

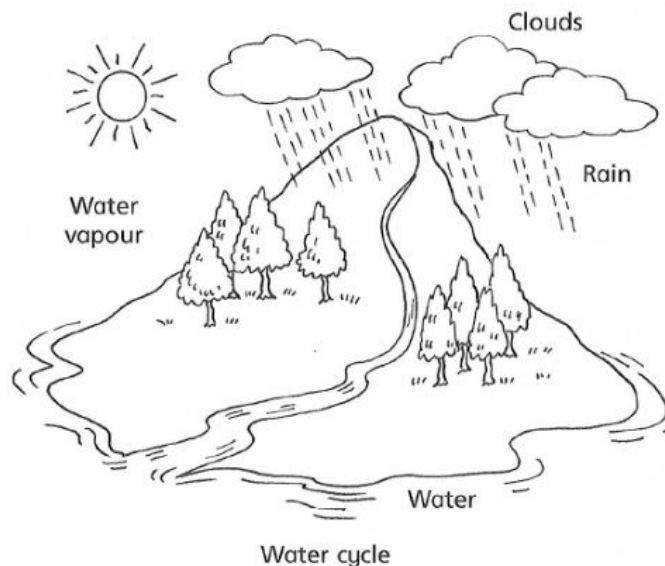
# Chapter 5 Water Cycle

## Notes

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

### 5.1 Water cycle

1. The water cycle is the \_\_\_\_\_ movement of water from Earth to the sky and back to Earth.
2. The heat from the \_\_\_\_\_ is the driving force for the water cycle.



3. \_\_\_\_\_ evaporates from the ground and water bodies such as seas and rivers.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ things also release water vapour through breathing, perspiration and urination.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ condenses to form tiny water droplets.
6. The water droplets gather to form \_\_\_\_\_.
7. When the water droplets in the clouds get too heavy, they fall as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Some rain seeps into the \_\_\_\_\_ and some rain is collected in the water bodies such as rivers and lakes.

## 5.2 Processes in the water cycle

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two important processes that enable the water cycle to occur.
2. Water changes its \_\_\_\_\_ during these two processes.
3. During evaporation, \_\_\_\_\_ (liquid state) gains heat from the Sun and evaporates into \_\_\_\_\_ (gaseous state).
4. During condensation, \_\_\_\_\_ (gaseous state) loses heat to the surrounding air and condenses back into \_\_\_\_\_ (liquid state).
5. Other than rain (liquid state), water can also fall back to Earth as snow (\_\_\_\_\_ state) and hailstones (\_\_\_\_\_ state).