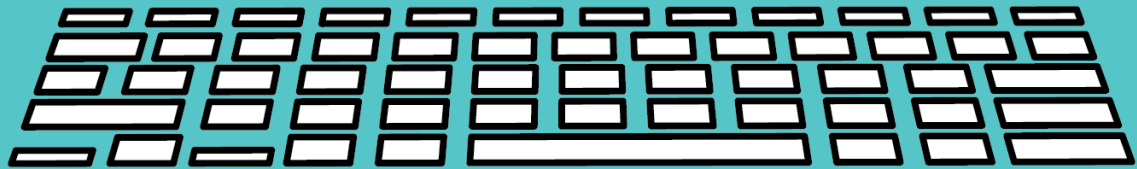
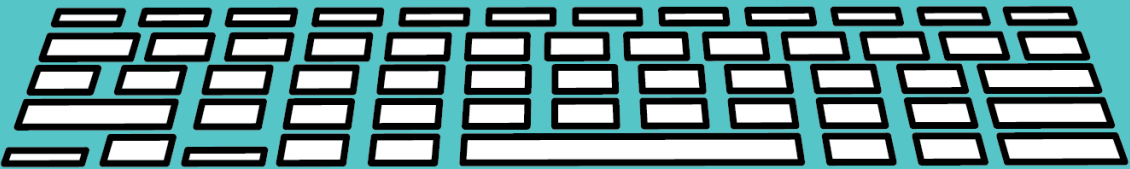


WATER CAN
CHANGE FROM
A SOLID TO A
GAS WITHOUT
BECOMING A
LIQUID FIRST

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many states of matter does water have?	
2. What percent of water vapor comes from transpiration?	
3. What are underground layers of rock called?	
4. Snow is a form of what?	
5. What is used as drinking water for over 50% of the U.S.?	
6. Glaciers are an example of water in what form?	
7. What occurs when water turns from a liquid to a gas?	
8. Rivers are an example of water in what form?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many states of matter do we have?		9. The water cycle is also called the ____ cycle.	
2. What percent of water vapor comes from transpiration?		10. Evaporation occurs when water turns from a liquid into a ____.	
3. What are underground layers of rock called?		11. ____ is the opposite of evaporation.	
4. Snow is a form of what?		12. ____ is the main way for water to return to Earth's surface.	
5. What is used as drinking water for over 50% of the U.S.?		13. When water gets absorbed in the ground, it is called ____.	
6. Glaciers are an example of water in what form?		14. The largest use for groundwater is to ____ crops.	
7. What occurs when water turns from a liquid to a gas?		15. Water ____ is always present in the atmosphere.	
8. Rivers are an example of water in what form?		16. Hot water evaporates ____ than cold water.	



WATER CYCLE

The Earth has the same amount of water for hundreds of millions of years. Water can be found in oceans, on land, in the atmosphere and in all three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas. Liquid water can be found in oceans, lakes, rivers, streams, soil and underground.

In solid form, ice can be found in snow, glaciers, and North and South poles. Water vapor is a gas which is found in the Earth's atmosphere. The world's water cycle is a continuous loop of gas forms in a continuous cycle.

The water cycle is very important to our planet and helps to support plants and animal life. The water cycle is called the hydrologic cycle.

The water cycle is the movement of water between the Earth's surface and the air. There are several processes in the water cycle which include: evaporation, transpiration, condensation, and precipitation.

The Sun's energy heats the surface of the Earth. This causes the temperature of the rivers, lakes and oceans to increase. Some of the water "evaporates" into the air, turning into a gas called "water vapor". Water evaporates easier than cold water.

Evaporation occurs when water turns from a liquid into a gas. Water vapor collects in the sky and forms clouds. Around ninety percent of the water vapor in the atmosphere came from evaporation. In other words, water leaves the surface of the Earth and enters the atmosphere as a gas.

Due to the heat from the sun, water can also be released into the atmosphere through plants. The plants release water onto their leaves which then evaporates into vapor. This is known as transpiration. The combination of evaporation and transpiration is known as evapotranspiration. Around ten percent of the water vapor in the atmosphere comes from transpiration.

Sublimation is a process when ice converts directly into water.

vapor without converting or melting into a liquid form first. The most common sources of water from sublimation are ice sheets and ice caps on the mountains. Sublimation is slower than evaporation.

When water vapor in the air cools down and changes back into a liquid the process is called condensation. Clouds form when water vapor condenses around small particles in the air. The atmosphere helps to move the water particles around the world. The clouds may produce precipitation, which is the main route for water to return to the surface of the Earth.

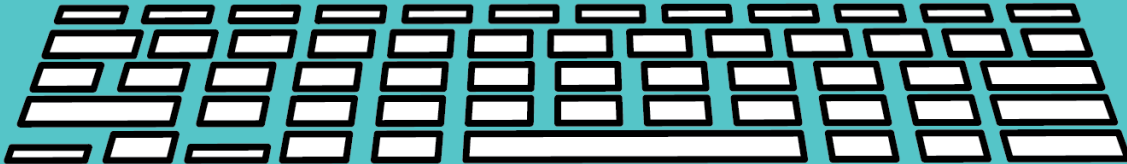
Water vapor is always present in the atmosphere, even on a perfectly sunny day. Fog forms when moist warmer air encounters cooler air near the ground. Condensation is the opposite of evaporation.

Water droplets in the sky increase in size and weight and fall to the surface as rain, sleet, hail or snow. This is called precipitation. Basically, the clouds become too heavy for the air to hold them. Precipitation in the form of balls or lumps of ice. Snow is precipitation composed of white or clear ice crystals. Sleet is a mixture of rain and snow.

When the precipitation reaches the Earth's surface it will return to the water source and the cycle will begin again. Water may flow across the ground and collect in the oceans, rivers or lakes.

This water is called "surface runoff". Some of the precipitation will soak into the soil and slowly travel back to a water source through percolation. Oceans, lakes and other water sources collect water that has fallen from the sky. This is called "collection".

When the water is absorbed into the ground it is called "groundwater". The groundwater is used by animals for drinking. Groundwater can be stored in underground layers of rock. Groundwater is used as drinking water by more than 50 percent of the U.S. population. The largest use for groundwater is to irrigate crops.





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THE VIDEO TO
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PRODUCT WORKS**