How much of the earth is water?

1. Match the sentences to their definitions.

Source	Last stage of a river where it gets even wider and slower, eventually emptying into the sea.
Mouth	When a river curves one way and back again (like drawing a letter 'S')
Tributary	The middle of a river where the river gets bigger, wider and begins to slow down. The Land becomes flatter.
Meander	A river that empties into a bigger river
Upper course	The point where two rivers meet
Middle course	The place where the river begins
Lower course	The place where the river empties into a lake or sea
Confluence	The beginning of a river where the water flows quickly and the river is smaller

2. **Write true (T) or false (F)**

   a. There are seven oceans on Earth.
   b. Lakes contain fresh water or salt water, although most contain fresh water.
   c. Glaciers are usually found on mountains near the tropics.
   d. Rivers flow downhill into seas, lakes and even other rivers.

3. **Complete the sentences**

   a. Water exists on our planet in three different _____ : liquid, _____ and gas.
   b. Water changes from one state to another when we _____ or decrease it's _____.
   c. Water in a solid state is called _____.
   d. Water in a gas state is called _____.

4. **Read the descriptions and write the correct process of the water cycle.**

   a. When the water vapour rises, it cools and condenses to form clouds.
   b. Some of the water in oceans, rivers and lakes changes from a liquid to a gas.
   c. When the water falls to the ground, it collects in rivers and lakes.
   d. The water droplets in clouds become heavy and fall to the ground.

5. **Fill in the gaps using the words below using Gas, liquid or Solid.**

   a. Evaporation: Water changes from a _____ to a _____ , called water vapour.
   b. Condensation: Water changes from a _____ to a _____.
   c. Precipitation: Water can fall as a liquid (rain) or as a _____ (snow or hail).

6. **Complete the table with the characteristics of rivers using the words below.**

Empties into the sea	Source	Meanders	Mouth of river	Water flows quickly

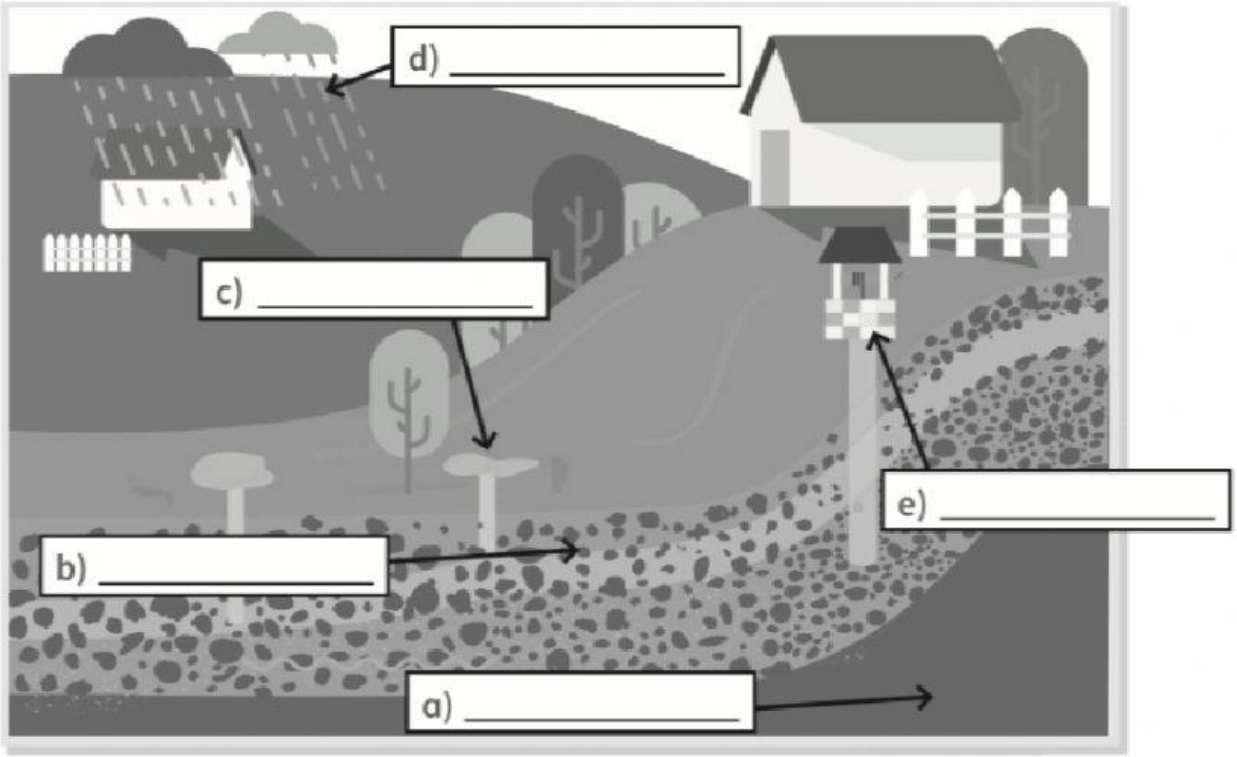
Upper course	**Middle Course**	**Lower course**
River is small	River becomes wider	River becomes even wider.
	River meets flatter land	

7. **Match to make true sentences.**

Glaciers	Are large bodies of water that are completely surrounded by land and are not connected to oceans
Lakes	Are areas of an ocean that are close to the land
Oceans	Are flowing streams of fresh water
Rivers	Are very thick masses of ice that cover large areas of land.
Seas	Are enormous areas of salt water.

8. Label the diagram of an aquifer using the words below.

Impermeable rock	Porous rock	Spring	Precipitation	Well



9. **Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.**

Glaciers	Lakes	Oceans	Oceans and seas	River

a. _____ contain about 95% of all water on Earth.
b. A _____ is a flowing stream of fresh water.
c. _____ are large bodies of water that are completely surrounded by land and are not connected to _____.
d. _____ are very thick masses of ice that cover large areas of land.