

Unit 28 The Water Cycle

A model about the supply of water



Hydrogeology is the scientific study of water movements on and below the Earth's surface. These water movements can be illustrated and described in a **water** or **hydrological cycle**.

TASK 1

Match the definitions to the terms.

Condensation

1

The movement of landwater to the oceans, chiefly in the form of rivers, lakes, and streams.

A

Evaporation

2

The transformation of water from gas into a liquid.

B

Groundwater

3

Transfer of water to the atmosphere by plants and vegetation.

Precipitation

4

The transfer of water from the atmosphere to land. Rain, snow, hail, sleet, and freezing rain are different types of it.

D

Runoff

5

The movement of water through the atmosphere.

E

Transpiration

6

The transformation of water from a liquid into a gas.

F

Transport

7

Water below the surface and its location in different soil layers and gaps.

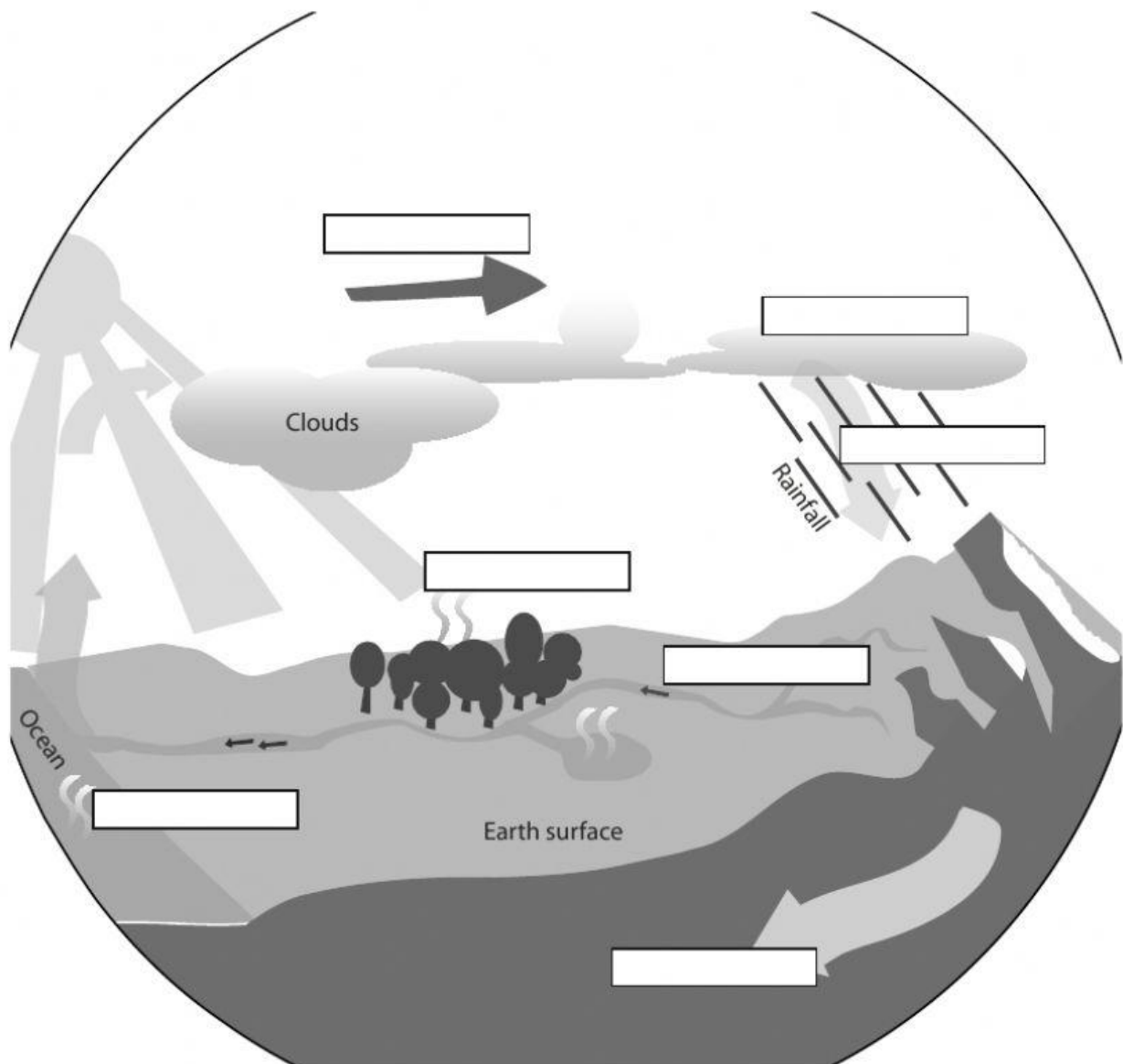
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1__ 2__ 3__ 4__ 5__ 6__ 7__

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TASK 2

Label the simplified version of a water cycle with the above mentioned terms of task 1.



 TASK 3

Form three separate sentences from the sentence parts.

to evaporate from oceans

produces clouds of

causes water

condensation

remains constant

heat from the sun

tiny droplets of water

on earth

the amount of water

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

 TASK 4

Fill in the missing words into the text about water cycle (nouns and verbs).

The ① _____ cycle begins with the ② _____ of water from the surface of the ocean. As moist air is lifted, it cools and water vapor ③ _____ to form clouds. Moisture is ④ _____ around the globe until it returns to the surface as ⑤ _____. Once the water reaches the ground, one of two processes may occur; first some of the water may evaporate back into the atmosphere or second the water may penetrate the surface and become ⑥ _____. Groundwater either seeps its way to into the oceans, rivers, and streams, or is released back into the atmosphere through ⑦ _____. The balance of water that remains on the earth's surface is ⑧ _____, which empties into lakes, rivers and streams and is carried back to the oceans, where the cycle begins again.