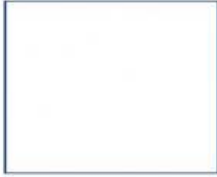
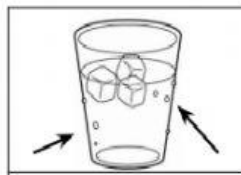
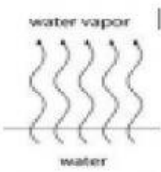


Jan 27 Water Cycle Stations 1-4

Station 1: Hydrologic Cycle Vocab Match

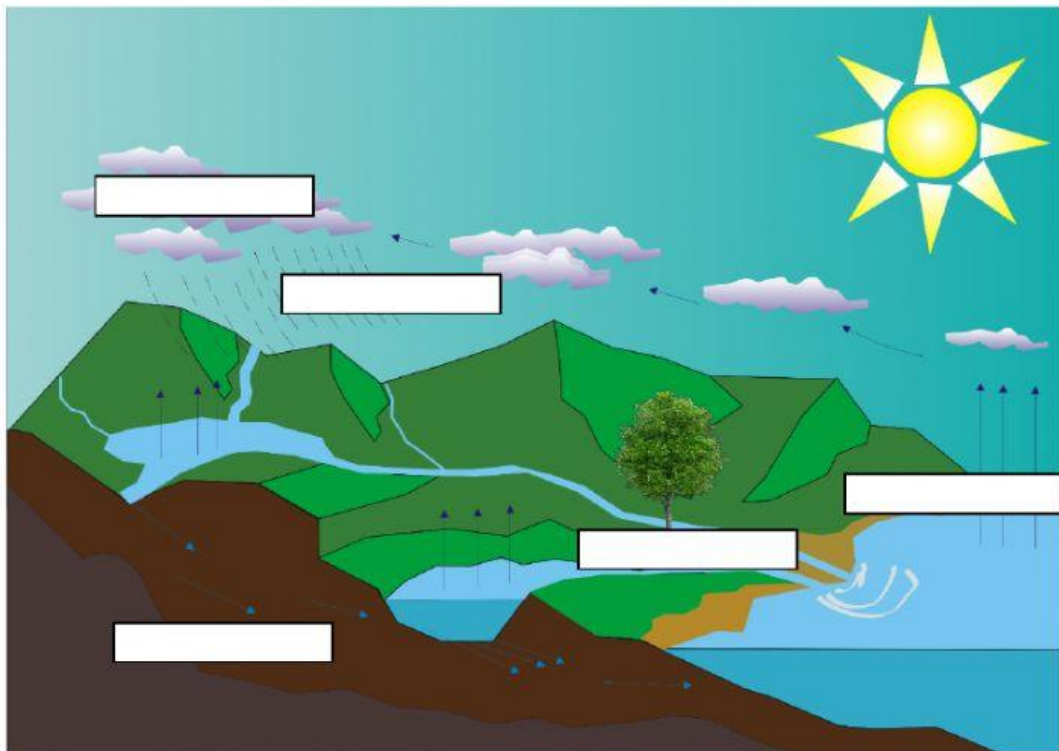
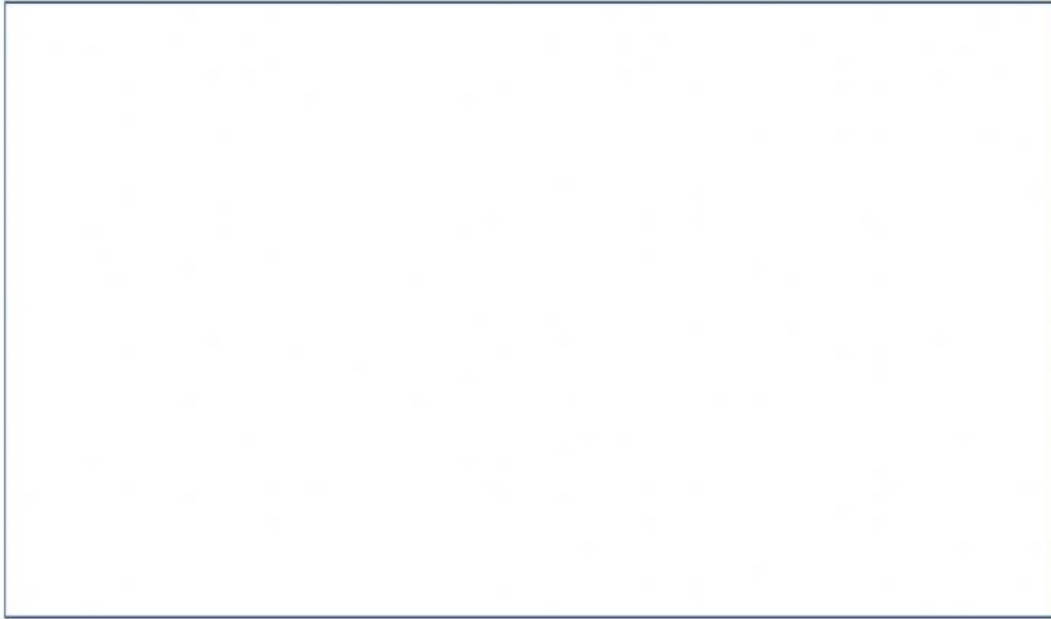
Directions: Match the pictures to the vocabulary words, then write the definition of each word.

Evaporation		Evaporation means... The process of water turning from a liquid to a gas and rising into the atmosphere.
Transpiration		Transpiration means...
Condensation		Condensation means...
Precipitation		Precipitation means...
Crystallization		Crystallization means...



Station 2: Water Cycle Model

Directions: Watch the video below to learn about the components of the water cycle. Then watch the correct word to the correct location in the water cycle image.



Evaporation	Condensation	Run off	Transpiration	Precipitation
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Station 3: Humans and the Hydrologic Cycle

Directions: Read the story below, then use the information to fill out the table at the end.

Humans and the Hydrologic Cycle

Reflect

The last time you took a shower, did you think about where the water came from? Sure, it came out of the showerhead, but what about before that? The water you used to wash could have spent time in the South China Sea. Or maybe it was part of an ancient glacier at the South Pole.

The water in your shower could have come from anywhere in the world, because all of Earth's water is recycled in a process called the **hydrologic cycle**. So just how does water from a glacier halfway around the world find its way to your bathroom?

What drives the hydrologic cycle?

Water is the only substance on Earth that exists in all three states of matter naturally. Water can be solid ice, a flowing liquid, or a gaseous **vapor**. When water moves through the hydrologic cycle, it changes among these states of matter over and over again. The Sun's energy and Earth's **gravity** move water among land, ocean, and atmosphere by driving different processes in the hydrologic cycle. The Sun's energy drives melting and evaporation, and Earth's gravity drives precipitation, groundwater penetration, and downhill flow.

gravity- a force pulling two objects toward each other



The **hydrologic cycle** has no beginning or end. Water moves continuously from one stage to the next.



vapor- the invisible gas form of water

What are the different components of the hydrologic cycle?

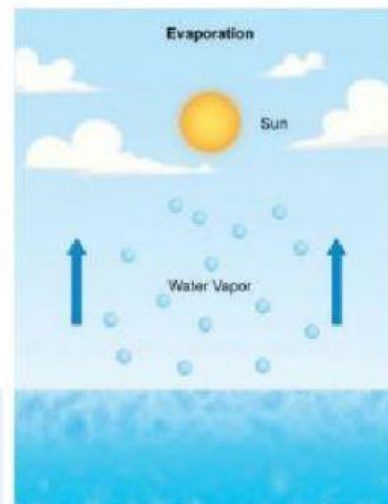
A cycle is like a circle—it has no beginning and no end. However, we'll start by looking at the hydrologic cycle in the ocean. About 70% of Earth's surface is covered by ocean water. When water at the ocean's surface is heated by the Sun it gains energy. With enough energy, the molecules of liquid water change into water vapor and move into the atmosphere. This process is called **evaporation**. Ocean water is **salt water**, a mixture of salt and water. When evaporation occurs, only the water evaporates, and the salt is left behind.

Wherever water is heated by the Sun, evaporation can occur. Water evaporates from lakes, rivers, puddles, soil, and even your body. When sweat dries on your skin, it is because the water in your sweat has evaporated into the air. You might have noticed that when sweat evaporates off you, your skin feels rough and tastes salty. Similar to the ocean, sweat is comprised of salt water. The water evaporates and the salt is left behind on your dry skin.

After water evaporates from the surface of the land, it rises in the **atmosphere**. The higher it rises, the more energy it loses, because of the lower temperatures. As water vapor loses energy and cools, the molecules change state from gas to liquid and form small droplets of water. This process is known as **condensation**. Condensation is the opposite of evaporation.

atmosphere- the layer of gases that surrounds Earth, commonly called "the air"

Energy from the Sun causes water in the oceans to evaporate. The water vapor rises into the air and the salt remains behind.



Look Out!

Fluffy, white clouds in the sky look like they are giant puffs of vapor floating in the air. Because they float high above the ground, many people think clouds are made of gas. Clouds are actually small droplets of liquid water that have condensed on bits of dust floating in the atmosphere.



Reflect

If the now liquid water molecules continue to lose energy and cool further, they will eventually change into a solid via **crystallization**. Crystallization is the process by which the liquid molecules form a highly ordered solid. Snow, hail, and sleet all form from this process.

crystallization- process in which liquid particles arrange into a highly-ordered solid

As water droplets or ice in the atmosphere become larger, they get heavier. When they become too heavy, gravity pulls them from the cloud. They fall back to Earth as **precipitation**. There are many types of precipitation, including rain, snow, hail, and sleet.



Water that falls onto Earth's surface can take many pathways. Much of the water returns to the ocean and the hydrologic cycle begins again. Some water may infiltrate the ground to help replenish groundwater and aquifers.

When this happens, there is a good chance that a living organism will use it. For example, a plant might absorb water from the soil or an animal might drink from a stream. Living things take in water and can release it as well. Plants release water into the atmosphere through their leaves, which is a process known as **transpiration**. Animals release it through sweat and urination. In both cases, the Sun's energy causes the water to evaporate, and the hydrologic cycle continues.



Another pathway precipitation might take when it reaches the surface is running off along the land, moving via **downhill flow**, and collecting in lakes, rivers, and puddles. These pathways are driven by Earth's gravity constantly pulling water down. The Sun warms these bodies of water as well, leading to **evaporation**, and the hydrologic cycle continues.

transpiration-
evaporation of water
through openings on
the leaves of plants

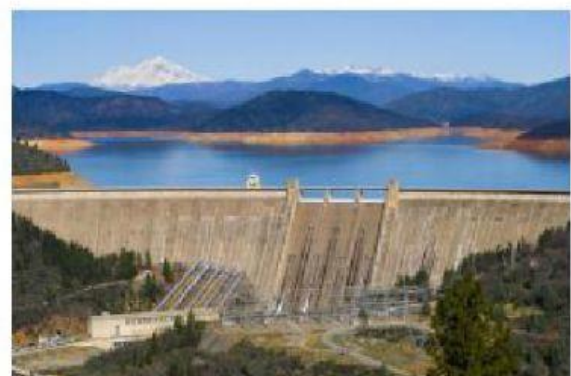
Plants impact the hydrologic cycle through absorbing water and by transpiration. Humans and animals impact the hydrologic cycle through drinking water and by sweating and urinating. Humans, however, also impact the hydrologic cycle through activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and changing the flow pattern of groundwater.



Burning fossil fuels releases chemicals such as sulfates and nitrates into the atmosphere. Organic particles, fly ash, and mineral dust are also released. These particles or aerosols remain suspended in the air.

Incoming sunlight reflects off the particles and returns to space. This reduces the amount of sunlight that reaches Earth's surface. A reduction in the amount of thermal energy reaching the surface can result in less water evaporated into the atmosphere.

The building of dams, roads, towns, and cities changes the flow pattern of water through the hydrologic cycle. When dams are built along a river, less water continues downstream to the ocean. More water is stored in a man-made reservoir. Removing water from underground aquifers to supply water for cities and towns also changes the natural flow. Less water is being stored deep underground and more is being used by humans and other organisms.



Hydrologic Cycle Processes and Impacts Activity

Fill in the types of processes that occur in the hydrologic cycle in Box 1, the global causes that drive those processes in Box 2, the human interactions with the hydrologic cycle in Box 3, and how the hydrologic cycle and water sources are impacted by human interactions in Box 4.

1	Hydrologic Cycle Processes			
	Evaporation	Transpiration	Condensation	Crystallization

2 Global Causes Sun Ocean currents Wind	3 Human Interactions Natural interactions: Interactions from human activity:
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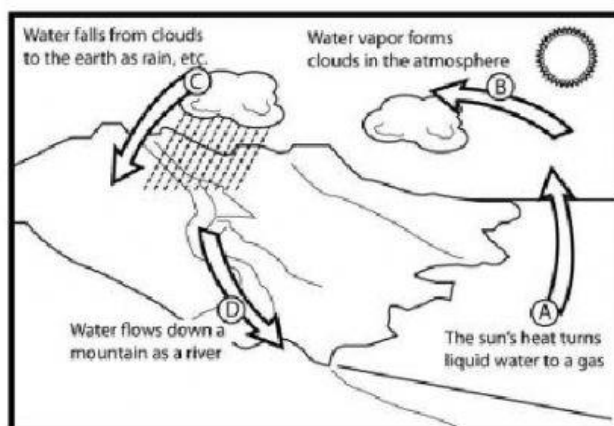
4	Impact on Hydrologic Cycle
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Station 4: Writing about the Water Cycle

Directions: Read the short answer prompts, then answer in complete sentences.

1. Why does most evaporation in the water cycle come from Earth's oceans?

2. In the diagram of the water cycle below, describe which parts are driven by the force of gravity.



3. Students conducted an investigation about the water cycle. They used four bowls containing water and salt to represent the ocean and collected their data in the table below. Based on these data, where did the most evaporation occur?

Location	Amount of Water (in mL)			
	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Sunny window sill	50	45	41	36
Outside in shade	50	45	43	39
Outside in direct sunlight	50	41	33	27
In a closet with no light	50	48	46	45