

Unit 1: The Water Cycle

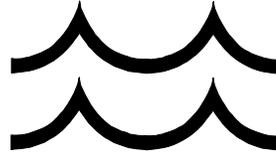
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Unit 1: The Water Cycle

Objectives: Each student will be able to:

- Define key words related to the **water cycle**.
- Explain the **water cycle**.
- Demonstrate how the **water cycle** works.



Words to Remember:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| • aquifer | • freshwater | • recyclable resource | • water cycle |
| • atmosphere | • groundwater | • reservoir | • water vapor |
| • condensation | • hydrologic cycle | • runoff | • well |
| • estuaries | • marsh | • saltwater | • wetlands |
| • evaporation | • precipitation | • transpiration | |

Background Information

Water covers three-fourths of the surface of the earth. This fact makes our planet very special. The earth has more water than any other planet. It is the only planet where water exists in all three forms: gas (vapor), liquid, and solid (ice).

Water is in many locations. It is in liquid form in rivers, streams and oceans. Water is in the form of ice at the North and South Poles. Water is in gas (vapor) form in the atmosphere as clouds. It is found underground and inside plants, animals and humans.

Earth has its own water recycling system. It is called the **water cycle**. The actual *amount* of water on our planet does not change. In fact, there is the same amount of water on earth today as there was in the time of dinosaurs! In the water cycle, water simply changes its *form* and *location*. It is a never-ending cycle. In this cycle, water travels from the ground into the atmosphere and then back down to the

ground again (Figure 1.1). This is why water is known as a **recyclable resource**.

In the water cycle, water continually changes between all three of its forms (gas, liquid and solid). Water on the ground changes to a gas as it warms from the sun's heat. This process is called **evaporation**. When water evaporates, it becomes **water vapor**. It rises with warm air, expands, and cools. As water cools it changes back to liquid droplets. This process is called



condensation. The water droplets form clouds. When enough vapor condenses, these heavy droplets will cause the clouds to release them as rain or snow. The name of moisture in the atmosphere falling to the ground is **precipitation**.

The precipitation will fall down onto the ground. The ground can absorb the water. Plants use the water in the soil.

Sometimes water collects in **aquifers** underground. An aquifer is a space between underground rocks that holds water. Water in aquifers is called **groundwater**. Groundwater is the water that we get when we drill a **well**. The unit *Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?* will further discuss groundwater.

As heat from the sun warms the earth, water on the surface will evaporate again into the atmosphere. This process forms a continuous cycle. The sun supplies the energy needed to power the cycle. Most water that flows through the pipes of our houses has gone through the **water cycle** many times. The **hydrologic cycle** is another name for the water cycle.



Plants release water into the atmosphere. When rain falls on the earth and soaks into the ground, plant roots take up some of this water for their needs. Water helps cool plants by evaporating from leaves into the atmosphere. This process is known as **transpiration**. It is also part of the **hydrologic (or water) cycle**.

On land, water reaches rivers and streams in many different ways. When rain falls from the sky, it can become **runoff**. **Runoff** is water that drains directly into bodies of water due to the force of gravity. Streams combine to form rivers and rivers flow into oceans.

Ocean water, or sea water, is **saltwater**. Ocean water makes up about 97% of all water on the earth. In the **water cycle**, the

water that evaporates from the oceans will leave the salt and other minerals behind. It will come back to the earth as **precipitation**. Water that returns as precipitation is **freshwater**.

Water is a very important resource. Our lives depend on water and we use water in many different ways. (We shall see some of these ways in the unit *How Water Is Used*.)

Alabama is fortunate to have many valuable water resources. In the state, there are 14 major river systems (Figure 1.2). There are 50 miles of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico and 47,072 miles of rivers and streams. There are 545 square miles of lakes and **reservoirs** and 3 million acres of **wetlands** and **marshes**. Alabama also has 625 square miles of **estuaries** (coastal wetlands). Alabama is 7th in the nation in number of stream miles.

When we use water for our purposes, we temporarily halt the natural water cycle. We should be careful not to use more water than can be renewed by the natural water cycle. When we finish using water, we need to clean it again (we can treat it in wastewater treatment plants--discussed in the unit *The Treatment of Wastewater*). We can then release clean water back into nature to once again be recycled.

Questions for Review

1. How much of the earth's surface is covered by water?
2. What are the 3 different physical states in which water can be found?
3. What happens to water during the **water cycle**?
4. What are two types of **precipitation**?
5. What supplies the energy needed to power the **water cycle**?
6. What is another name for the **water cycle**?
7. What is the name of the process in the water cycle where water is released by clouds and falls back to the earth?
8. What is the difference between **precipitation** and **evaporation**?
9. What is **transpiration**?
10. How much of the earth's water is too salty to drink?
11. What does the phrase "Water is a **recyclable resource**" mean?

Questions for Thought

1. What can happen if people are wasteful with our water supply?
2. How can we help replenish our freshwater supply?
3. What happens to our water supply when it does not rain for a long period of time or when it rains a lot, perhaps several inches, during a short period of time?

FIGURE 1.1: The Hydrologic Cycle

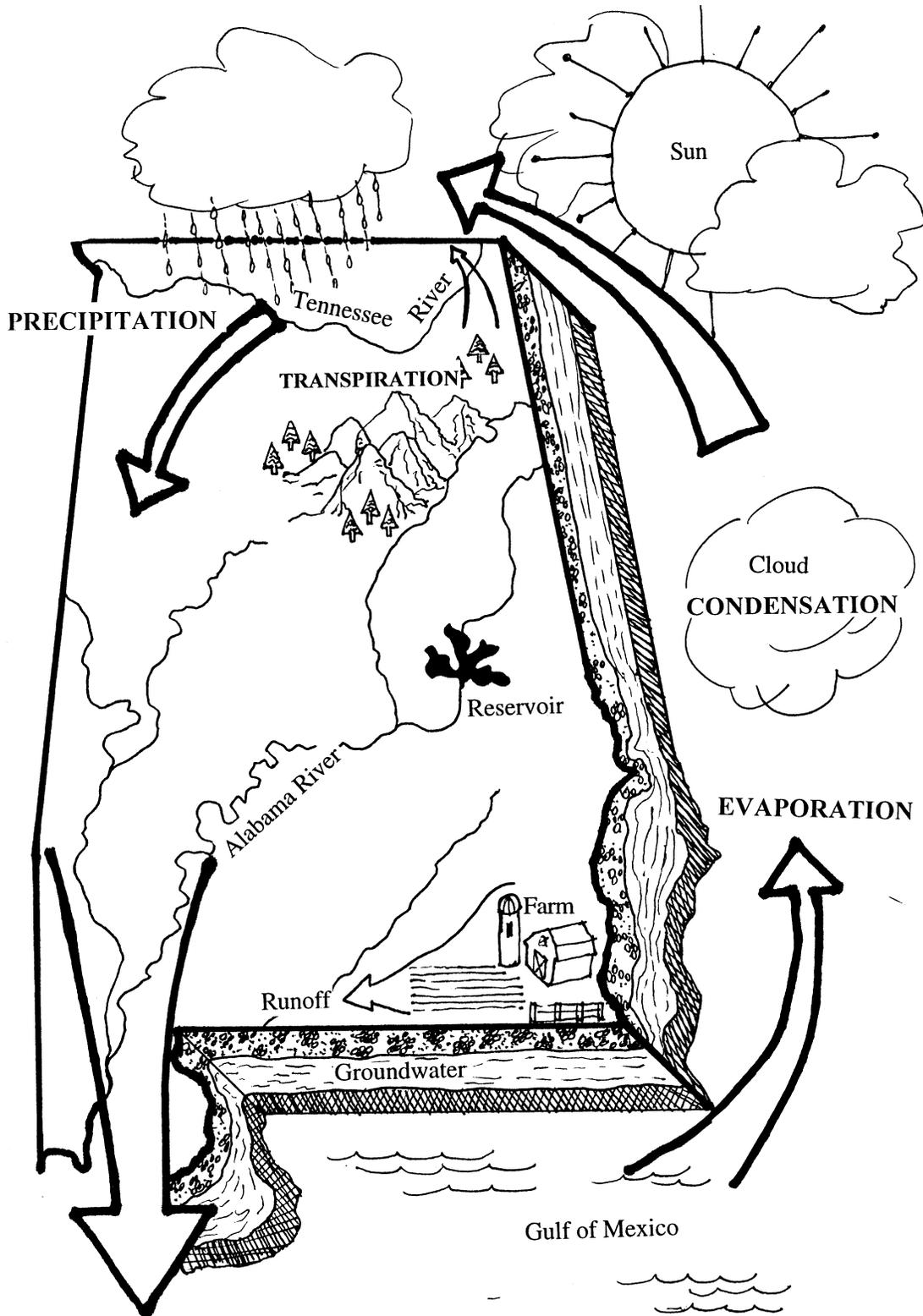
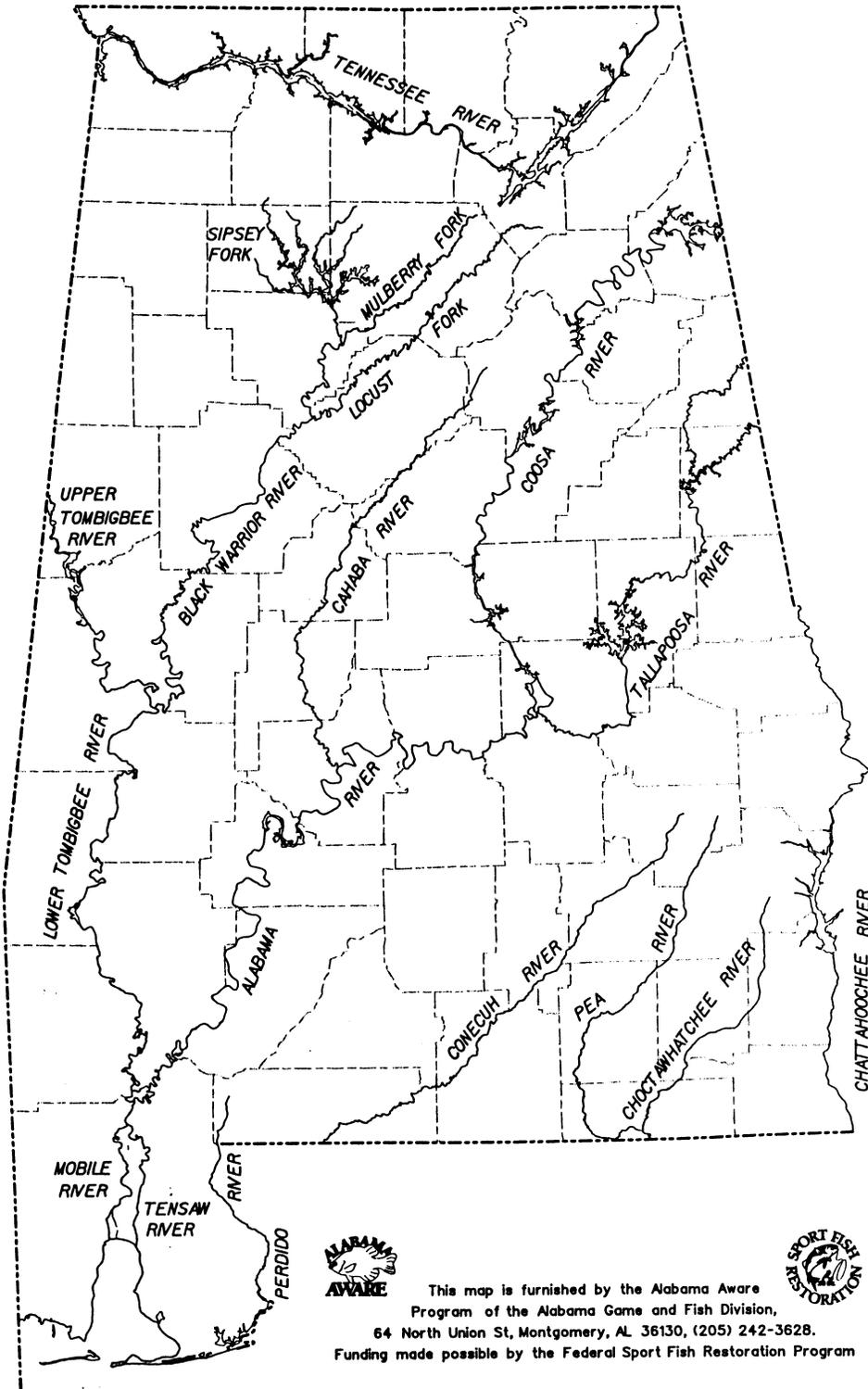


FIGURE 1.2: Map of Alabama's Rivers



FACT SHEET: The Water Cycle

Interesting facts to remember about water and the water cycle:

1. Water covers three-fourths of the surface of the earth.
2. Earth is the only planet where water is found in all three physical forms: liquid, vapor and ice.
3. The **water cycle** is a continuous cycle; water travels from the ground up into the atmosphere and then back down to the ground again.
4. Another name for the water cycle is the **hydrologic cycle**.
5. The sun supplies the energy for the **water cycle**.
6. The process by which water evaporates from plant leaves to renew the **water cycle** is called **transpiration**.
7. **Runoff** is water from precipitation which drains off the land; it can form rivers and streams.
8. **Groundwater** is the water which is stored in underground spaces known as **aquifers**.
9. After water **evaporates** from the ground, it becomes **water vapor**; it then **condenses** into water droplets, forming clouds which then release the water as **precipitation**.
10. Ocean and sea water is **saltwater**; **freshwater** may be found in streams and rivers.
11. Water, a **recyclable resource**, is not produced, but renewed.
12. Alabama has 14 major river systems, 50 miles of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico and 47,072 miles of rivers and streams. There are 545 square miles of lakes and **reservoirs**, 3 million acres of **wetlands** and 625 square miles of **estuaries**. It ranks 7th in the nation in total number of stream miles.¹

¹ One square mile has 640 acres and one acre is about the size of a football playing field.

GLOSSARY: The Water Cycle

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| aquifer | An underground area of water that collects between spaces in rocks. |
| atmosphere | The blanket of gases which surrounds the earth. |
| condensation | The process of changing water vapor into liquid water. |
| estuaries | The lower parts of rivers where they run into the sea. |
| evaporation | The process of changing liquid water into water vapor. |
| freshwater | Water which is not salty and is used for drinking; it may be found in lakes, underground, and in reservoirs. |
| groundwater | Underground water found in aquifers; the water which supplies wells. |
| hydrologic cycle | The process by which water is recycled by precipitation, evaporation, transpiration and condensation. |
| marsh | An area of soft, wet, land usually containing various grasses or other water-loving plants. |
| precipitation | The water which falls to earth after condensing into either rain or snow. |
| recyclable resource | A valuable substance in the earth's environment that passes through the same cycle again and again so that it can be re-used. |
| reservoir | An artificial or natural storage place for water, such as a lake created by a dam on a river. |
| runoff | The part of precipitation that naturally flows off the land, sometimes it forms streams. |
| saltwater | Water found in oceans; it contains salt so it is not suitable for drinking. |
| transpiration | The process by which plants lose water through small openings in leaves. |
| water cycle | Another name for the hydrologic cycle. |
| water vapor | Water that is in the gaseous state which is produced by evaporation or transpiration. |
| well | A hole dug or drilled below the ground surface, into an aquifer, for the purpose of getting water. |
| wetlands | Areas of land that are often covered with water, for example, marshes and swamps. |

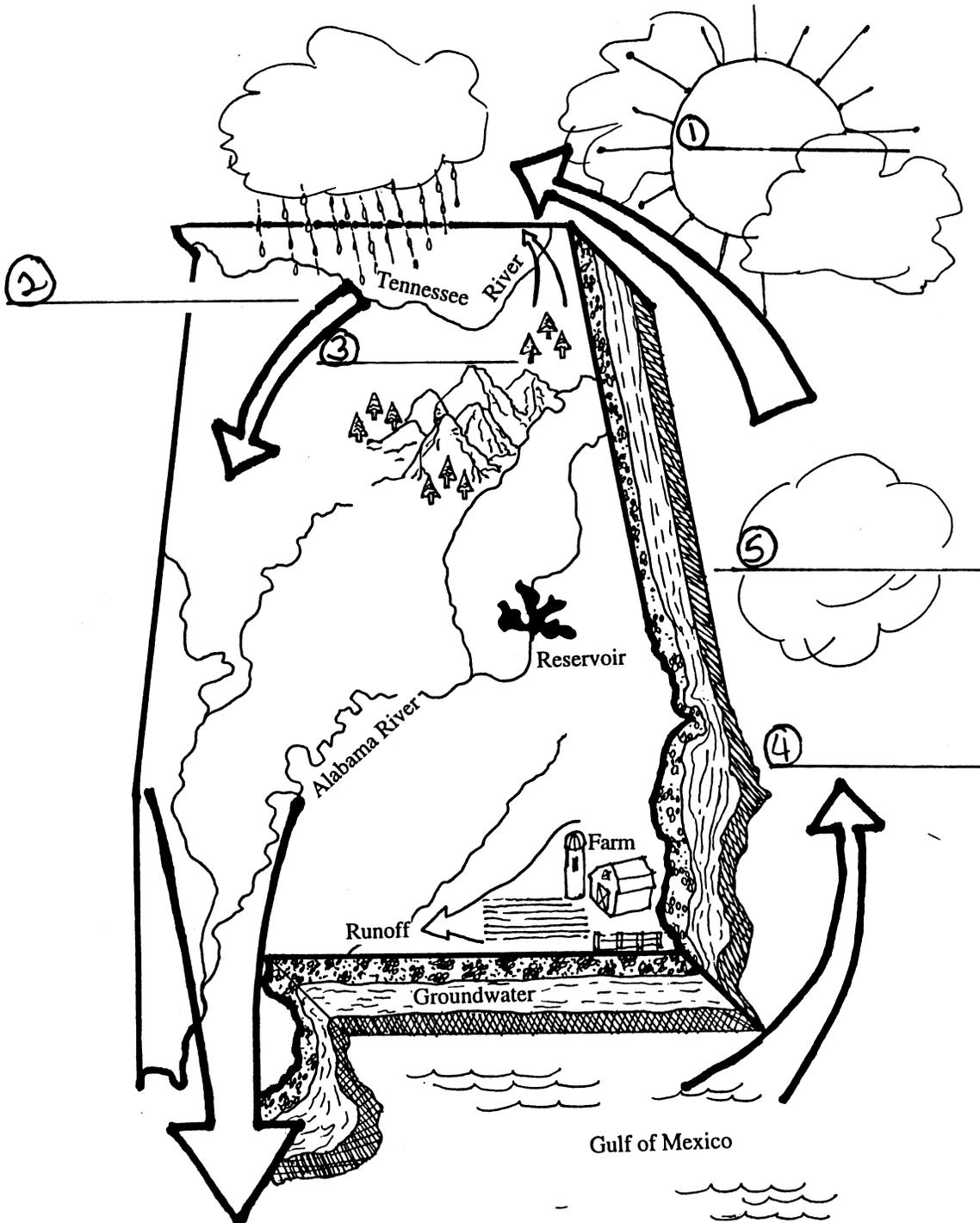
WORKSHEET 1.1: Definitions

Directions: In the left column are definitions to the *Words to Remember* and in the right column are the words. Match the words with the correct definitions. Place the letter of the correct definition in the blank to the left of the word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ 1. The lower parts of rivers where they run into the sea. | A. aquifer |
| _____ 2. The process by which water is recycled by precipitation, evaporation, transpiration and condensation . | B. atmosphere |
| _____ 3. An underground area of water that collects between spaces in rocks. | C. condensation |
| _____ 4. Areas of land that are often covered with water, for example, marshes and swamps. | D. estuaries |
| _____ 5. The part of precipitation that naturally flows off the land, sometimes it forms streams. | E. evaporation |
| _____ 6. The process of changing water vapor into liquid water. | F. freshwater |
| _____ 7. Another name for the hydrologic cycle . | G. groundwater |
| _____ 8. An artificial or natural storage place for water, such as a lake created by a dam on a river. | H. hydrologic cycle |
| _____ 9. Underground water found in aquifers ; the water which supplies wells . | I. marsh |
| _____ 10. The blanket of gases which surrounds the earth. | J. precipitation |
| _____ 11. The process of changing liquid water into water vapor . | K. recyclable resource |
| _____ 12. A valuable substance in the earth's environment that passes through the same cycle again so that it can be reused. | L. reservoir |
| _____ 13. Water that is in the gaseous state which is produced by evaporation or transpiration . | M. runoff |
| _____ 14. The water which falls to earth after condensing into either rain or snow. | N. saltwater |
| _____ 15. The process by which plants lose water through small openings in leaves. | O. transpiration |
| _____ 16. An area of soft, wet, land usually containing various grasses or other water-loving plants. | P. water cycle |
| _____ 17. A deep hole dug or drilled below the ground surface, into an aquifer , for the purpose of getting water. | Q. water vapor |
| _____ 18. Water which is not salty and is used for drinking; it may be found in lakes, underground, and in reservoirs . | R. well |
| _____ 19. Water found in oceans; it contains salt so it is not suitable for drinking. | S. wetlands |

WORKSHEET 1.3: Phases of the Water Cycle

Directions: Below is a diagram of the Hydrologic Cycle. Label the various processes.



WORKSHEET 1.4: Facts About the Water Cycle

Directions: Below are sentences with words left out. Write the best word in the blank. You may use the **Background Information** to help you.

1. Water covers three-fourths of the surface of the _____.
2. The water cycle is a _____ cycle by which water travels from the ground up into the atmosphere and then back down to the ground again.
3. Another name for the water cycle is the _____ cycle.
4. Alabama ranks _____ in the nation in total number of stream miles.
5. The three physical states of water which are found on the earth are _____, _____, and _____.
6. The _____ produces the energy which supplies the water cycle.
7. The process by which water evaporates from the leaves of plants is known as _____.
8. The water we obtain when we drill wells is called _____, and it is stored in places known as _____.
9. Water is a _____ resource.
10. Water is constantly _____, not newly made.

Directions: Below are review questions. Write the answer in the space below each question. Again, you may use the **Background Information** to help you.

11. What does the phrase "Water is a **recyclable resource**" mean?

WORKSHEET 1.5: Rivers in Alabama

Directions: Look at the map of Alabama on the following page. On each numbered line, write the name of the river that is marked.

1. _____

8. _____

2. _____

9. _____

3. _____

10. _____

4. _____

11. _____

5. _____

12. _____

6. _____

13. _____

7. _____

14. _____

ACTIVITY 1.1: Building a Terrarium¹

Goal:

Growing native plants in a terrarium.

Objective:

To demonstrate the water cycle by using an enclosed terrarium.

Materials:²

- large clear glass or plastic container with large opening and lid (e.g. mayonnaise, pickle or peanut butter jars) or small aquarium with cover
- gravel
- peat moss
- soil
- 2 types of plants (mosses, ferns, ivy)³
- rock or small object (optional)

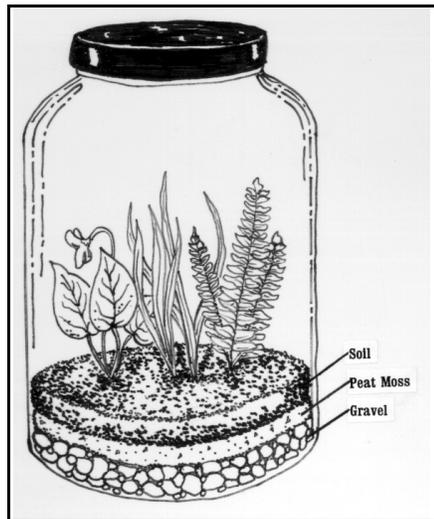
Procedure:

1. Secure a large clear plastic or glass container (with cover).
2. Fill bottom with layer of gravel so that the water from the soil can drain.
3. Add layer of peat moss, followed by layer of soil.
4. Plant a few small plants, such as mosses, ferns, or ivy. Be sure to cover the roots adequately, but not above the original soil line.
5. Add a small rock or other small object for decoration, if desired.
6. Water plants just enough so that the soil settles around the newly planted roots.
7. Cover the terrarium with lid.
8. Place in sunny, warm area.

Teacher Notes:

² Secure enough supplies so that every student can build a terrarium to take home.

³ Make sure plants are non-poisonous varieties.



¹ **terrarium:** a clear container in which plants may be grown. If it is enclosed, water is recycled in the system.

Discussion:

The plants will take water from the soil and release it through their leaves. The water will condense along the sides of the bottle and fall back to the soil, completing the water cycle. As long as the terrarium is a sealed system, it should never need water added. It will function on a small scale just like the hydrologic cycle works in nature. Water is simply recycled in the system by evaporation, condensation and transpiration.

Discussion Questions:

1. How will the plants inside the terrarium inside the terrarium produce water?
2. What is this process called?

Desired Outcome:

The environment inside the terrarium will allow the plants to water themselves. The terrarium plants should not need water added.

Report:

My Success Story

Record visual observations about the terrarium. Note the dates of your observations of plant growth and condensation inside the terrarium. Write up a report about the results of plant growth.

Evaluation:⁴

Students will keep a record of plant growth and amount of condensation (visual observations only, the terrarium cannot be opened). At the end of one month, students will give a report to the other students. At the end of the month, discuss problems students may have encountered.

Service Idea:

Extra terrariums may be made to be given away to help cheer up someone else. For example, small terrariums could be utilized around school for beautification. Terrariums could be placed in areas such as the library or on cafeteria tables for center pieces. Terrariums also make nice presents for elderly individuals, such as those living in nursing homes.

How do you feel when you share the terrariums that you have made with other individuals? What did you learn by visiting with elderly people when you delivered the terrariums?

Adapted from "Hydrologic Cycle in Action," Oklahoma Aqua Times, used by permission of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service.

Teacher Note:

⁴ At the end of the month, discuss problems students may have encountered.

ACTIVITY 1.2: The Water Cycle Simplified

Goal:

Understanding of the process of water renewal in the water cycle.

Objectives:

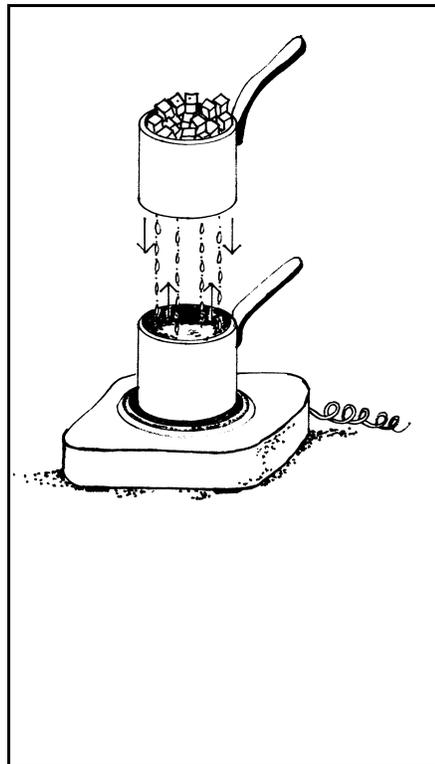
- To identify each phase of the water cycle.
- To describe each phase of the water cycle.

Materials:

- water
- hot plate
- pot or pyrex dish
- pot (with handle)
- ice cubes
- safety gloves or potholders

Procedure:

1. Pour water into pot or pyrex dish.
2. Place pot on hot plate.¹ (You could use a pot filled with **very hot** water if no hot plate is available).
3. Plug in hot plate.
4. Boil the water on the hot plate.
5. Put ice cubes in the other pot with handle.
6. Hold the pot of ice cubes over the steam coming from the boiling water.²
7. The steam will condense when it hits the cold ice cube pot.
8. The condensed water falls back to the boiling water to be changed into steam, completing the cycle.



Teacher Notes:

¹ *Safety note:* Dry hands thoroughly before handling electric plug. Grasp electric plug securely. Push plug prongs into outlet carefully. When unplugging, firmly grasp only electric plug. Pull out of outlet in one motion. Do not unplug by pulling on electric cord.

² *Safety note:* When holding pot in steam from boiling water, protective gloves should be worn to guard against a steam burn.

Discussion:

When the water is boiled in the pot, it will evaporate and change into steam, or water vapor. In this case, the hot plate is supplying the energy, just as the sun does in nature. The water vapor will cool when it comes into contact with the pot of ice cubes. When the water vapor cools, it will condense into water droplets. These water droplets will fall back into the pot as precipitation.

The cycle can again repeat itself--evaporation, condensation and precipitation--just like the water cycle does on earth.

Discussion Questions:

1. What is formed when water condenses into droplets in the atmosphere?
2. What would happen if there was no source of heat?

Desired Outcome:

A water cycle will be created using heat, water, and ice. The phases of the water cycle will be distinct and easily recognizable.

Evaluation:

Students will verbally identify and describe what happens during each of the phases of the water cycle.

ACTIVITY 1.3: A Model of the Water Cycle¹

Goal:

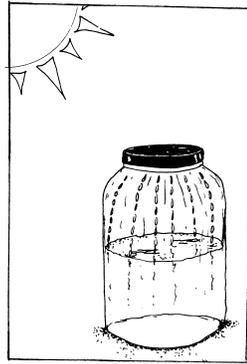
To demonstrate the water cycle, including evaporation and condensation, using clear bottles or jars to form a model.

Materials:

- 1 empty clear jar (either glass or plastic)²
- water
- food coloring
- tape
- sunny spot (or direct light source, such as a lamp)

Procedure:

1. Add food coloring to water.
2. Pour one inch of colored water into a jar.
3. Screw cap on bottle or jar.
4. Place jar in a sunny area.
5. Have the students observe the jar.



Desired Outcome:

Water droplets will form on the side of the jar and run down the sides.

Evaluation:

Students will be able to visualize what is happening in the water cycle. The food color will help them see that the water from the condensation is the same water produced from evaporation. Have them review the diagram of the water cycle.

Adapted from "Our World In Two Jars," Water Wizards, used with permission of Massachusetts Water Resources Authority.

Discussion:

The bottles or jars represent the closed system of the water cycle. A sunny area (or direct light source) is required to capture the sun's energy to speed the evaporation of the water. The water droplets which collect on the sides of the jars are condensation. The food coloring helps us to see the process more clearly.

Discussion Questions:

1. Discuss what is collecting on the sides of the jar (**condensation**).
2. What happened to the water in the bottom of the jar?
3. What does this model represent?

Teacher Notes:

¹ The effects of this activity will be more pronounced if carried out at the beginning of the club or class meeting.

² For example, a 2 liter plastic soda bottle with screw cap.

ANSWER KEY
WORKSHEET 1.1: Definitions

Directions: In the left column are definitions to the *Words to Remember* and in the right column are the words. Match the words with the correct definitions. Place the letter of the correct definition in the blank to the left of the word.

-
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <u>D</u> 1. | The lower parts of rivers where they run into the sea. | A. aquifer |
| <u>(P)H</u> 2. | The process by which water is recycled by precipitation, evaporation, transpiration and condensation . | B. atmosphere |
| <u>A</u> 3. | An underground area of water that collects between spaces in rocks. | C. condensation |
| <u>S</u> 4. | Areas of land that are often covered with water, for example, marshes and swamps. | D. estuaries |
| <u>M</u> 5. | The part of precipitation that naturally flows off the land, sometimes it forms streams. | E. evaporation |
| <u>C</u> 6. | The process of changing water vapor into liquid water. | F. freshwater |
| <u>P</u> 7. | Another name for the hydrologic cycle . | G. groundwater |
| <u>L</u> 8. | An artificial or natural storage place for water, such as a lake created by a dam on a river. | H. hydrologic cycle |
| <u>G</u> 9. | Underground water found in aquifers ; the water which supplies wells . | I. marsh |
| <u>B</u> 10. | The blanket of gases which surrounds the earth. | J. precipitation |
| <u>E</u> 11. | The process of changing liquid water into water vapor . | K. recyclable resource |
| <u>K</u> 12. | A valuable substance in the earth's environment that passes through the same cycle again so that it can be reused. | L. reservoir |
| <u>Q</u> 13. | Water that is in the gaseous state which is produced by evaporation or transpiration . | M. runoff |
| <u>J</u> 14. | The water which falls to earth after condensing into either rain or snow. | N. saltwater |
| <u>O</u> 15. | The process by which plants lose water through small openings in leaves. | O. transpiration |
| <u>I</u> 16. | An area of soft, wet, land usually containing various grasses or other water-loving plants. | P. water cycle |
| <u>R</u> 17. | A deep hole dug or drilled below the ground surface, into an aquifer , for the purpose of getting water. | Q. water vapor |
| <u>F</u> 18. | Water which is not salty and is used for drinking; it may be found in lakes, underground, and in reservoirs . | R. well |
| <u>N</u> 19. | Water found in oceans; it contains salt so it is not suitable for drinking. | S. wetlands |

ANSWER KEY
Worksheet 1.2: Vocabulary
(Crossword Puzzle)

ACROSS:

1. AQUIFER
5. CONDENSE
7. MARSHES
12. EVAPORATE
14. WETLANDS
17. GROUNDWATER
18. WATER CYCLE

DOWN:

1. ATMOSPHERE
2. RECYCLABLE RESOURCE
3. RUNOFF
4. TRANSPIRATION
6. ESTUARIES
9. RESERVOIR
10. PRECIPITATION
14. WATER VAPOR
16. HYDROLOGIC

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|----------------|---|
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| | | | | T | | | | | | E | | | | | U | | | | |
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| | | R | | O | | | ⁶ E | | | Y | | | | | O | | | | |
| | ⁷ M | A | R | S | H | E | S | | | C | | | | | F | | | | |
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| | | S | | H | | | U | | | A | | | | | | | | ⁹ R | |
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ANSWER KEY

WORKSHEET 1.3: Phases of the Water Cycle

Directions: Below is a diagram of the Hydrologic Cycle. Label the various phases.

1. **SUN**
2. **PRECIPITATION**
3. **TRANSPIRATION**
4. **EVAPORATION**
5. **CLOUD (CONDENSATION)**

ANSWER KEY
WORKSHEET 1.4: Facts About the Water Cycle

Directions: Below are sentences with words left out. Write the best word in the blank. You may use the **Background Information** to help you.

1. Water covers three-fourths of the surface of the **EARTH**.
2. The water cycle is a **CONTINUOUS** cycle by which water travels from the ground up into the atmosphere and then back down to the ground again.
3. Another name for the water cycle is the **HYDROLOGIC** cycle.
4. Alabama ranks **7TH** in the nation in total number of stream miles.
5. The three physical states of water which are found on Earth are **GAS (VAPOR)**, **LIQUID**, and **SOLID**.
6. The **SUN** produces the energy which supplies the water cycle.
7. The process by which water evaporates from the leaves of plants is known as **TRANSPIRATION**.
8. The water we obtain when we drill wells is called **GROUNDWATER**, and it is stored in places known as **AQUIFERS**.
9. Water is a **RECYCLABLE** resource.
10. Water is constantly **RECYCLED (RENEWED)**, not newly made.

Directions: Below are review questions. Write the answer in the space below each question. Again, you may use the **Background Information** to help you.

11. What does the phrase "Water is a **recyclable resource**" mean?

THE AMOUNT OF WATER ON EARTH REMAINS CONSTANT; IT IS CONSTANTLY RECYCLED OR RENEWED.

12. What are four processes in the water cycle?

(A) WATER ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE EVAPORATES INTO THE ATMOSPHERE AND BECOMES WATER VAPOR. (B) WATER IS TRANSPIRED BY THE LEAVES OF PLANTS AND BECOMES WATER VAPOR. (C) WATER VAPOR IN THE ATMOSPHERE COOLS, CAUSING THE WATER VAPOR TO CONDENSE INTO WATER DROPLETS. (D) THE HEAVY WATER DROPLETS ARE RELEASED AS PRECIPITATION THAT FALLS BACK TO EARTH TO BE USED AGAIN.

13. What role does the sun play in the water cycle?

IT PROVIDES ENERGY FOR THE WATER CYCLE.

14. How is precipitation formed?

BY THE COOLING OF WATER VAPOR IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

15. What is the difference between **evaporation** and **transpiration**?

EVAPORATION IS WATER BEING RELEASED FROM THE GROUND INTO THE ATMOSPHERE; TRANSPIRATION IS WATER BEING RELEASED FROM PLANTS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE.

16. What are two different types of precipitation?

RAIN, SNOW.

17. What is **runoff**?

WATER FROM PRECIPITATION THAT NATURALLY FLOWS OFF THE LAND; IT SOMETIMES FORMS STREAMS.

18. What are two things that can happen to water when it soaks into the soil?

UTILIZED BY PLANT LIFE; FORMS UNDERGROUND RESERVOIRS.

19. When people use water for their needs they temporarily halt the water cycle. Why should we clean up water before recycling it back to the environment?

SO THAT OUR WATER SUPPLY WILL BE CLEAN FOR OUR USE IN THE FUTURE (ANSWERS WILL VARY).

ANSWER KEY
WORKSHEET 1.5: Rivers in Alabama

Directions: Look at the map of Alabama on the following page. On each numbered line, write the name of the river that is marked.

1. TENNESSEE RIVER

2. BLACK WARRIOR RIVER

3. CAHABA RIVER

4. COOSA RIVER

5. TALLAPOOSA RIVER

6. TOMBIGBEE RIVER

7. ALABAMA RIVER

8. CONECUH RIVER

9. PEA RIVER

10. CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER

11. CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER

12. MOBILE RIVER

13. TENSAW RIVER

14. PERDIDO RIVER

HOW AM I DOING?

| Page | <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1-3 Practice reading and saying Words to Remember | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1-5 Answer Questions for Review | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1-5 Answer Questions for Thought | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1-8 Read Fact Sheet | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1-9 Review Glossary | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | <u>Possible</u> <u>Score</u> | <u>My</u> <u>Score</u> | <u>Date</u> |
| 1-10 Worksheet 1.1: Definitions | 19 | _____ | _____ |
| 1-11 Worksheet 1.2: Vocabulary (Crossword Puzzle) | 16 | _____ | _____ |
| 1-12 Worksheet 1.3: Phases of the Water Cycle | 5 | _____ | _____ |
| 1-13 Worksheet 1.4: Facts About The Water Cycle | 19 | _____ | _____ |
| 1-15 Worksheet 1.5: Rivers in Alabama | 14 | _____ | _____ |
| | <u>Complete</u> | <u>In-Complete</u> | <u>Date</u> |
| 1-17 Activity 1.1: Building a Terrarium | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1-19 Activity 1.2: The Water Cycle Simplified | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 1-21 Activity 1.3: A Model of the Water Cycle | _____ | _____ | _____ |