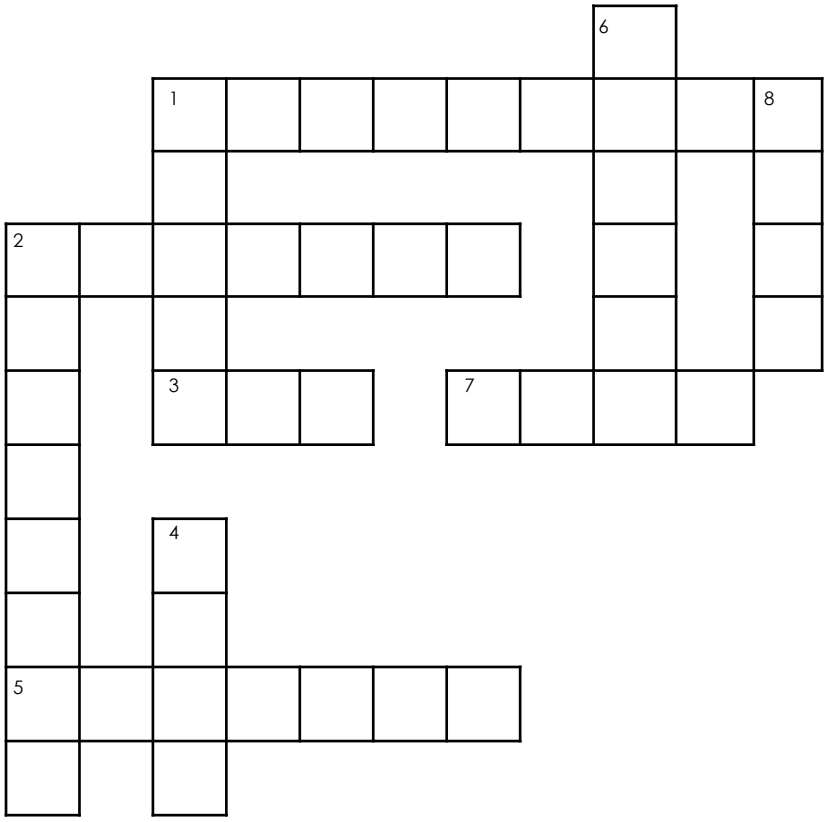
e.g.	Most of the water on Earth is fresh water.	false
	Most of the water on Earth is salt water. .	

1	The Atlantic Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.	**FALSE**
	THE PACIFIC OCEAN IS THE LARGEST OCEAN.	
2	Most of the salt in water comes from rocks.	**TRUE**
3	The saltwater that is in Earth's oceans covers more that two-thirds of our planet.	**TRUE**
4	The Great Salt Lake in California is one of the world's saltiest bodies of water.	**False**
	The great salt lake in Utah is the saltiest.	
5	We get products from the ocean such as oil.	**TRUE**
6	It is safe to drink saltwater.	**False**
	It is not safe to drink salt water.	
7	You need to freeze saltwater before you can drink it.	**False**
	You need to boil salt water before drinking	

let's learn about SALTWATER

Name: _____

Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below:



Across

1. _____ we find in the ocean are very important.
2. The _____ Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.
3. The _____ warms the ocean.
5. Too much salt in our bodies causes us to become very _____.
7. _____ are food for millions of people.

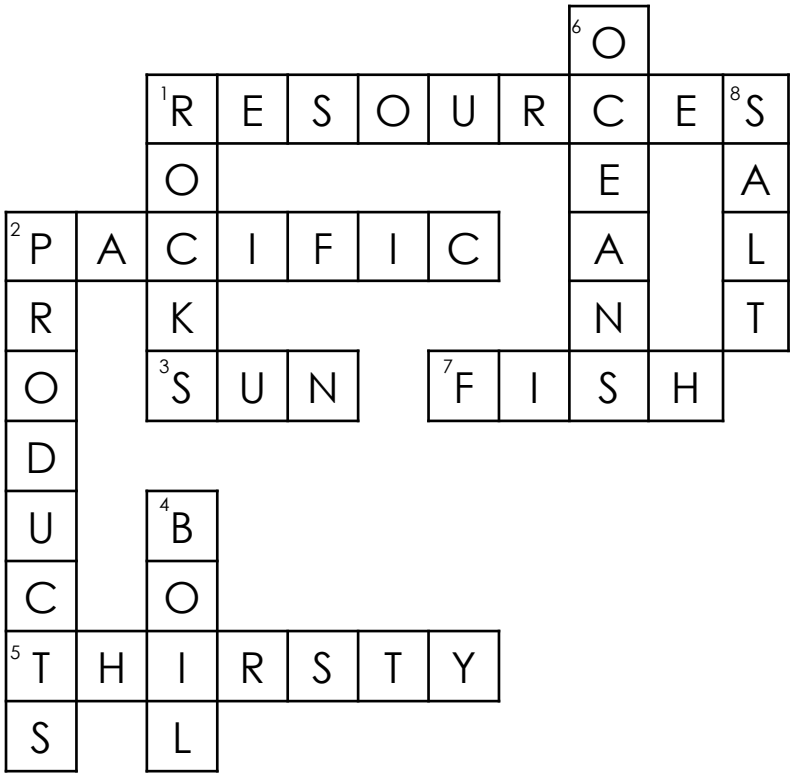
Down

1. Most of the salt in water comes from _____.
2. We get many useful _____ from the ocean.
4. You need to _____ saltwater before you drink it.
6. Saltwater in Earth's _____ covers more than two-thirds of our planet.
8. Most of the water on Earth is _____.

let's learn about SALTWATER

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below:



Across	Down
1. **RESOURCES** we find in the ocean are very important.	1. Most of the salt in water comes from **ROCKS**.
2. The **PACIFIC** Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth.	2. We get many useful **PRODUCTS** from the ocean.
3. The **SUN** warms the ocean.	4. You need to **BOIL** saltwater before you drink it.
5. Too much salt in our bodies causes us to become very **THIRSTY**.	6. Saltwater in Earth's **OCEANS** covers more than two-thirds of our planet.
7. **FISH** are food for millions of people.	8. Most of the water on Earth is **SALT**.

EVAPORATION

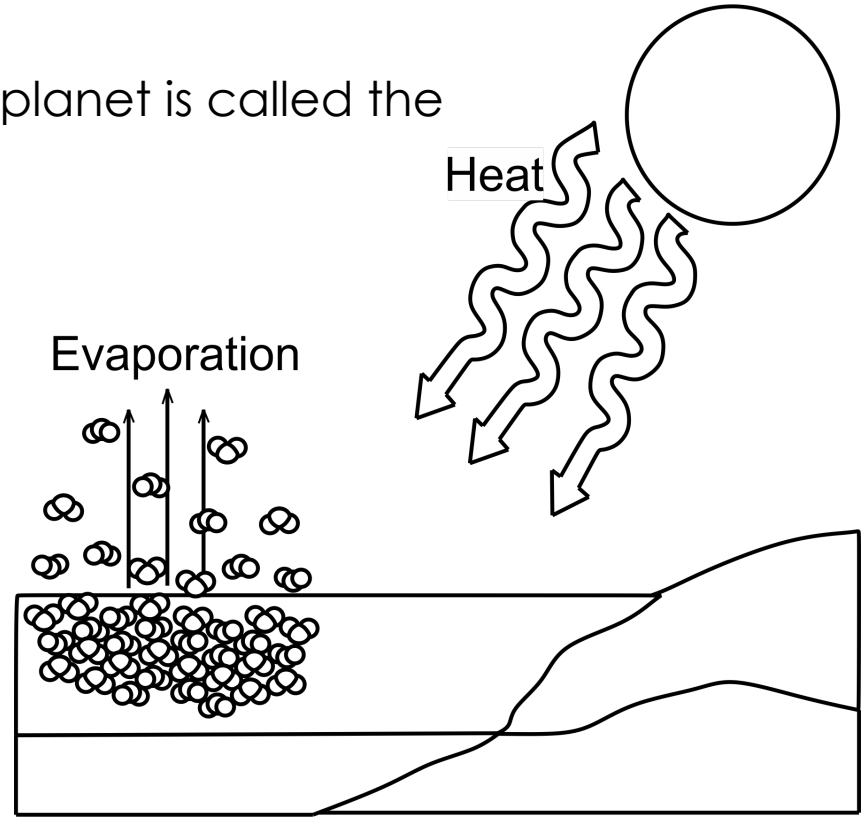
Rain is a part of our planet's water cycle. Most of Earth is covered in water. But, water doesn't just stay in our rivers, lakes, and oceans. Water moves through land and through the air. The water cycle is the movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth. The sun helps power the water cycle. What happens when water heats up? Energy from the Sun heats up water in lakes, oceans and other bodies of water. When water heats up, it can evaporate, or turn from a liquid to gas. Liquid water turns into a gas called water vapor. You can't always see water vapor. Water vapor floats up into the atmosphere. The atmosphere is the air surrounding a planet.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Liquid water turns into a gas called _____

2. The _____ is the movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth.

1. The air surrounding the planet is called the _____.



Answer Key

EVAPORATION

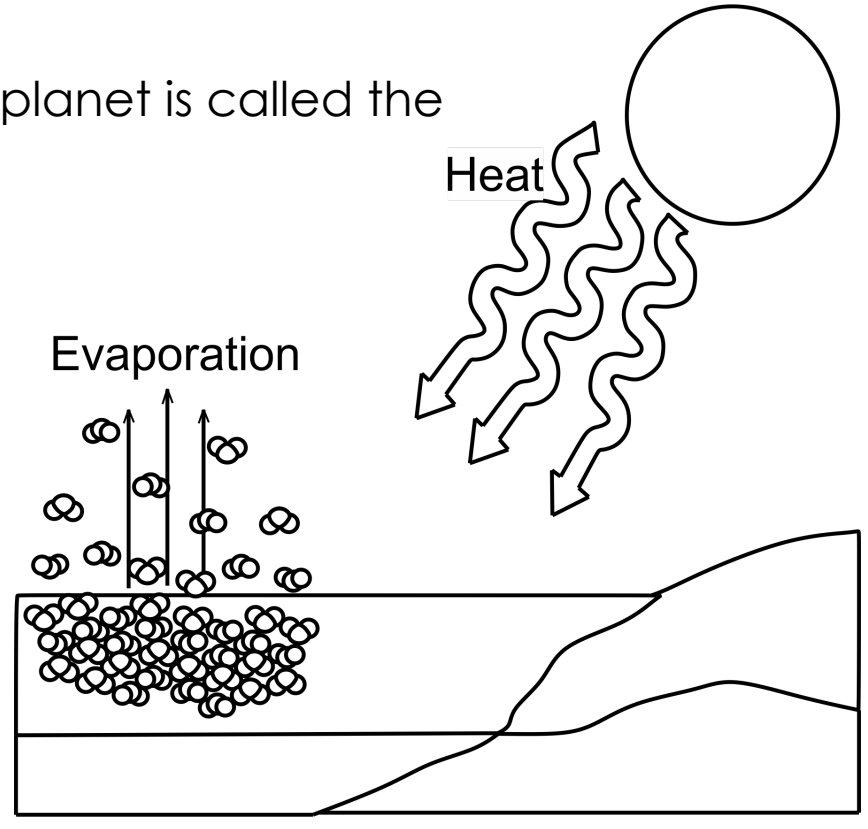
Rain is a part of our planet's water cycle. Most of Earth is covered in water. But, water doesn't just stay in our rivers, lakes, and oceans. Water moves through land and through the air. The water cycle is the movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth. The sun helps power the water cycle. What happens when water heats up? Energy from the Sun heats up water in lakes, oceans and other bodies of water. When water heats up, it can evaporate, or turn from a liquid to gas. Liquid water turns into a gas called water vapor. You can't always see water vapor. Water vapor floats up into the atmosphere. The atmosphere is the air surrounding a planet.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Liquid water turns into a gas called evaporation

2. The water cycle is the movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth.

1. The air surrounding the planet is called the atmosphere.



let's learn about EVAPORATION

Name: _____

Match the words with the explanations. Write the number next to the explanation.

1. rain	• movement of water on Earth.	
2. water cycle	• helps power the water cycle.	
3. sun	• part of our water cycle.	
4. evaporate	• water as a gas	
5. water vapor	• air surrounding a planet	
6. atmosphere	• turn from liquid to gas	
7. water	• covers most of the Earth.	

Draw a picture of the water cycle. Use the labels in the word box.

rain **water cycle** **sun** **evaporation**

water vapor **condensation** **lake**

let's learn about EVAPORATION

Name: _____

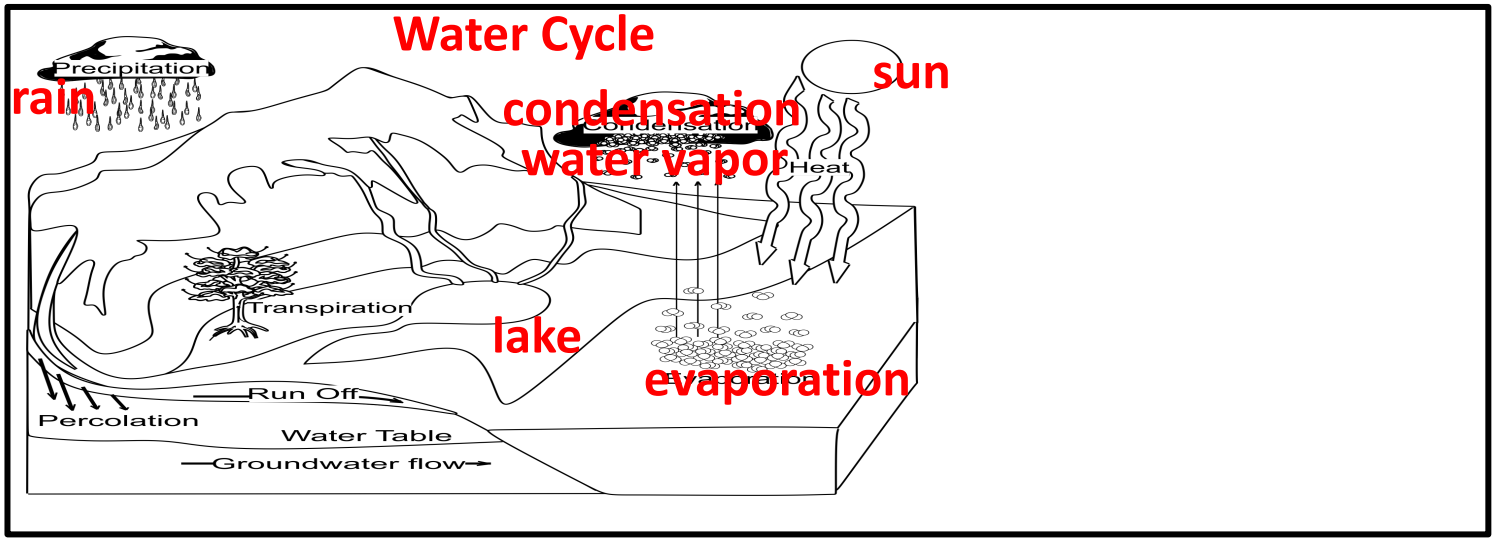
Match the words with the explanations. Write the number next to the explanation.

1. rain	• movement of water on Earth.	**2**
2. water cycle	• helps power the water cycle.	**3**
3. sun	• part of our water cycle.	**1**
4. evaporate	• water as a gas	**5**
5. water vapor	• air surrounding a planet	**6**
6. atmosphere	• turn from liquid to gas	**4**
7. water	• covers most of the Earth.	**7**

Draw a picture of the water cycle. Use the labels in the word box.

rain **water cycle** **sun** **evaporation**

Water vapor **condensation** **lake**



let's learn about
EVAPORATION

Name: _____

Find words in the wordsearch. Write them on the lines provided.

A	I	R	F	W	J	A	K	I	R
T	S	N	S	U	N	F	L	U	A
M	D	M	J	H	F	S	A	W	I
O	V	A	P	O	R	B	G	J	N
S	S	D	R	I	V	E	R	S	Z
P	C	B	N	M	L	L	E	Y	I
H	F	H	U	O	L	O	A	W	F
E	S	G	A	S	D	W	F	A	G
R	H	J	Z	D	G	H	J	T	K
E	V	A	P	O	R	A	T	E	X
C	V	N	M	A	D	G	J	R	O

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

Use the words you found to complete the paragraph about EVAPORATION.

_____ is part of our planet's water cycle. Most of Earth is covered in _____. Water doesn't just stay in our _____, lakes and oceans. Water moves through land and through the _____. The water cycle is the movement of water on, above and _____ the surface of the Earth. The _____ helps power the water cycle. We water heats up, it can _____, or turn from a liquid _____. Liquid water turns into a gas called water _____. Water vapor floats up into the _____.

let's learn about
EVAPORATION

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Find words in the wordsearch. Write them on the lines provided.

A	I	R							R
T			S	U	N				A
M									I
O	V	A	P	O	R	B			N
S			R	I	V	E	R	S	
P						L			
H						O		W	
E		G	A	S		W		A	
R								T	
E	V	A	P	O	R	A	T	E	
								R	

RAIN

WATER

RIVERS

AIR

BELOW

SUN

EVAPORATE

GAS

VAPOR

ATMOSPHERE

Use the words you found to complete the paragraph about EVAPORATION.

RAIN is part of our planet's water cycle. Most of Earth is covered in **WATER**. Water doesn't just stay in our **RIVERS**, lakes and oceans. Water moves through land and through the **AIR**. The water cycle is the movement of water on, above and **BELOW** the surface of the Earth. The **SUN** helps power the water cycle. We water heats up, it can **EVAPORATE**, or turn from a liquid **GAS**. Liquid water turns into a gas called water **VAPOR**. Water vapor floats up into the **ATMOSPHERE**.

HOW IT WORKS
EVAPORATION

Let's explore EVAPORATION!

Purpose:

To determine how evaporation occurs

Materials:

- Clear cup
- Tap water
- Marker

Method:

1. Place a full cup of water in front of a sunny window.
2. Use the marker to make a line at the water level.
3. Mark the water level each hour.
4. As the sun heats the water it begins to evaporate.

Draw a sketch of your experiment here:

HOW IT WORKS
EVAPORATION

Let's explore EVAPORATION!

Findings:

What did you observe after three hours?

Conclusion:

How does evaporation occur?:

Draw and label:

Draw and label a diagram showing part of the water cycle where evaporation occurs.

HOW IT WORKS
EVAPORATION

Let's explore EVAPORATION!

Findings:

What did you observe after three hours?

THE WATER LEVEL IN THE CUP DROPPED

Conclusion:

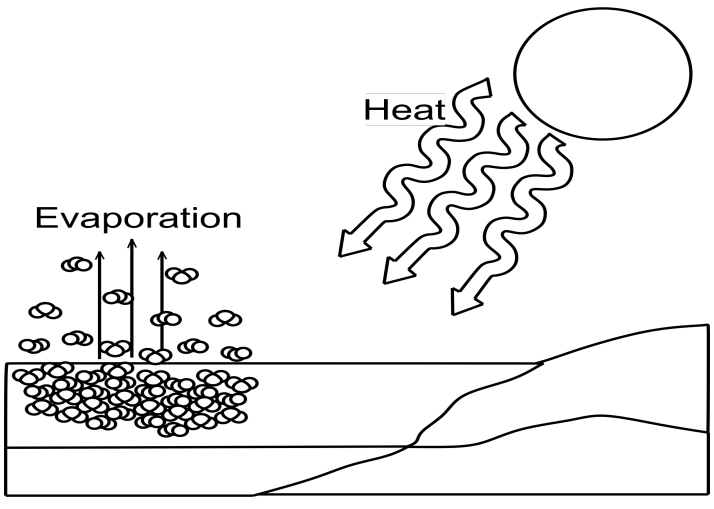
How does evaporation occur?:

THE SUN HEATS UP WATER AND THE WATER CHANGES FROM A LIQUID TO A GAS

AND FLOATS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE.

Draw and label:

Draw and label a diagram showing part of the water cycle where evaporation occurs.

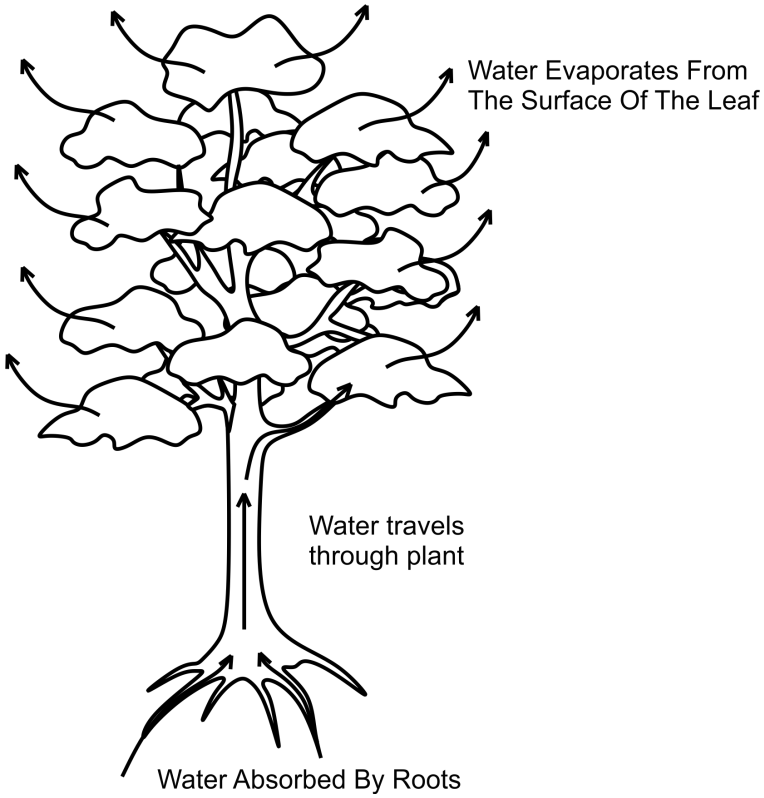


TRANSPIRATION

Water has another way of turning into water vapor. Plants, flowers, trees, and bushes all contain a lot of water. Water will come out of small holes in the plants, called stomata. Plants lose water through their stomata to keep cool, similar to the process of sweating by humans. When the sun warms up the water that exits the plants, it is turned into water vapor. When this happens in plants, it is called transpiration. After the plants lose water this way, it uses its roots to soak up water from the ground.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Plants, flowers, trees, and bushes contain a lot of _____.



2. Plants lose water through their _____.

3. When plants transpire, they get more water from their _____.

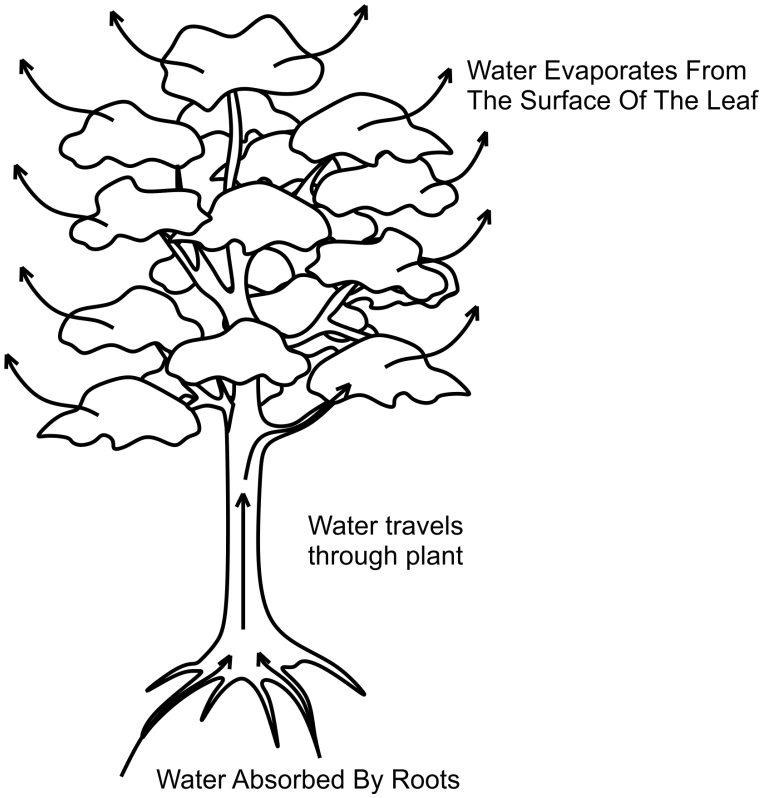
Answer Key

TRANSPIRATION

Water has another way of turning into water vapor. Plants, flowers, trees, and bushes all contain a lot of water. Water will come out of small holes in the plants, called stomata. Plants lose water through their stomata to keep cool, similar to the process of sweating by humans. When the sun warms up the water that exits the plants, it is turned into water vapor. When this happens in plants, it is called transpiration. After the plants lose water this way, it uses its roots to soak up water from the ground.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Plants, flowers, trees, and bushes contain a lot of **WATER**.



2. Plants lose water through their **STOMATA**.

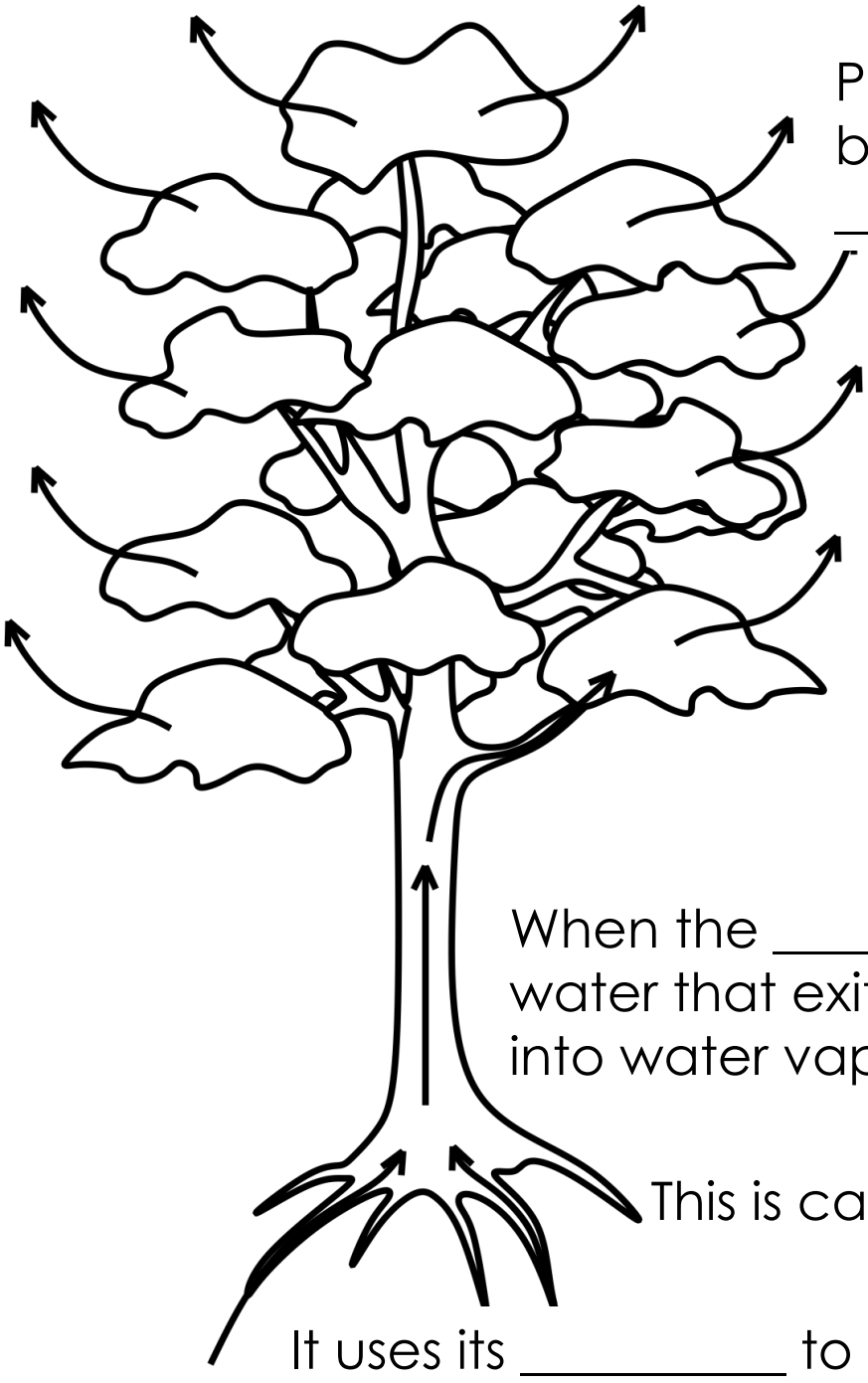
3. When plants transpire, they get more water from their **ROOTS**.

let's learn about
TRANSPIRATION

Name: _____

Complete the sentences. Find the answers in the reading passage.

Water has another way of turning into water _____.



Plants, flowers, trees and bushes contain a lot of _____.

Water comes out of _____ (small holes in the plant).

Plants lose water through their stomata to keep _____.

When the _____ warms up the water that exits the plant, it is turned into water vapor.

This is called _____.

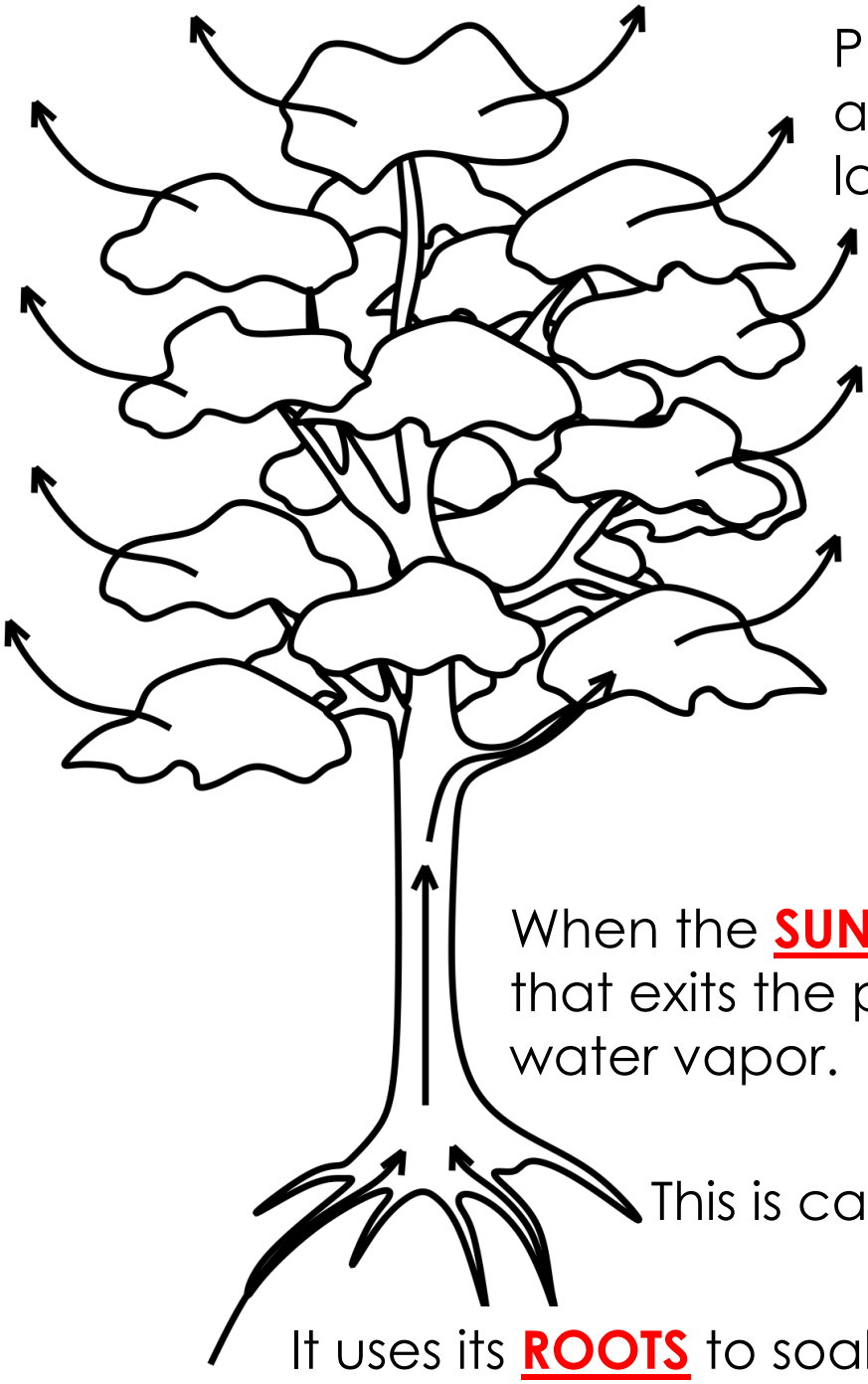
It uses its _____ to soak up water from the ground.

let's learn about TRANSPIRATION

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Complete the sentences. Find the answers in the reading passage.

Water has another way of turning into water **VAPOR**.



Plants, flowers, trees and bushes contain a lot of **WATER**.

Water comes out of **STOMATA** (small holes in the plant).

Plants lose water through their stomata to keep **COOL**.

When the **SUN** warms up the water that exits the plant, it is turned into water vapor.

This is called **TRANSPIRATION**.

It uses its **ROOTS** to soak up water from the ground.

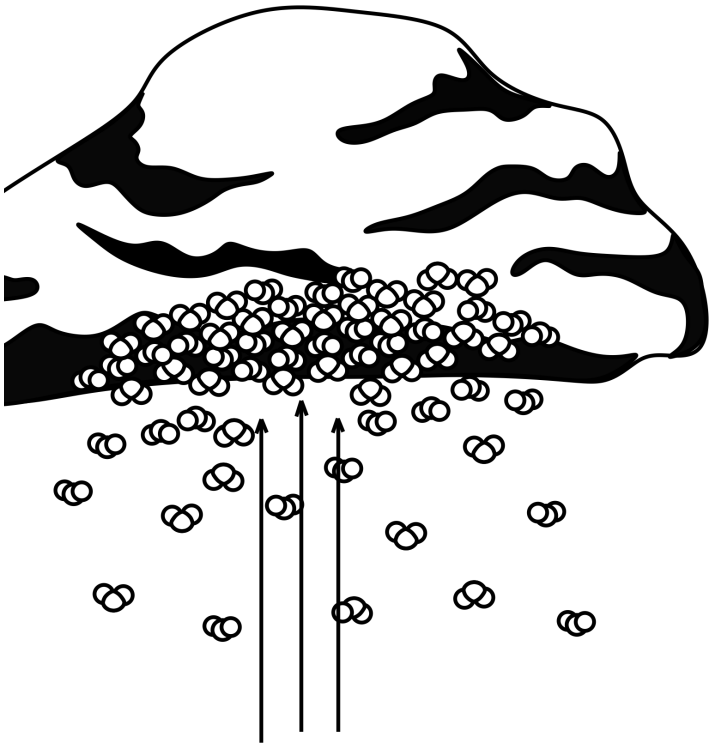
CONDENSATION

What happens to water vapor when it goes into the atmosphere? The air high above land is very cool, while the land below is warmer. As water vapor rises into the atmosphere, it cools down. Then the water vapor condenses, or changes from a gas to a liquid. Tiny drops of condensed water join together to form bigger drops. As more and more drops join together, clouds are formed. An example of condensation you might see every day can be found on a drinking glass. If the beverage inside is very cold, and the air outside is hot, you might see tiny drops of water form on the outside of the glass.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Condensation forms when the air above the land is

   _____ and the land below is _____.



2. Tiny water drops condense to

   form _____ drops.

3. When more and more water

   drops join together,

   _____ form.

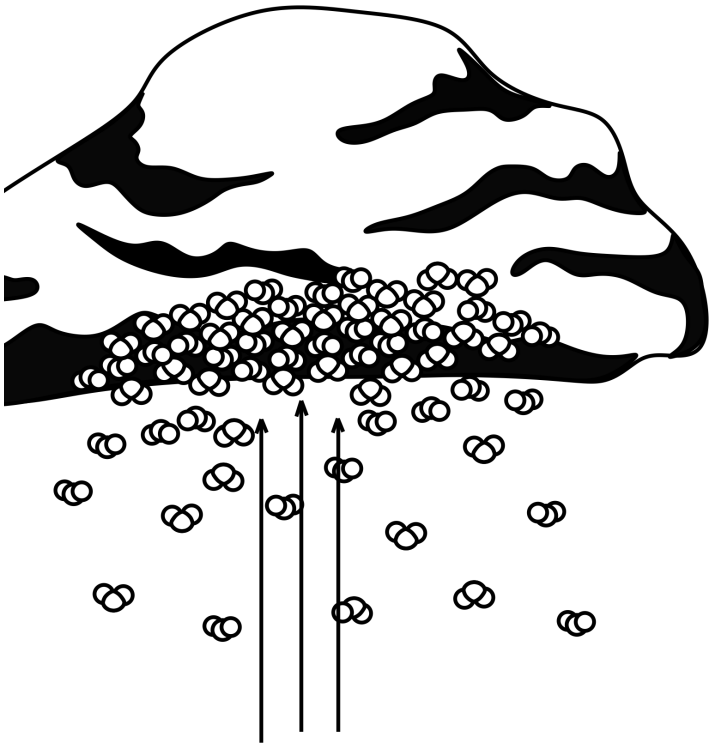
Answer Key

CONDENSATION

What happens to water vapor when it goes into the atmosphere? The air high above land is very cool, while the land below is warmer. As water vapor rises into the atmosphere, it cools down. Then the water vapor condenses, or changes from a gas to a liquid. Tiny drops of condensed water join together to form bigger drops. As more and more drops join together, clouds are formed. An example of condensation you might see every day can be found on a drinking glass. If the beverage inside is very cold, and the air outside is hot, you might see tiny drops of water form on the outside of the glass.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. Condensation forms when the air above the land is **COOL** and the land below is **WARMER.**



2. Tiny water drops condense to form **BIGGER** drops.

3. When more and more water drops join together, **CLOUDS** form.

let's learn about CONDENSATION

Name: _____

Circle the correct answer.

1. The air high above land is very **warm/cool**.
2. As water vapor rises into the atmosphere, it **cools/warms**.
3. The water vapor condenses and changes from a gas to a **liquid/solid**.
4. As more and more drops join together, rainbows/clouds form.
5. If the beverage inside a glass is very **hot/cold** and the air outside is hot, you might see tiny drops of water on the outside of the glass.

Write a short paragraph to explain how droplets of water appear on the outside of a drinking glass.

let's learn about CONDENSATION

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Circle the correct answer.

1. The air high above land is very **warm/cool**.
2. As water vapor rises into the atmosphere, it **cools/warms**.
3. The water vapor condenses and changes from a gas to a **liquid/solid**.
4. As more and more drops join together, rainbows/clouds form.
5. If the beverage inside a glass is very **hot/cold** and the air outside is hot, you might see tiny drops of water on the outside of the glass.

Write a short paragraph to explain how droplets of water appear on the outside of a drinking glass.

IF THE BEVERAGE INSIDE THE GLASS IS VERY COLD, AND THE AIR OUTSIDE IS WARM, THE WARM AIR COOLS DOWN AND CONDENSES WHEN IT COMES INTO CONTACT WITH THE COLD CLASS AND WATER DROPLETS FORM ON THE OUSIDE OF THE GLASS.

HOW IT WORKS
SHOWING CONDENSATION

CLASS DEMONSTRATION

Materials:

- Clear plastic cup
- water
- ice cubes
- petri dish
- overhead projector or another warm object

Procedure:

1. Fill the cup ¼ of the way with water.
2. Place the cup on the overhead (overhead must be on)
3. Put a petri dish on top of the plastic cup.
4. Place ice cubes on the petri dish.
5. Leave for a few hours and observe what happens

Students should see that condensation will begin to form. The heat from the overhead and the cool ice in the "air" cause the water to evaporate, turn to water vapor, and collect on the bottom side of the petri dish.

HOW IT WORKS
CONDENSATION

Let's explore CONDENSATION!

Purpose:

To determine how condensation occurs

Materials:

- 2 Cups
- Hot water
- Ice block

Method:

1. Fill a cup two-thirds full of hot water.
2. Place a second cup upside down on top of the cup with hot water.
3. Place an ice cube on top of the upside down cup.
4. Condensation will begin to form at the top of the upside down cup (just like a cloud).

Draw a sketch of your experiment here:

HOW IT WORKS
CONDENSATION

Let's explore CONDENSATION!

Findings:

What did you observe when the ice cube was placed on top of the upside down cup?

Why did this occur near the top of the cup?

Conclusion:

How does this experiment relate to the process of condensation?:

Draw and label:

Draw and label a diagram of condensation.

HOW IT WORKS
CONDENSATION

Let's explore CONDENSATION!

Findings:

What did you observe when the ice cube was placed on top of the upside down cup?

CONDENSATION BEGINS TO FORM AT THE TOP OF THE UPSIDE DOWN CUP.

Why did this occur near the top of the cup?

WHEN WARM AIR COMES INTO CONTACT WITH COOLER AIR THE WARMER AIR COOLS AND CONDENSES TO FORMS WATER VAPOR.

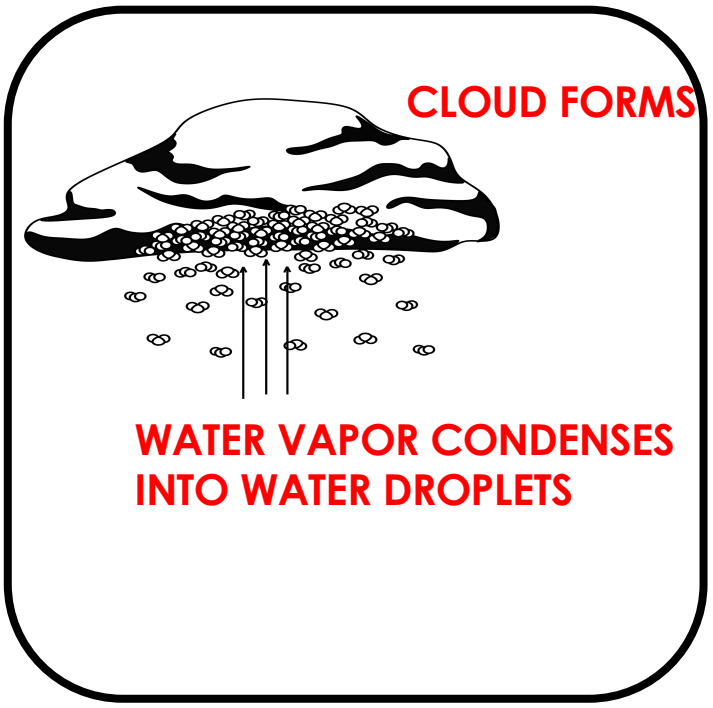
Conclusion:

How does this experiment relate to the process of condensation?:

THE COOLER OUTSIDE AIR CAME INTO CONTACT WITH THE WARM AIR INSIDE THE CUP AND THE WARMER AIR COOLED AND CONDENSED, THE SAME AS HOW AR CONDENSES IN THE SKY AND FORMS A CLOUD.

Draw and label:

Draw and label a diagram of condensation.



PRECIPITATION

After clouds form due to condensation, they can collect together and travel across the land. As more water condenses and collects in the clouds, it becomes too heavy to stay in the air. What happens when it becomes too heavy? The cloud will start to precipitate. Precipitation is water that falls to the earth from the sky. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are all kinds of precipitation. The kind of precipitation that falls depends on the temperature, as well as a lot of other things. When enough water collects in the air and clouds it begins to fall to the ground.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. When more and more water condenses and collects in the clouds, they become _____.

2. When a cloud gets too heavy, it will start to _____.

3. _____, _____, _____, and _____ are all kinds of precipitation.

Answer Key

PRECIPITATION

After clouds form due to condensation, they can collect together and travel across the land. As more water condenses and collects in the clouds, it becomes too heavy to stay in the air. What happens when it becomes too heavy? The cloud will start to precipitate. Precipitation is water that falls to the earth from the sky. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are all kinds of precipitation. The kind of precipitation that falls depends on the temperature, as well as a lot of other things. When enough water collects in the air and clouds it begins to fall to the ground.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. When more and more water condenses and collects in the clouds, they become **HEAVY**.

2. When a cloud gets too heavy, it will start to **PRECIPITATE**.

3. **RAIN, SNOW, SLEET** and **HAIL** are all kinds of precipitation.

HOW IT WORKS
PRECIPITATION

Let's explore PRECIPITATION!

Purpose:

To determine how precipitation occurs.

Materials:

- Clear cup
- Water
- Shaving Cream
- Food coloring (preferably blue)

Method:

1. Fill a clear cup with water.
2. Spray a layer of shaving cream on top.
3. Add several drops of food colouring on top of the shaving cream.
4. The shaving cream acts as the cloud and the drops of food coloring acts as rain. As the "cloud" becomes too heavy, the food coloring will "rain" into the cup.

Draw a sketch of your experiment here:

HOW IT WORKS
PRECIPITATION

Let's explore PRECIPITATION!

Findings:

What did you observe when the drops of food coloring was added to the shaving cream?

Why did this happen to the drops of food coloring?

Conclusion:
How does this experiment relate to the process of precipitation?:

Draw and label:
Draw and label a diagram of precipitation.

HOW IT WORKS
PRECIPITATION

Let's explore PRECIPITATION!

Findings:

What did you observe when the drops of food coloring were added to the shaving cream?

THE FOOD COLOURING BEGAN TO SINK THROUGH THE SHAVING CREAM TO THE BOTTOM OF THE CUP.

Why did this happen to the drops of food coloring?

THE DROPS OF FOOD COLORING WERE HEAVIER THAN THE SHAVING CREAM AND WATER AND THEREFORE GRAVITY PULLED THE COLORING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE CUP.

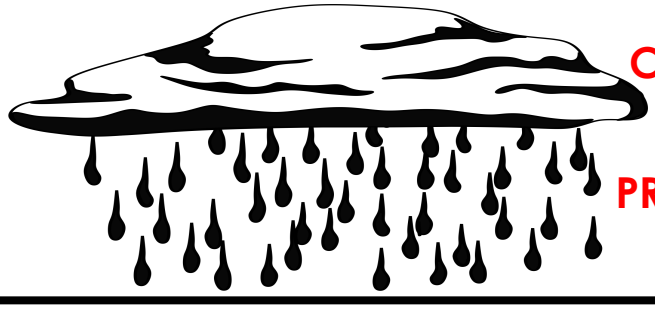
Conclusion:

How does this experiment relate to the process of precipitation?:

GRAVITY PULLED THE FOOD COLORING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE CUP THE SAME AS CRAVITY PULLS THE HEAVY RAINDROPS FROM THE CLOUDS TO THE GROUND.

Draw and label:

Draw and label a diagram of precipitation.



CLOUD

PRECIPITATION - RAIN

COLLECTION

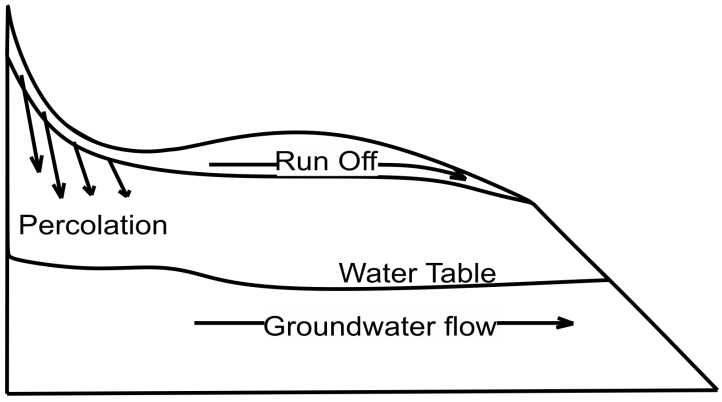
Water from precipitation can fall and add to rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, or end up in the ocean. Some water soaks into the ground and stays under the Earth's surface. This is called groundwater, which is an important resource. We use groundwater for drinking water, watering plants, and many other things. Another way for water to collect is through surface runoff. When it rains, water can run down a mountain or a hill and run into a larger body of water.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

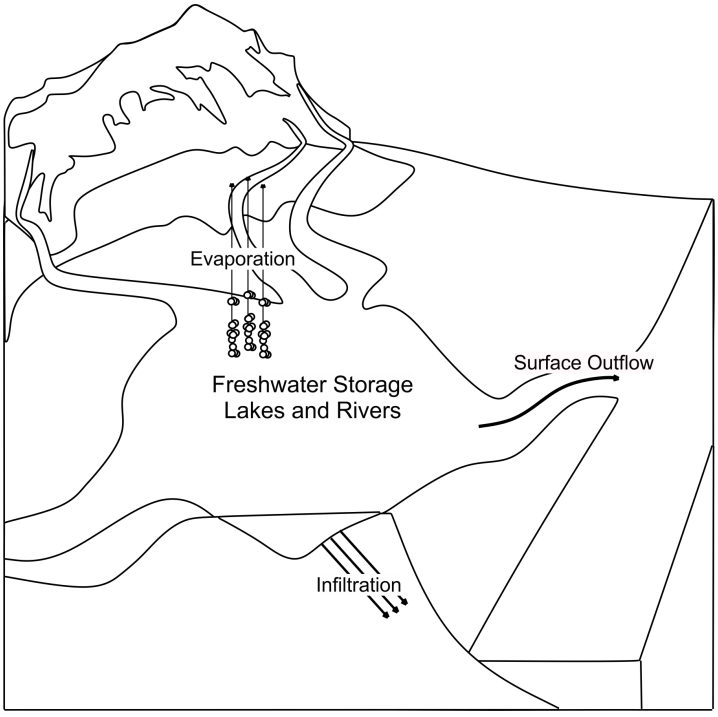
1. _____ is where water adds to big bodies of water.

2. When water soaks into the ground and stays under Earth's surface, it is called _____.

3. When precipitation moves down a mountain or hill, it is called _____.



GROUND WATER



COLLECTION

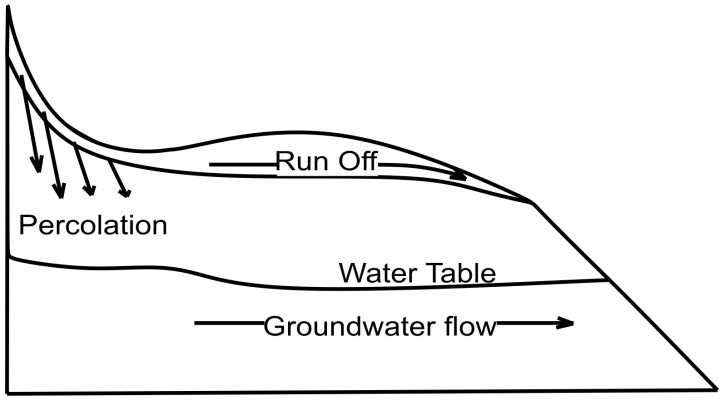
Answer Key

COLLECTION

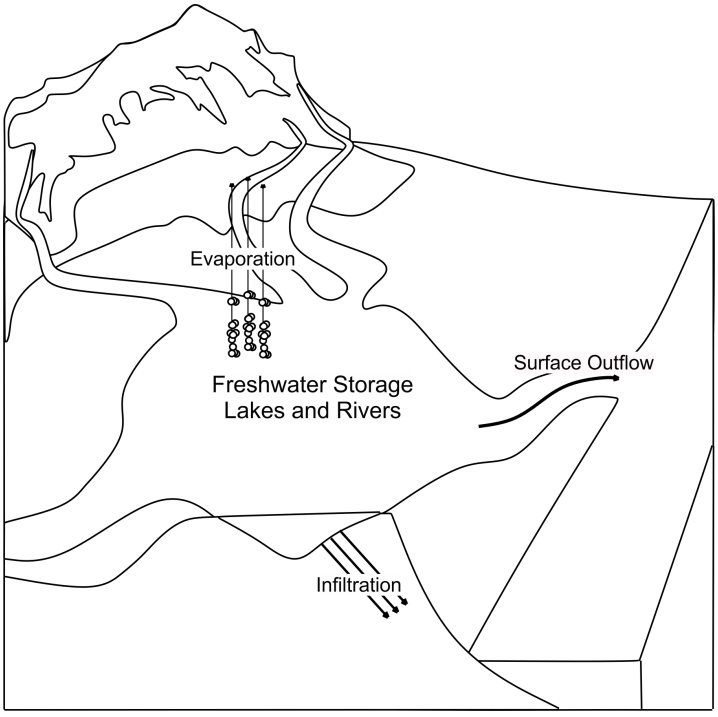
Water from precipitation can fall and add to rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, or end up in the ocean. Some water soaks into the ground and stays under the Earth's surface. This is called groundwater, which is an important resource. We use groundwater for drinking water, watering plants, and many other things. Another way for water to collect is through surface runoff. When it rains, water can run down a mountain or a hill and run into a larger body of water.

Answer the questions based on the passage.

1. **COLLECTION** is where water adds to big bodies of water.
2. When water soaks into the ground and stays under Earth's surface, it is called **GROUNDWATER**.
3. When precipitation moves down a mountain or hill, it is called **RUNOFF**.



GROUND WATER



COLLECTION

WATER AND POLLUTION

Water is an important natural resource that people and animals all need to live. But, pollution can harm our environment. When water gets polluted, it effects everyone. Even though most of our planet is covered by water, very little of it is freshwater that we can drink and use. It is important to conserve, or save our water. We can take shorter showers, turn off the faucet when we're not using it, and tell grown-ups when we see a leak. If everyone in the United States saved one gallon of water a day, we could save 85 billion gallons of water per year. That's enough to fill a lake!

Answer the questions based on the passage.

What is one way you can conserve water? Write and draw about it!

let's learn about
WATER AND POLLUTION

Name: _____

Water is an important natural resource that people and animals all need to survive.

POLLUTION can harm our environment. Draw a poster showing how pollution can harm our fresh and salt water. Use the labels in the word box.

Oil spill	**plastic**	**trash**	**masks**
pesticides	**industrial waste**		**sewage**

let's learn about
WATER AND POLLUTION

Name: _____

Water is an important natural resource that people and animals all need to survive.

It is important to CONSERVE our water. Draw and label a poster showing how we can conserve our water.

let's learn about
WATER AND POLLUTION

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Water is an important natural resource that people and animals all need to survive.

It is important to CONSERVE our water. Draw and label a poster showing how we can conserve our water.

Turn off tap while brushing teeth and washing hands.

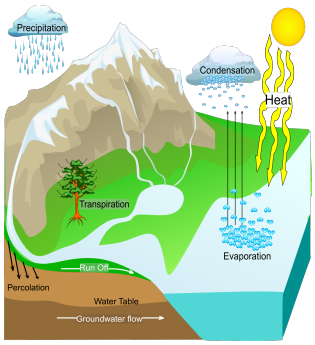
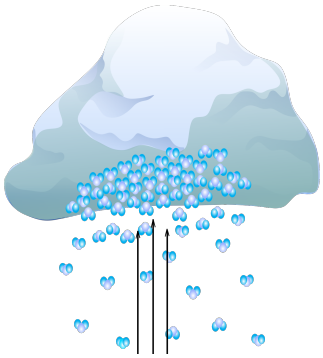
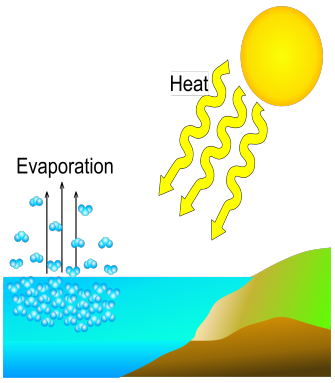
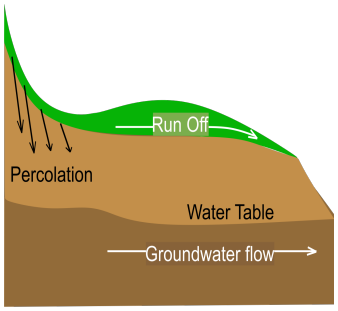
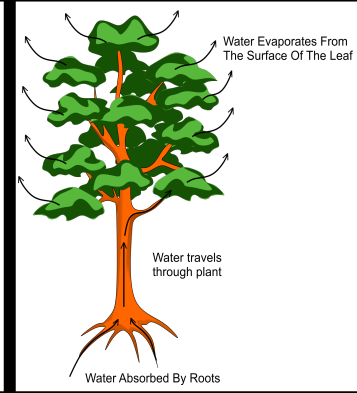
Use bath water for watering plants **Check for leaks**

Harvest rainwater **Take short showers**

Water garden during sunrise or sunset

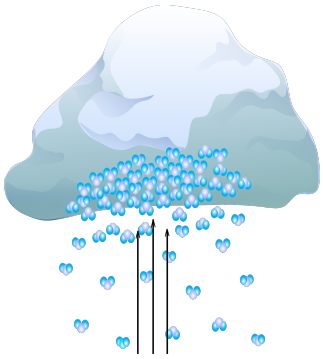
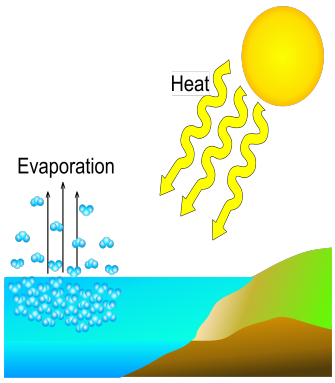
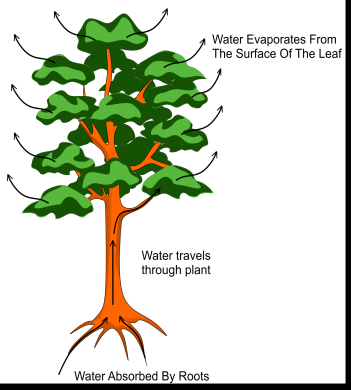
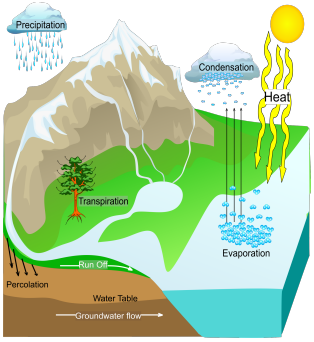
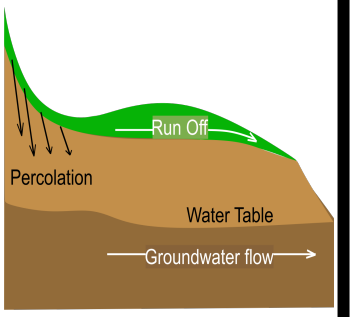
let's learn about

WATER CYCLE BINGO

		Pacific Ocean	
saltwater		oil	factories
sun			glaciers
pollution		atmosphere	

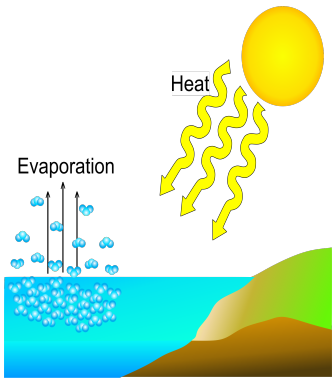
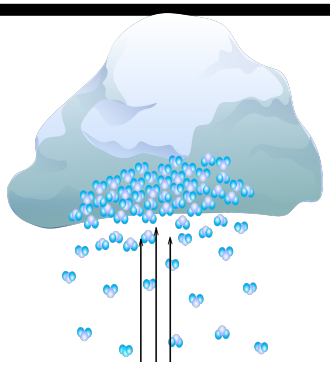
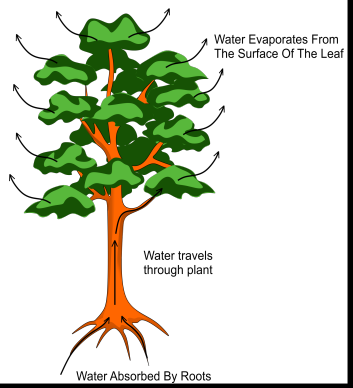
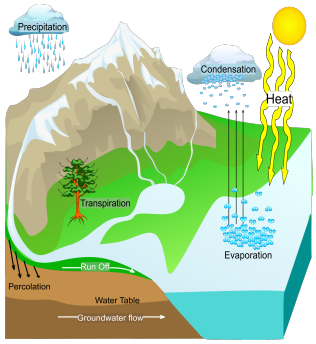
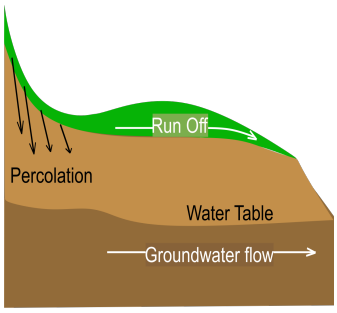
let's learn about

WATER CYCLE BINGO

oil			Pacific Ocean
			sun
factories			glaciers
saltwater	pollution	atmosphere	

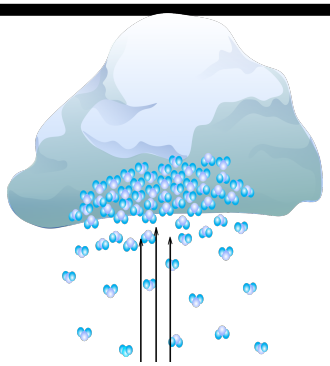
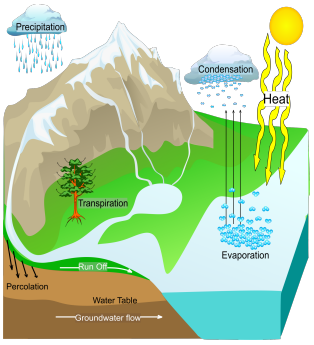
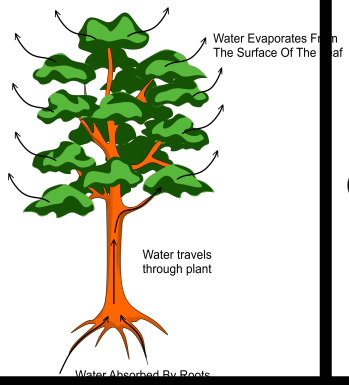
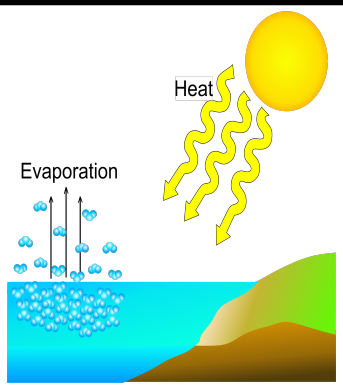
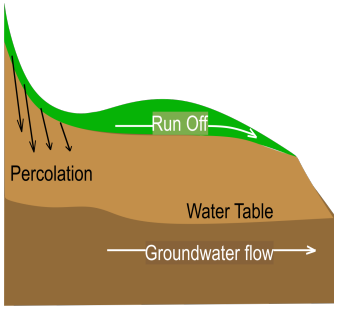
let's learn about

WATER CYCLE BINGO

oil	saltwater		
			
factories	atmosphere	sun	
glaciers	pollution		Pacific Ocean

let's learn about

WATER CYCLE BINGO

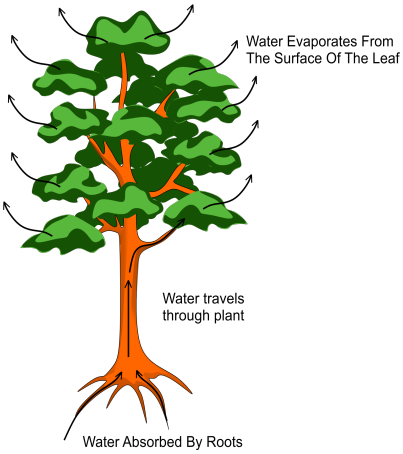
	saltwater	Glaciers	
	factories	Oil	
	atmosphere	sun	
	pollution		Pacific Ocean

let's learn about

WATER CYCLE BINGO CARDS

The water that falls back to Earth as precipitation into puddles, lakes, streams, rivers or oceans. This is called 'collection'.

Water that falls to the earth from the sky. This is precipitation.

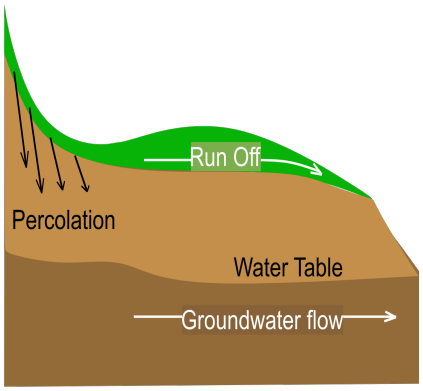


The sun warms the water that exits the plant and it changes into water vapor. This is transpiration.

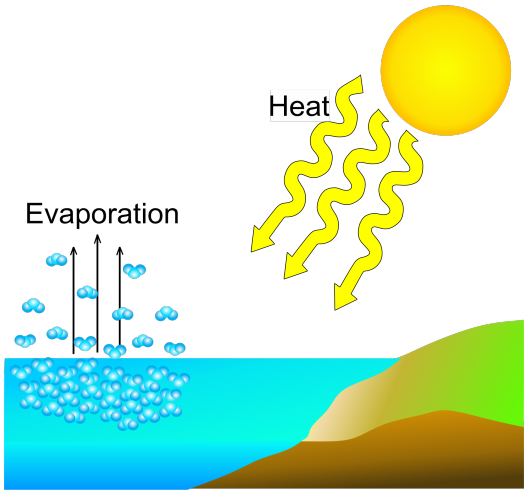
A mass of tiny water droplets that condensed in the air. These are clouds.

let's learn about

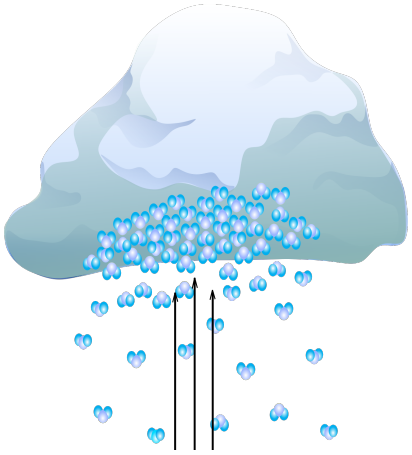
WATER CYCLE BINGO CARDS



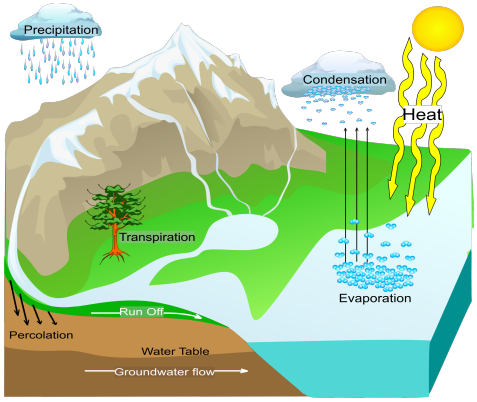
Water found beneath the earth's surface. This is groundwater.



When water heats up, it changes from a liquid to a gas. This is evaporation.



When water vapor changes from a gas to a liquid. This is condensation.



The process in which water moves from the oceans to the air to the ground and back into the oceans. This is the water cycle

let's learn about

WEATHER BINGO CARDS

Most of Earth's freshwater is frozen as ice. These are glaciers.	It helps power the water cycle. It is the sun.
The air surrounding a planet. This is atmosphere.	This can harm our environment. It is pollution.

let's learn about

WEATHER BINGO CARDS

They use freshwater to make things like bread and steel. These are factories.	This water is found in oceans that cover two-thirds of our planet. This is saltwater.
The largest ocean on Earth. It is the Pacific Ocean.	A useful product we get from our oceans. It is oil.

WATER CYCLE
assessment

Name: _____ Date: _____

A: MULTIPLE CHOICE - Circle the correct answer. [5]

1. Condensation is when …

a. water changes from a liquid to a solid.
b. water vapor changes from a gas to a liquid.
c. water vapor changes from a gas to a solid.
d. water changes from a liquid to a gas.

2. Tiny drops of water on the outside of a glass is evidence of …

a. evaporation
b. collection
c. transpiration
d. condensation

3. When water heats up, it can …

a. evaporate
b. precipitate
c. pollute
g. flood

4. Water vapor is a…

a. solid
b. liquid
c. gas
d. Water droplet

5. Stomata are small holes in …

a. plants
b. clouds
c. the ground
d. rocks

B: DEFINITION - Write the definition for the words. [6]

1. **Transpiration** _____
2. **Groundwater** _____
3. **Runoff** _____
4. **Conserve** _____
5. **Precipitation** _____
6. **Dehydrated** _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

C: TRUE OR FALSE? - If false, correct the answer. [5]

1. A nickname for Earth is "The Blue Planet'.

_____

2. Half of your body is water.

_____

3. People should drink about 2 liters of water a day.

_____

4. Living things on land need salt water.

_____

5. Most of Earth's fresh water cannot be used.

_____

D: WHAT IS IT? Read the definition and write the word it defines. [5]

1. Water in Earth's oceans.	
2. The largest ocean on Earth.	
3. Water that falls to the earth from the sky.	
4. Water that soaks into the ground and stays under the Earth's surface.	
5. When it rains, water runs down a hill into a larger body of water.	

E: FILL IN THE MISSING WORD. [4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2]

1. The _____ helps power the water cycle.

2. Water is an important _____ resource.

3. _____ can harm our environment.

4. Most freshwater is frozen as ice in _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____

F: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS in full sentences. [7]

1. Why do factories need water? (2)

_____

_____

2. Where do we find groundwater and how did it get there? (2)

_____

_____

3. How can we conserve water in our homes? (2)

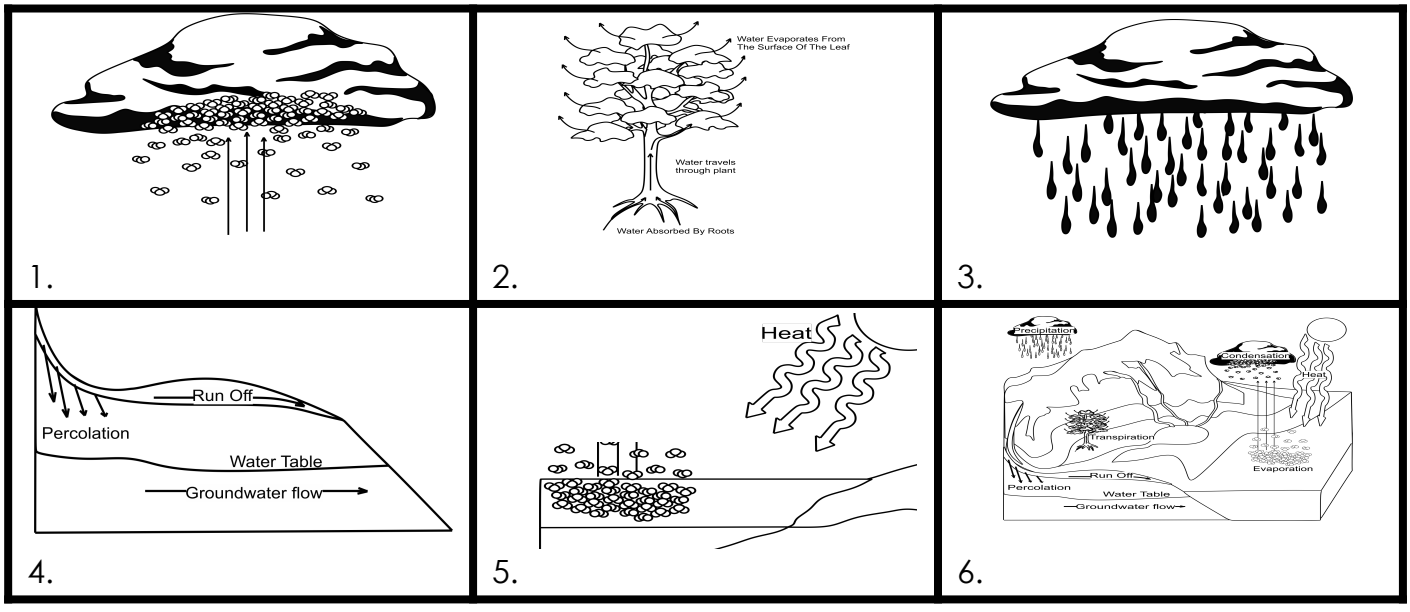
_____

_____

4. What happens when water in a lake heats up? (1)

_____

G: IDENTIFY THE IMAGES– Label the pictures. [6]



1. 2. 3.

4. 5. 6.

Name: _____ Date: _____

H: DISCUSSION TOPICS. [14]

1. Discuss two differences between condensation and evaporation.

_____

_____

_____(2)

2. Discuss how droplets of water form on the outside of a glass of water.

_____

_____

_____(2)

3. Discuss the concept 'collection' in detail.

_____

_____

_____(3)

4. Explain the term 'transpiration'.

_____

_____

_____(2)

5. Discuss two differences between saltwater and freshwater.

_____

_____

_____(2)

6. Draw a diagram of the water cycle. Label it using the labels: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, sun, run off, lake

(6 X ½ = 3)

TOTAL [50]

WATER CYCLE
assessment

Name: **ANSWER KEY** Date: _____

A: MULTIPLE CHOICE - Circle the correct answer. [5]

1. Condensation is when …

a. water changes from a liquid to a solid.
b. water vapor changes from a gas to a liquid.
c. water vapor changes from a gas to a solid.
d. water changes from a liquid to a gas.

2. Tiny drops of water on the outside of a glass is evidence of …

a. evaporation
b. collection
c. transpiration
d. condensation

3. When water heats up, it can …

a. evaporate
b. precipitate
c. pollute
g. flood

4. Water vapor is a…

a. solid
b. liquid
c. gas
d. Water droplet

5. Stomata are small holes in …

a. plants
b. clouds
c. the ground
d. rocks

B: DEFINITION - Write the definition for the words. [6]

1. **Transpiration** — WHEN THE SUN WARMS THE WATER THAT EXITS THE PLANTS, IT IS TS TURNED INTO WATER VAPOR.
2. **Groundwater** — FRESHWATER UNDER THE EARTH'S SSURFACE.
3. **Runoff** — WHEN IT RAINS, WATERS RUNS DOWN A MOUNTAIN OR HILL AND INTO A LARGER BODY OF WATER.
4. **Conserve** — SAVE AN IMPORTANT RESOURCE. E.G. WATER
5. **Precipitation** — WATER THAT FALLS TO THE EARTH FROM THE SKY.
6. **Dehydrated** — YOUR BODY LOSES FLUIDS

Name: _____ Date: _____

C: TRUE OR FALSE? - If false, correct the answer. [5]

1. A nickname for Earth is "The Blue Planet'.

TRUE

2. Half of your body is water.

FALSE. TWO-THIRDS OF YOUR BODY IS WATER.

3. People should drink about 2 liters of water a day.

TRUE

4. Living things on land need salt water.

FALSE. LIVING THINGS ON LAND NEED FRESHWATER.

5. Most of Earth's fresh water cannot be used.

TRUE

D: WHAT IS IT? Read the definition and write the word it defines. [5]

1. Water in Earth's oceans.	**SALTWATER**
2. The largest ocean on Earth.	**PACIFIC OCEAN**
3. Water that falls to the earth from the sky.	**PRECIPITATION**
4. Water that soaks into the ground and stays under the Earth's surface.	**GROUNDWATER**
5. When it rains, water runs down a hill into a larger body of water.	**RUNOFF**

E: FILL IN THE MISSING WORD. [4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2]

1. The **SUN** helps power the water cycle.

2. Water is an important **NATURAL** resource.

4. **POLLUTION** can harm our environment.

4. Most freshwater is frozen as ice in **GLACIERS**.

Name: _____ Date: _____

F: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS in full sentences. [7]

1. Why do factories need water? (2)

FACTORIES NEED WATER TO MAKE PRODUCTS AND TO CLEAN EQUIPMENT AND SURFACES.

2. Where do we find groundwater and how did it get there? (2)

RAIN SOAKS INTO THE SOIL AND IS STORED UNDER THE GROUND.

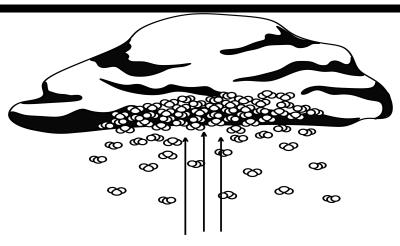
3. How can we conserve water in our homes? (2)

WE CAN TAKE SHORT SHOWERS, TURN OFF THE FAUCET WHILE BRUSHING OUR TEETH OR REPORT A LEAK. (ANY APPROPRIATE ANSWER)

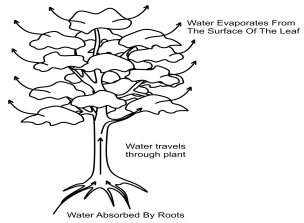
4. What happens when water in a lake heats up? (1)

WHEN WATER HEATS UP IT CHANGES FROM A LIQUID TO A GAS AND EVAPORATES.

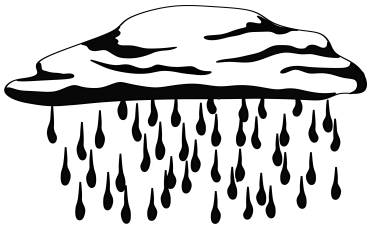
G: IDENTIFY THE IMAGES– Label the pictures. [6]



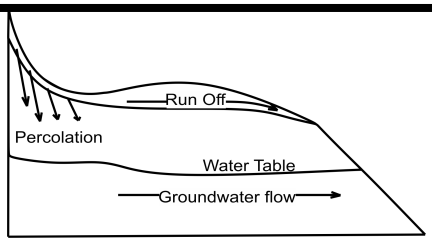
1. **CONDENSATION**



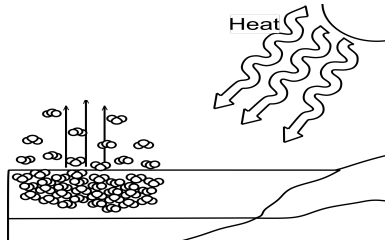
2. **TRANSPIRATION**



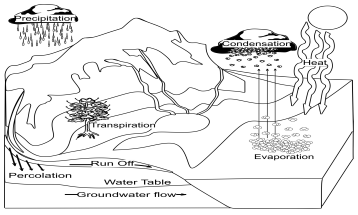
3. **PRECIPITATION**



4. **GROUNDWATER** OR **RUNOFF**



5. **EVAPORATION**



6. **THE WATER CYCLE**

Name: _____ Date: _____

H: DISCUSSION TOPICS. [14]

1. Discuss two differences between condensation and evaporation.

CONDENSATION OCCURS WHEN WATER VAPOR COOLS DOWN AND GAS CHANGE INTO A LIQUID. EVAPORATION OCCURS WHEN WATER HEATS UP AND CHANGES FROM A LIQUID TO A GAS. (2)

2. Discuss how droplets of water form on the outside of a glass of water.

WHEN WARM AIR COMES INTO CONTACT WITH THE COLD GLASS, THE WATER VAPOR IN THE AIR COOLS AND CONDENSES TO FORM WATER DROPLETS WHICH CAN BE SEEN ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE GLASS. (2)

3. Discuss the concept of 'collection' in detail.

WATER FROM PRECIPITATION FALLS TO EARTH AND ADDS TO RIVERS, STREAMS AND LAKES AND ENDS UP IN THE OCEAN. SOME WATER ALSO SOAKS UNDERGROUND AND RUNS OFF A HILL INTO A LARGER BODY OF WATER. (3)

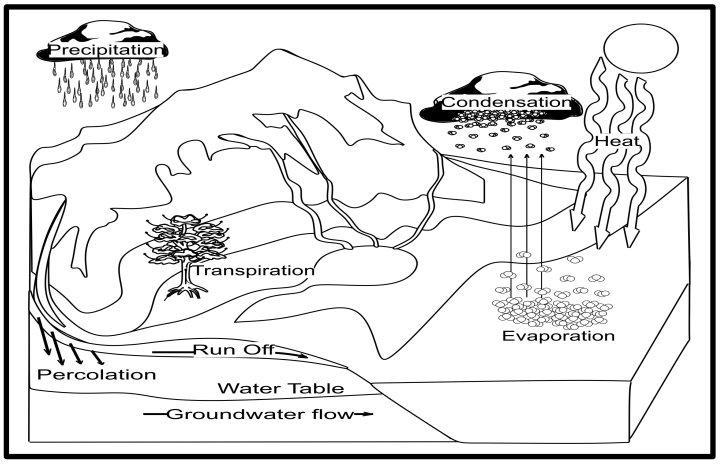
4. Explain the term 'transpiration'.

WATER COMES OUT OF SMALL HOLES IN THE PLANTS CALLED STOMATA, TO KEEP THE PLANT COOL. WHEN THE SUN WARMS UP THIS WATER IT IS TURNED INTO WATER VAPOR. (2)

5. Discuss two differences between saltwater and freshwater.

SALT WATER IS FOUND IN OCEANS AND IS NOT SAFE TO DRINK. FRESHWATER FALLS TO EARTH AS PRECIPITATION AND YOU CAN DRINK FRESHWATER (2)

6. Draw a diagram of the water cycle. Label it using the labels: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, sun, run off, lake



(6 X ½ = 3)

TOTAL [50]

let's learn about
WATER CYCLE VOCABULARY

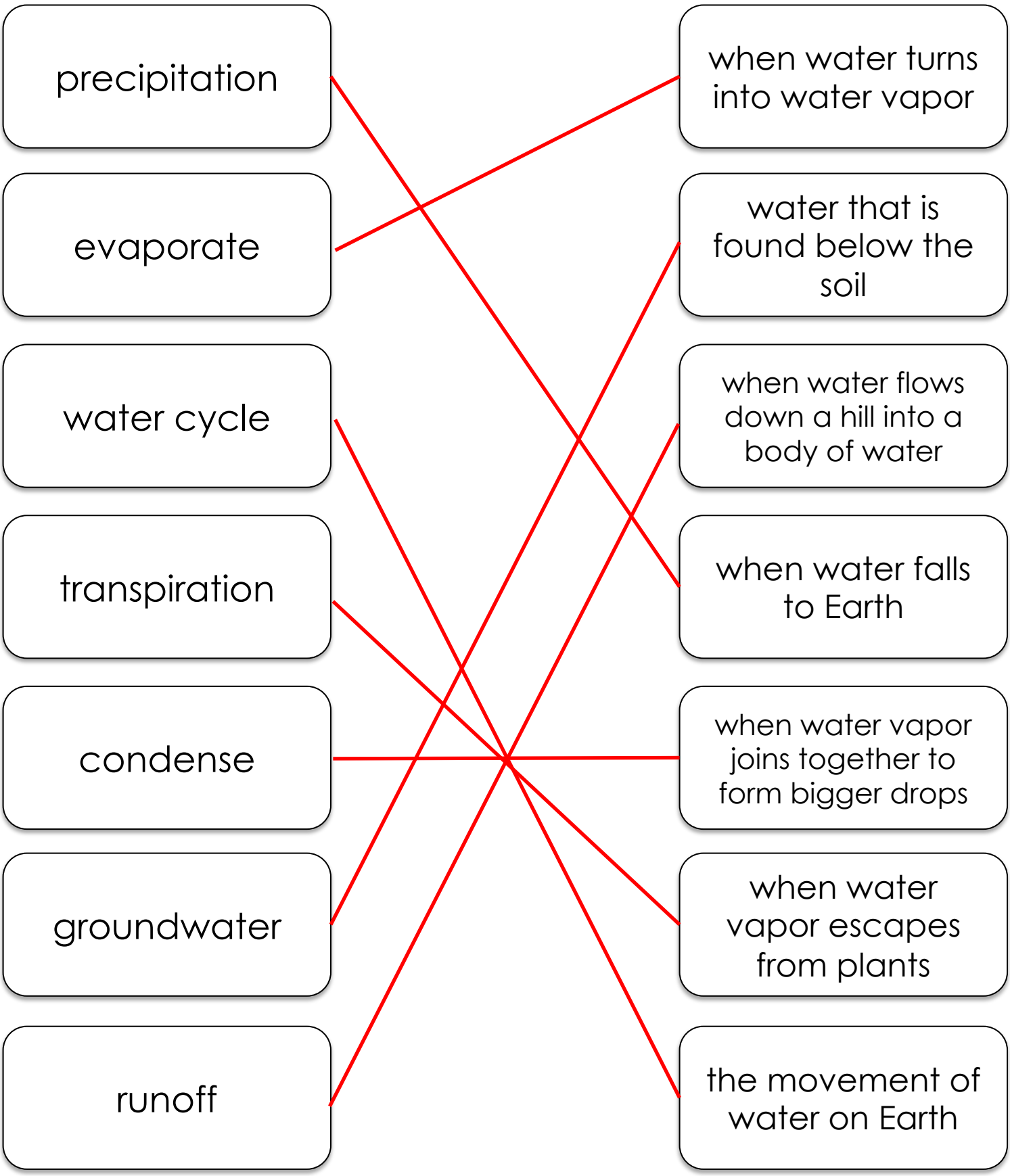
Match the vocabulary word to its definition.

precipitation	when water turns into water vapor
evaporate	water that is found below the soil
water cycle	when water flows down a hill into a body of water
transpiration	when water falls to Earth
condense	when water vapor joins together to form bigger drops
groundwater	when water vapor escapes from plants
runoff	the movement of water on Earth

Answer key

let's learn about WATER CYCLE VOCABULARY

Match the vocabulary word to its definition.



What do you know?
WATER CYCLE QUIZ

1. List three ways fresh water can be used.

2. How does water get underground?

3. How does salt get into the ocean?

4. What is the different between evaporation and transpiration?

5. What would happen if water could evaporate, but could not precipitate?

Answer key

What do you know?
WATER CYCLE QUIZ

1. List three ways fresh water can be used.

Answers will vary.

Cooking, drinking, activities

Shower, cleaning Keep cool

2. How does water get underground?

It soaks into the ground and a lies on a bed of rock.

3. How does salt get into the ocean?

Water moves over rocks and gathers salt from them.

4. What is the different between evaporation and transpiration?

Transpiration is water vapor that comes from plants. Evaporation comes from bodies of water.

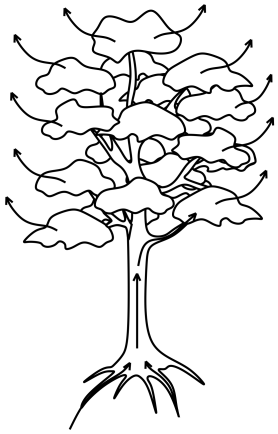
5. What would happen if water could evaporate, but could not precipitate?

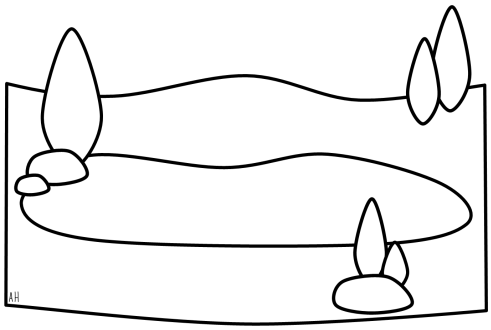
Clous would get too heavy to stay in the sky. We would also not have any rain..

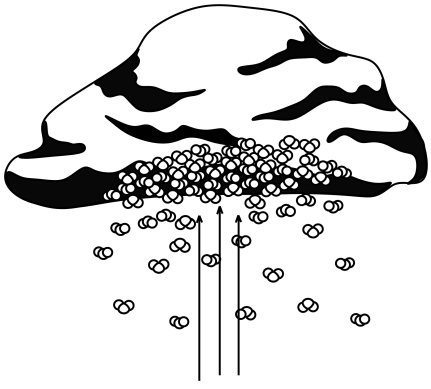
What do you know?
LABEL THE WATER CYCLE

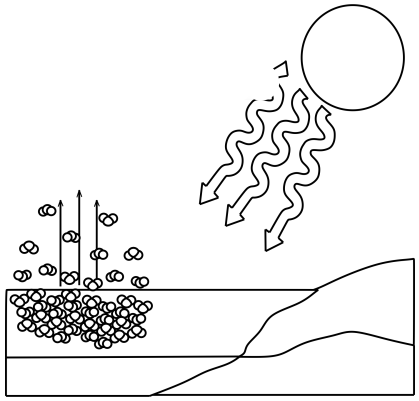
Label the parts of the water cycle. You may use the word bank below

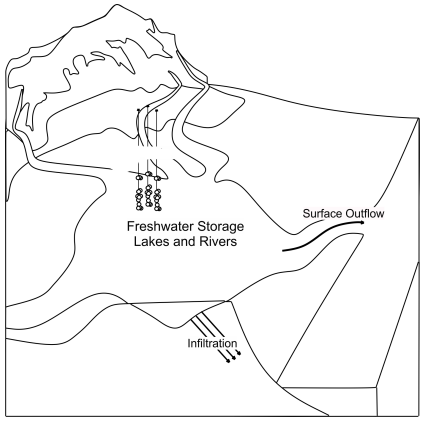
evaporation	collection	condensation
precipitation	surface runoff	transpiration











Answer Key

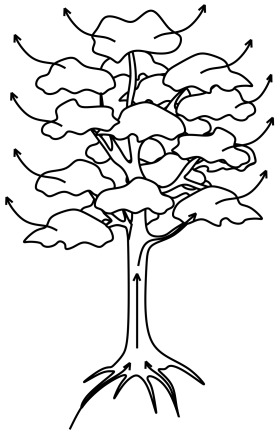
What do you know?

LABEL THE WATER CYCLE

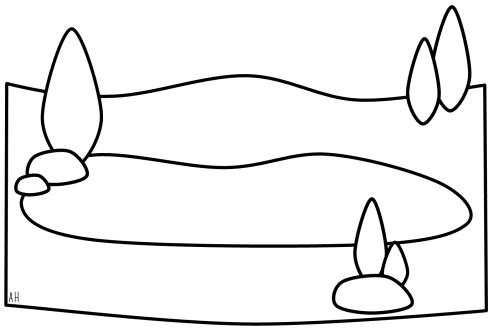
Label the parts of the water cycle. You may use the word bank below

evaporation	collection	condensation
precipitation	surface runoff	transpiration

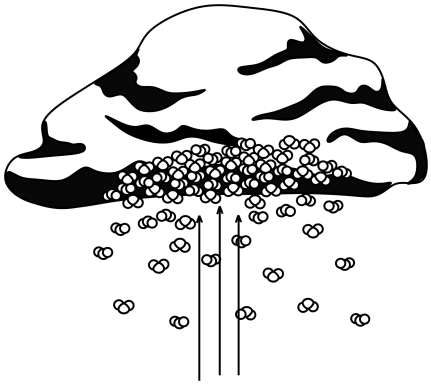
precipitation



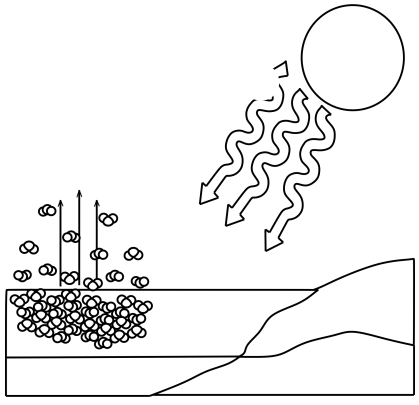
transpiration



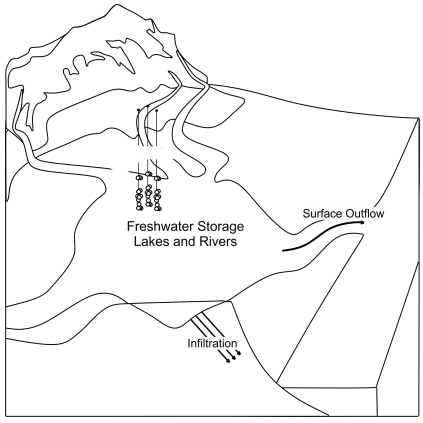
collection



condensation



evaporation



Surface runoff

HOW IT WORKS
MAKE YOUR OWN WATER CYCLE

CLASS DEMONSTRATION

Materials:

- Clear Plastic Cup
- Soil
- Lima Bean
- Plastic Wrap
- Water

Procedure:

1. Fill the cup partway with soil.
2. Plant the lima been in the soil.
3. Water the soil.
4. Cover the cup with plastic wrap.
5. Put the cup in a sunny place.
6. Make observations

Students should see that the sides of the container have drops of condensation on it.

If you'd like to show precipitation, tap the top of the plastic wrap and drops of water should fall.

Over time, you can measure the height of the lima bean.

Make sure to water the soil when it gets dry! ☺

This can be done as a demonstration, or each student can make his/her own.

WATER CYCLE COLORING BOOK

INSTRUCTIONS

- Each page contains a description of one of the main steps in the water cycle. Your class will create a picture to match each process. The parts of the water cycle that are included are:

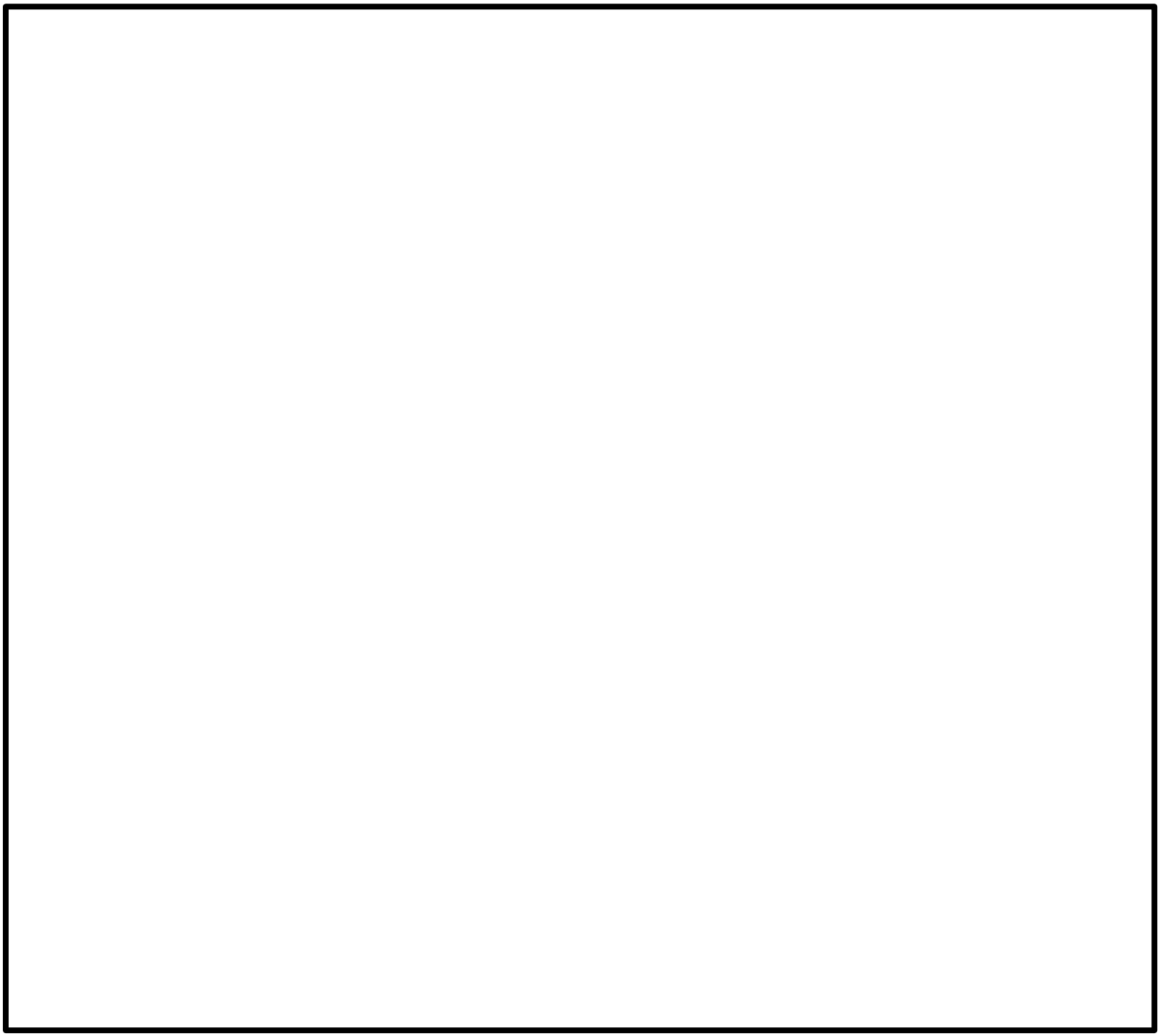
  - Evaporation
  - Condensation
  - Transpiration
  - Precipitation
  - Runoff
  - Infiltration
  - Collection

- I also included a cover page for their book. In the past, I have had the students draw a water cycle diagram to illustrate the whole process.

The Water Cycle

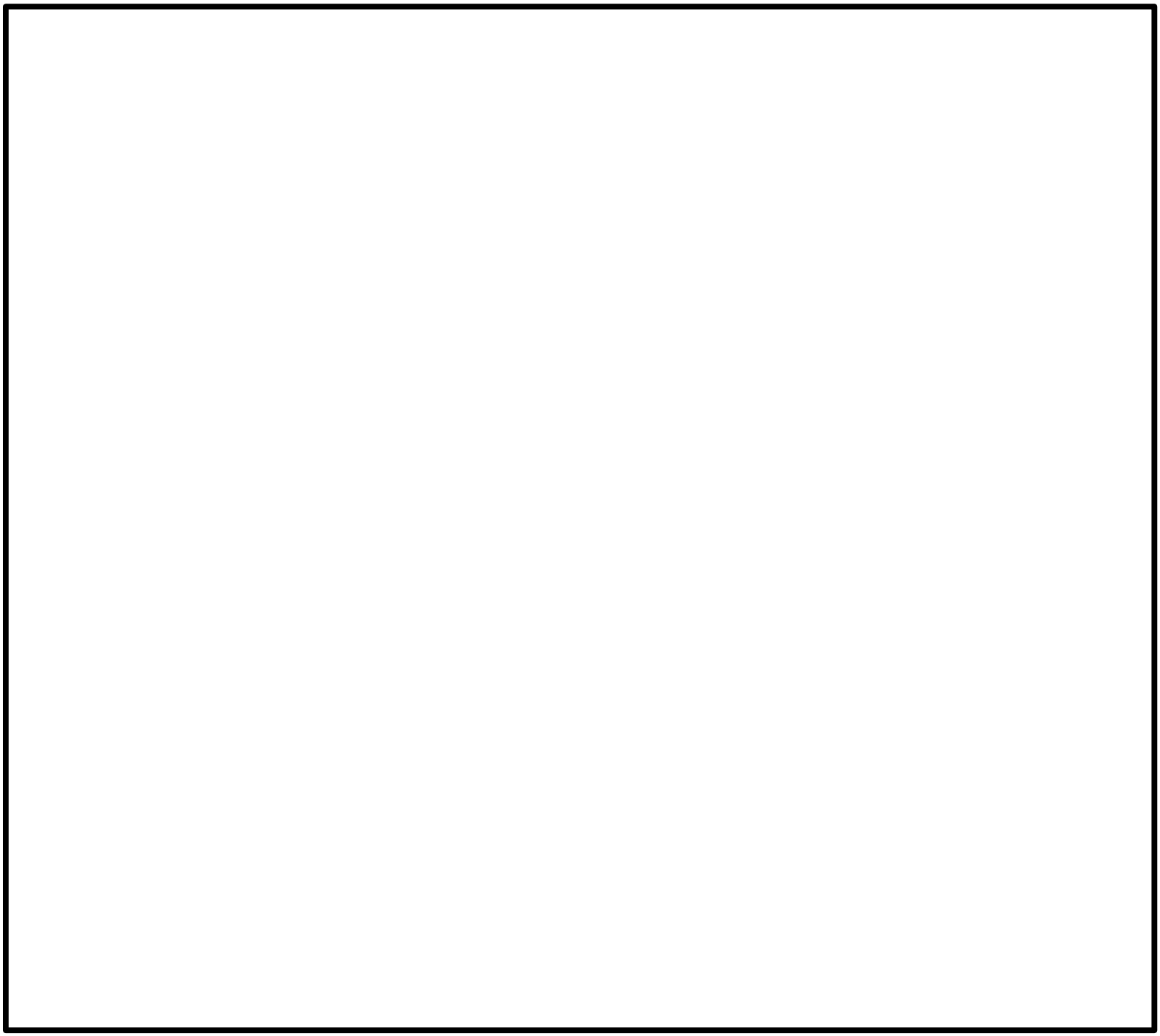
Illustrated By:_____

EVAPORATION



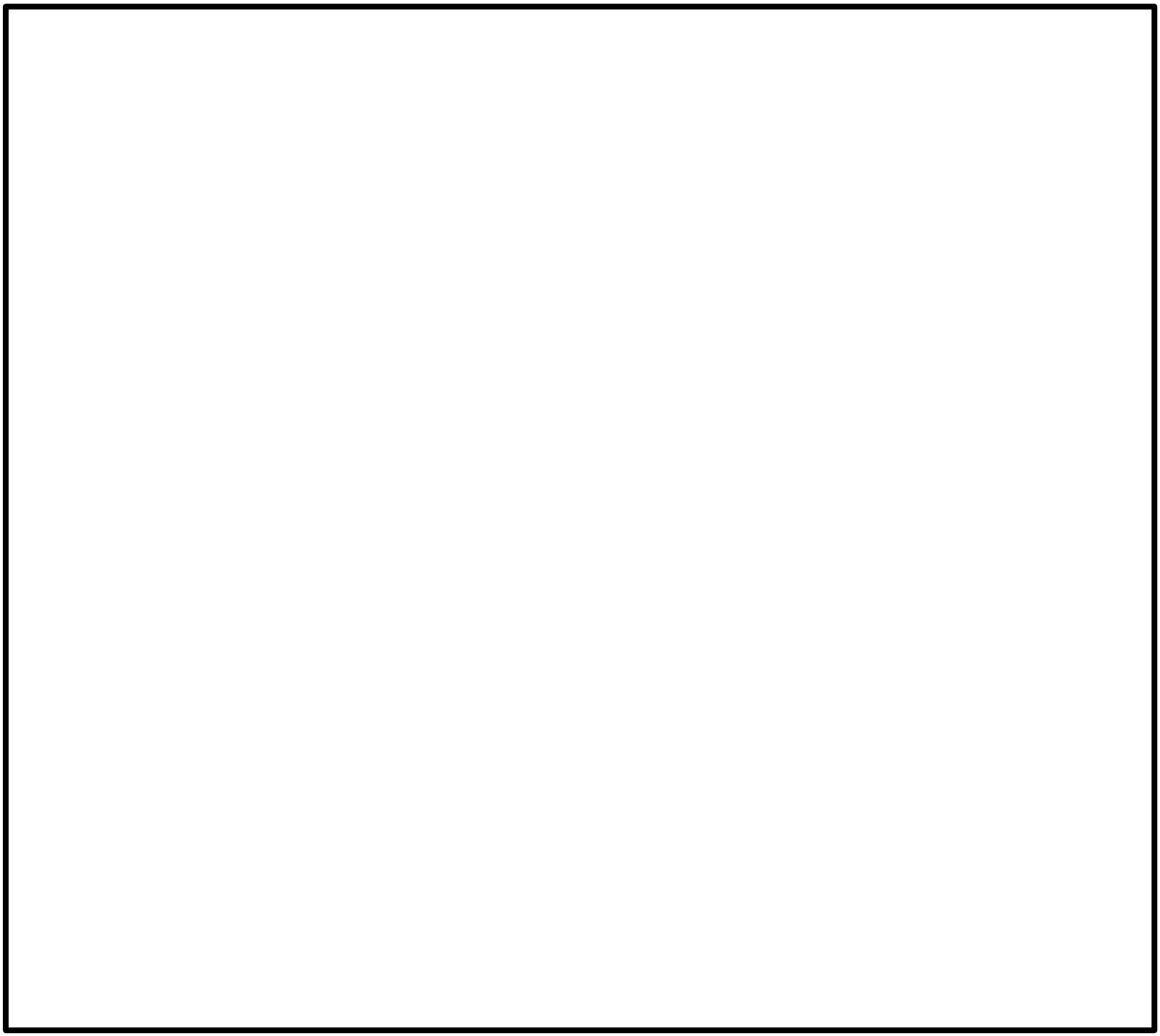
The Earth has a lot of water that is recycled each day from bodies of water such as rivers, oceans, and streams. The recycling begins with *evaporation*. The sun's rays warm up the water and causes it to *evaporate* into the air.

TRANSPIRATION



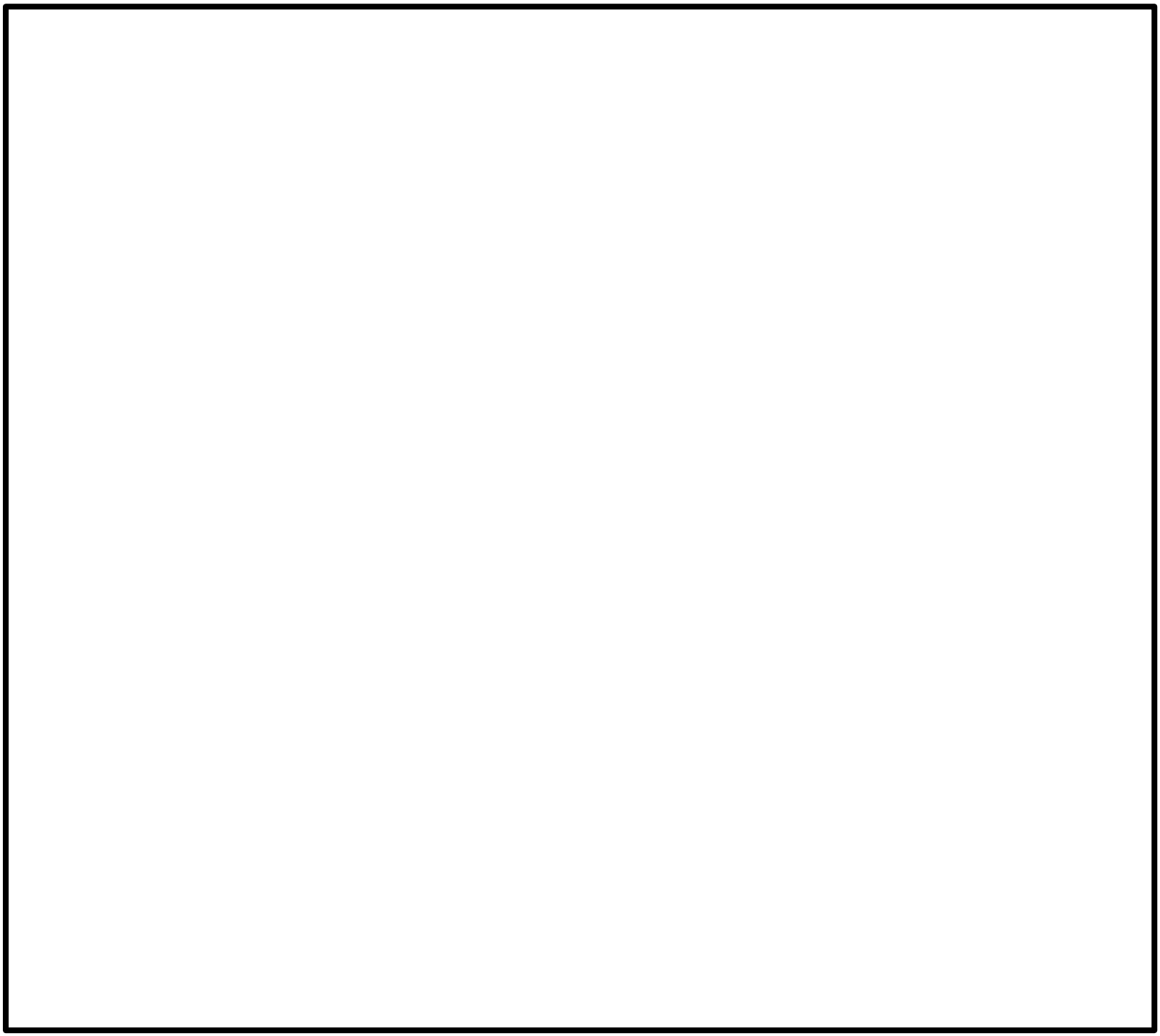
Transpiration is a similar process to evaporation. Plants lose water vapor through small openings from their leaves, stems, flowers and roots.

CONDENSATION



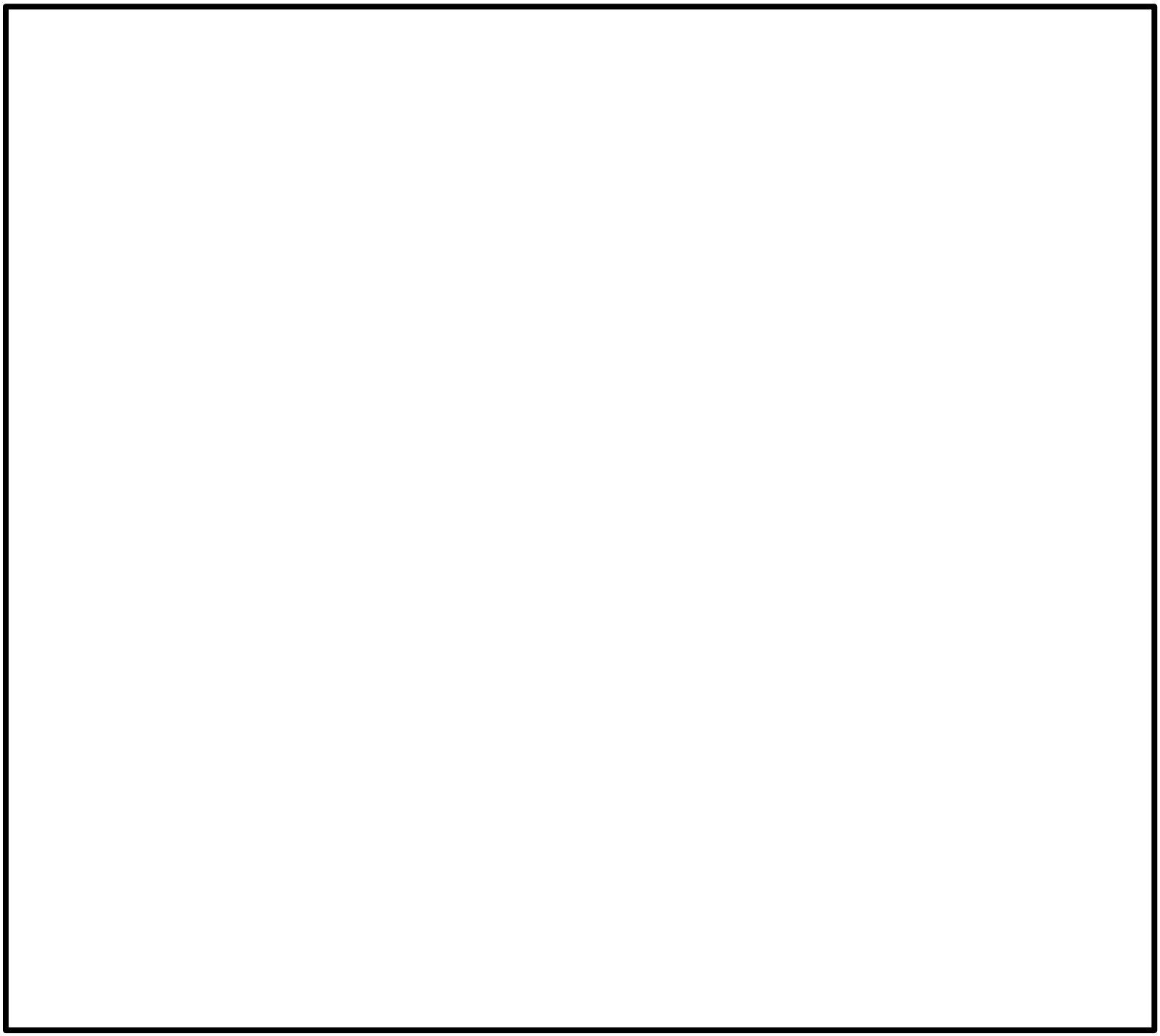
After the sun heats up the water, it creates water vapor in the air. You cannot see the water vapor. As it rises, it starts to *condense*. When the warm air meets the cold air, a could begins to form.

PRECIPITATION



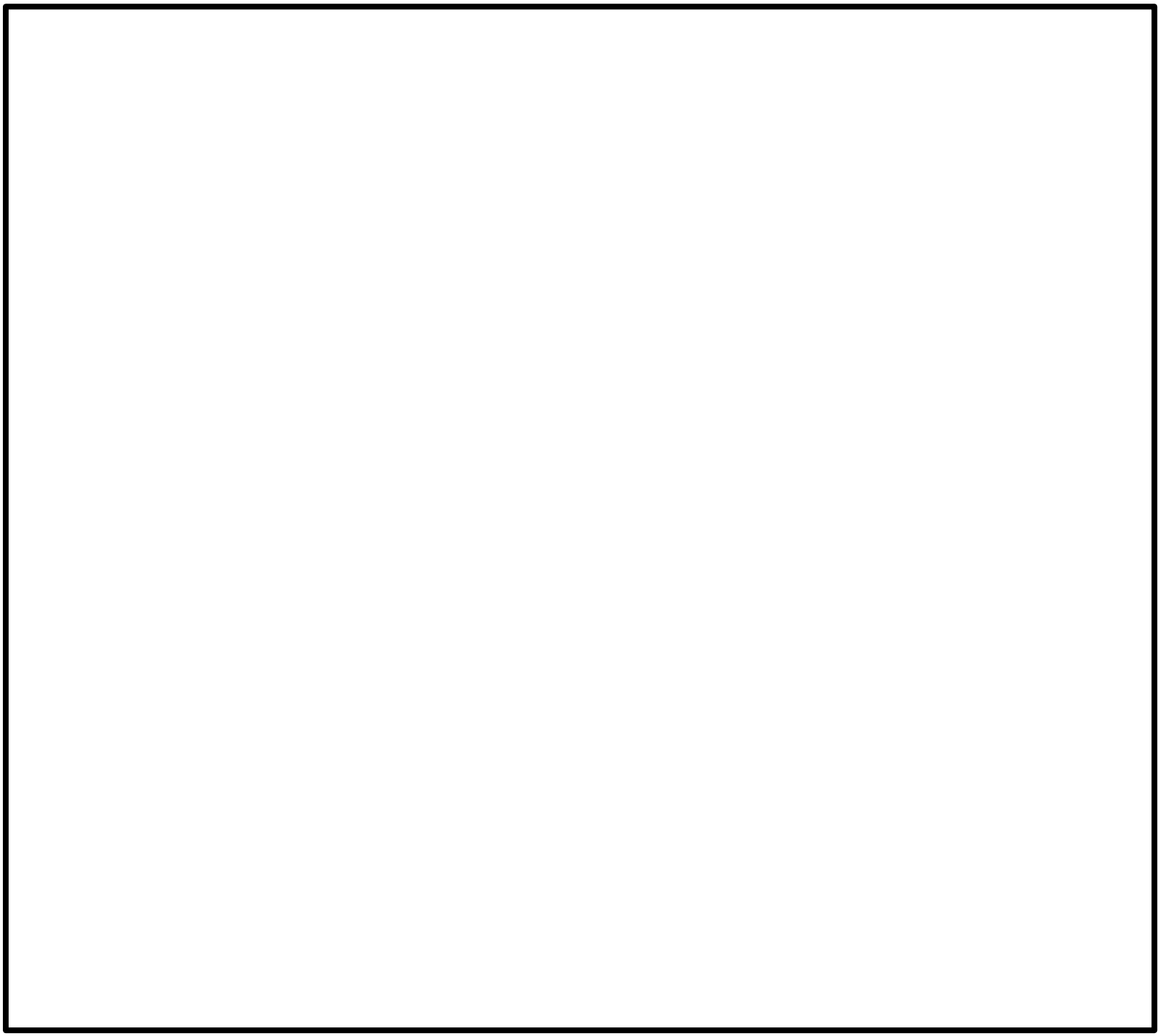
When the water vapor rises, it will condense and the cloud will begin getting heavy. Gravity will bring the moisture from the cloud back to Earth as *precipitation*. This could be in the form of water, snow, or ice.

RUNOFF



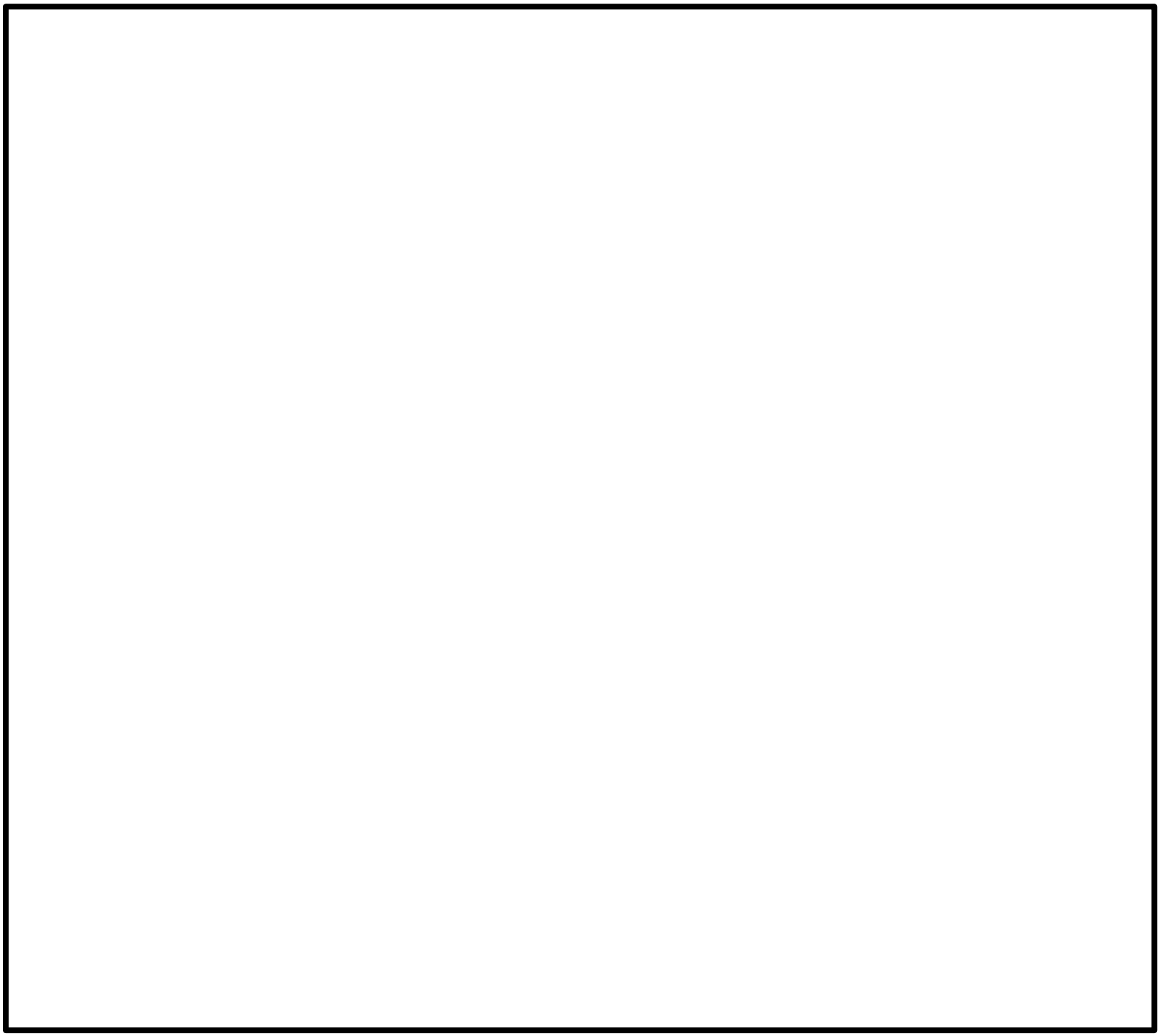
A lot of the water that returns to Earth as precipitation will run off surfaces such as mountains or hills. It can then flow into streams, rivers, ponds, or lakes.

INFILTRATION



After water precipitates back to Earth, it can also be soaked up into the soil. It will move underground between the soil and rocks. This water will be used up by plants, or it could keep moving down into the soil and become ground water.

COLLECTION



When the water collects into the oceans, lakes, or rivers and will become part of that water supply. Over the course of time, it can be heated up by the sun again and become water vapor.

1

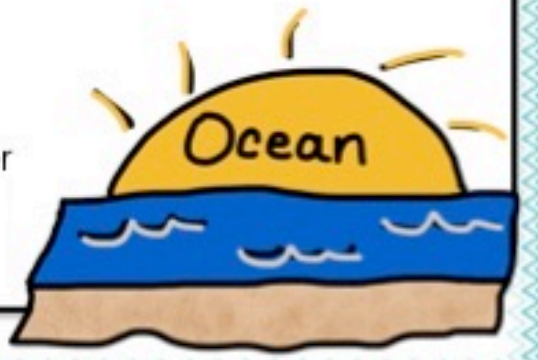
Which of the following is true of all ocean water?

A. It is warm

B. It is salt water

C. It is fresh water

D. It is frozen



2

Water that falls to the Earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail is…

A. groundwater

B. condensation

C. precipitation

D. evaporation

3

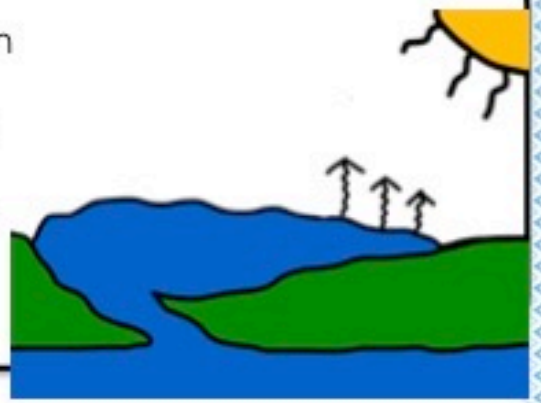
The process that changes a liquid to a gas is…

A. condensation

B. evaporation

C. precipitation

D. freezing



4

The process that changes a gas into a liquid is…

A. condensation

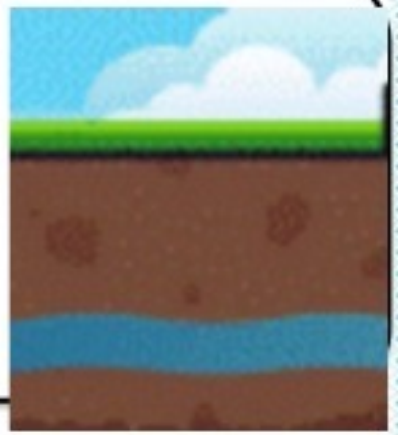
B. evaporation

C. precipitation

D. freezing

5 Fresh water found under Earth's surface is called…

A. groundwater
B. condensation
C. fresh water
D. salt water



6 Water vapor cools and condenses to form…

A. water vapor
B. liquid water
C. ice
D. boiling water

7 Liquid water cools and freezes to form…

A. water vapor
B. liquid water
C. ice
D. boiling water

8 Heat added to frozen water melts to form…

A. water vapor
B. liquid water
C. ice
D. boiling water

9

Heat added to liquid water evaporates to form...

A. water vapor
B. liquid water
C. ice
D. boiling water

10

Which item is made up of mostly water?

A. rocks
B. plants
C. shells
D. soil

11

Where does the energy for the water cycle come from?

A. the sun
B. the wind
C. the soil
D. the ocean

12

Fresh water is not found...

A. under Earth's surface
B. in lakes
C. in oceans
D. in rivers

13

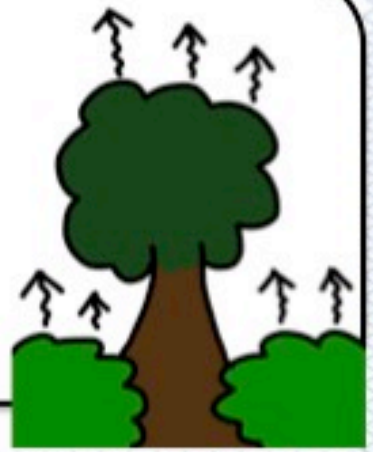
From where does most of the water evaporate?

A. rivers
B. lakes
C. puddles
D. oceans

14

What is the correct term for plants releasing water from their leaves?

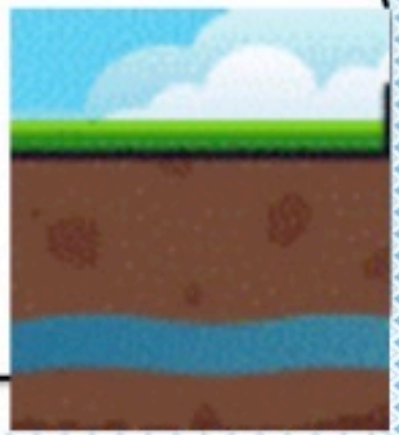
A. evaporation
B. precipitation
C. transpiration
D. condensation



15

Where does some water collect underground?

A. aquariums
B. aquifers
C. aqueducts
D. aquatics



16

The water cycle is the Earth's way of...

A. getting rid of water
B. recycling water
C. using up all of our water
D. cleaning our water

17 When you see clouds forming in the sky, the water above you is forming droplets in what stage of the water cycle?

A. condensation
B. evaporation
C. collection
D. precipitation

18 When you look outside and see it raining, what stage of the water cycle are you observing?

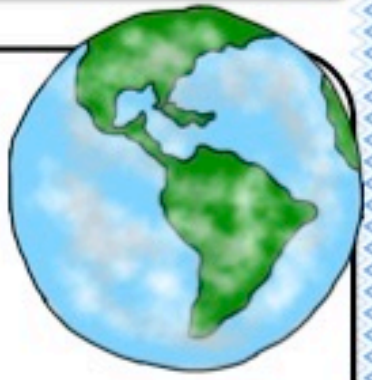
A. collection
B. transpiration
C. evaporation
D. precipitation

19 How does water find its way back into oceans, streams, and rivers?

A. the bodies of water use suction
B. gravity makes the water flow downhill
C. animals carry the water
D. people move the water

20 What would happen if it didn't ran in an area for a long time?

A. nothing will happen
B. plants will die
C. animals will die
D. plants and animals would die



21 Large frozen pieces of water in the ocean is called…

A. ice
B. waves
C. icebergs
D. glaciers

22 Water vapor that condenses and can be found on plants on a cool morning is called…

A. dew
B. rain
C. snow
D. sleep

23 Clouds are formed by…

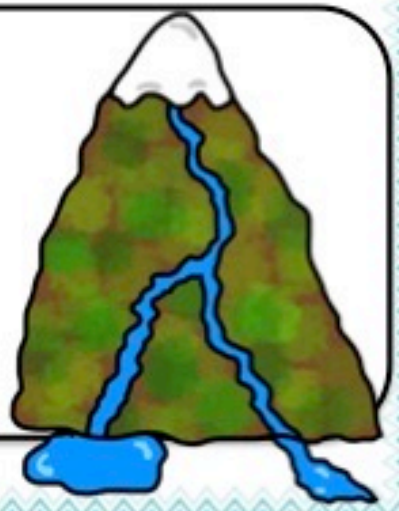
A. rain
B. cool air that rises
C. water vapor that condenses
D. snow

24 Water droplets that are too heavy to float in the sky turn in to…

A. fog
B. clouds
C. rain
D. dew

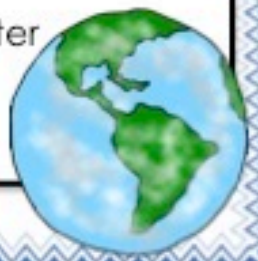
25 What is a large flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean is called?

A. river
B. lake
C. pond
D. puddle



26 Why are glaciers an important resource?

A. they contain a lot of salt water
B. they are frozen forms of water
C. they contain a lot of fresh water
D. they are becoming smaller

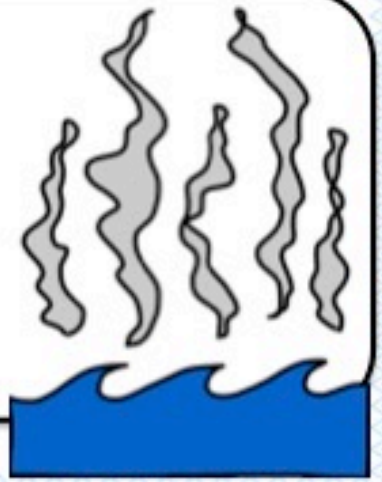


27 How many steps are in the water cycle?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

28 What makes water change form?

A. movement
B. gas
C. pressure
D. heat or cold



Name:_____

The Water Cycle Task Cards

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____

17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____

25 _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____

Name:_____

The Water Cycle Task Cards

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____

17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____

25 _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____

The Water Cycle Answer Key

1. _____B_____ 2. ____C_____ 3. _____B_____ 4. ____A_____

5. _____A_____ 6. ____B_____ 7. _____C_____ 8. _____B_____

9. _____A_____
10. ____B_____
11. ____A_____
12. ___C_____

13. _____D_____
14. ____C_____
15. ____B_____
16. _____B_____

17. _____A_____
18. ____D_____
19. ____B_____
20. _____D_____

21. _____C_____
22. ____A_____
23. ____C_____
24. _____C_____

25 ____A_____ 26. ___C_____ 27. ____B_____ 28. _____D_____