

Make a Water Cycle Model

Student quiz — *Answer key*

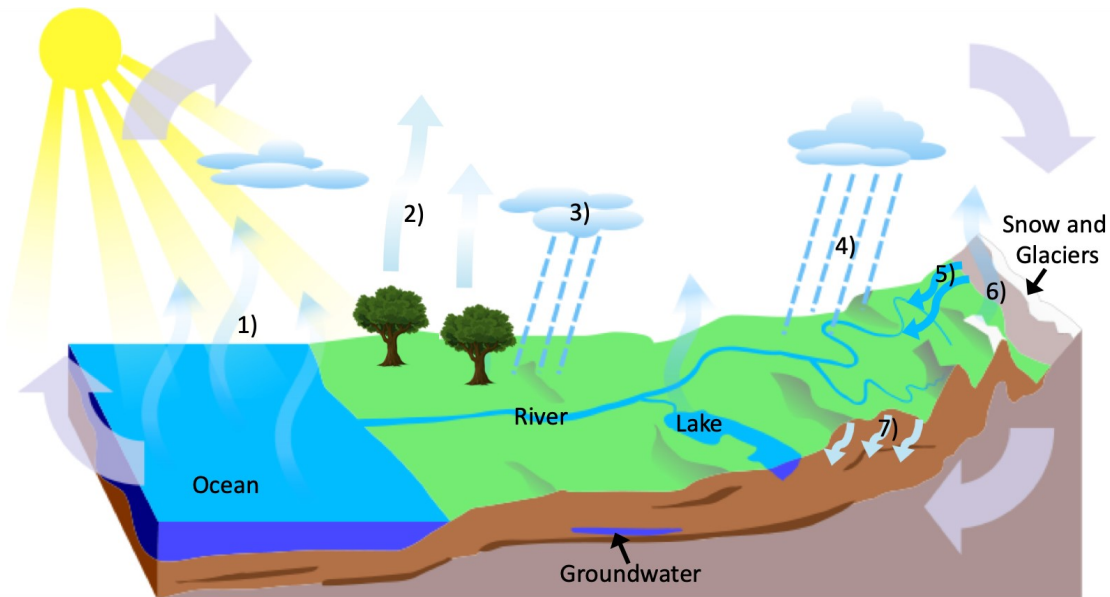
Name: _____

Date: _____

- Which of the following is an example of condensation?
 - A puddle disappearing on a hot summer day
 - 10 inches of snowfall in winter
 - Clouds forming above the ocean
 - A snowman shrinking over time
- For a water cycle experiment, students put 3 tablespoons of sand and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of water into a resealable plastic bag and then tape the bag to a Sun-facing window on a sunny day. Which water cycle processes will students be able to observe within the bag?
 - Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, infiltration
 - Evaporation condensation, precipitation
 - Evaporation, condensation, transpiration, surface runoff
 - Condensation, precipitation, surface runoff
- As time goes by and water gets cycled among the ocean, land, and the atmosphere, again and again, the total amount of water on Earth...
 - decreases.
 - stays the same.
 - increases.
 - goes up and down.
- In your own words, explain how sunlight and gravity drive the water cycle.

The energy of the Sun heats up surface waters, such as the ocean. This results in water being evaporated. The water vapor then rises up into the air, where it condenses back into water droplets, forming clouds, due to the cooler temperatures in higher altitudes. As the water droplets within the cloud merge, they become heavier and eventually fall to the ground as precipitation due to gravity. On the ground, water can be absorbed and pulled down into the soil due to gravity. This process is called infiltration. Precipitation that falls on land and does not get absorbed into the ground flows overland (downhill), driven by gravity until it enters a water body such as a river, lake, or the ocean again.

5. In the diagram below, name at least 4 of the 7 numbered water cycle processes.



1) *Evaporation* _____

2) *Transpiration* _____

3) *Condensation* _____

4) *Precipitation* _____

5) *Surface runoff* _____

6) *Sublimation* _____

7) *Infiltration* _____