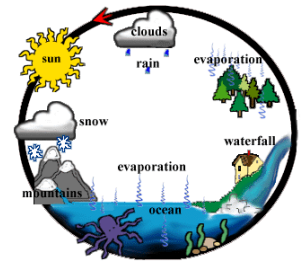


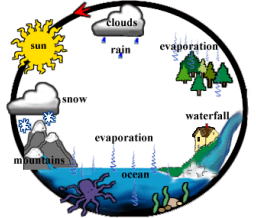



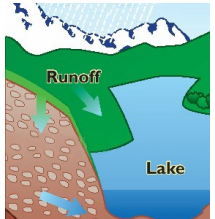
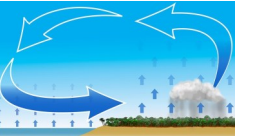

Water Cycle


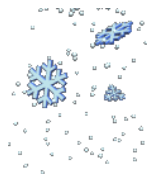
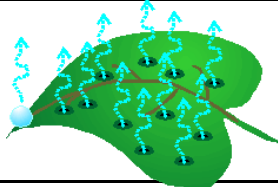



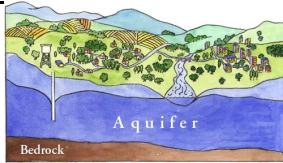
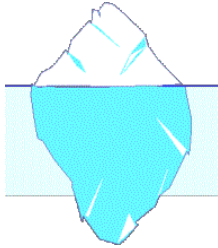

S6E3. Obtain, evaluate and communicate information to recognize the significant role of water in Earth's processes.

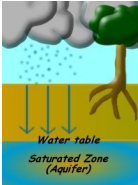
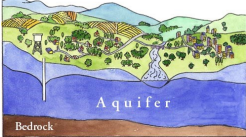





A. Ask questions to determine where water is located on Earth's surface (oceans, rivers, lakes, swamps, groundwater, aquifers and ice)

B. Plan and carry out an investigation to illustrate the role of sun's energy in atmospheric conditions that lead to the cycling of water.



Term	Info	Picture
Water cycle	The continuous process by which water moves between the atmosphere as water vapor, precipitation back down to Earth, and collection on Earth's surface.	
Evaporation	The process by which liquid water changes to gas.	
Condensation	The process by which water vapor changes in to liquid water.	
Precipitation	The process by which liquid or solid water falls from the clouds back to Earth. Rain, snow, sleet, or hail	
Runoff	When precipitation flows over the land and returns to rivers, lakes and oceans.	
Water vapor	Water as a gas.	
Relative humidity	The amount of water vapor in the air compared to how much water vapor the air could hold at that temperature.	

Term	Info	Picture
rain	Liquid precipitation	
Snow	Precipitation that forms when water vapor freezes to form a solid crystal with six sides.	
Transpiration	The process by which excess water from leaves evaporates.	
Infiltration/percolation	The process by which water goes from the surface through the ground to the groundwater/water table.	
Clouds	Form when water vapor condenses	
Hydrosphere	All of the waters on Earth's surface, such as lakes, seas, rivers and streams.	
Groundwater	Water found underground in the soil or pores and cracks in rock.	
Iceberg	A large floating mass of ice detached from a glacier or ice sheet and carried to sea.	
Glacier	A large body of ice moving slowly down a slope or over a wide area of land.	

Term	Info	Picture
Water table	Underground surface where it is saturated with groundwater that has soaked in.	
Aquifer	An underground area that has rock that is filled with water.	
Hail	Lump of ice that falls out of a storm cloud	
Sleet	A mixture of snow and rain that freezes on its way down. The raindrops pass through a liquid form before freezing.	
Fog	Tiny water drops that hang in the air near the ground.	
Dew	Tiny drops of water that cling to plants and grass. It forms when water vapor condenses overnight.	
humidity	The amount of water vapor in the air.	

Learning Targets:

1. I can describe the processes, like evaporation, that make water change from one phase to another. {ex: liquid to solid}
2. I can examine how runoff can cause weathering/erosion and landslides/mudflows.
3. I can classify the types of precipitation (what they look like and how each forms).
4. I can explain what drives/powers the water cycle?
5. I can relate how humidity affects temperature and how temperature affects humidity.
6. I can list at least 3 ways of conserving water.

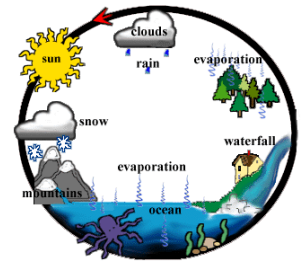


Water Cycle



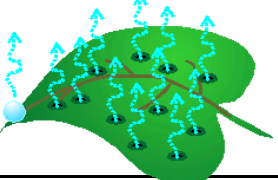
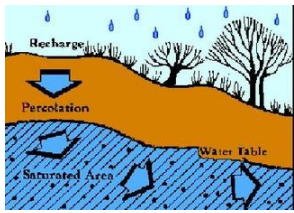


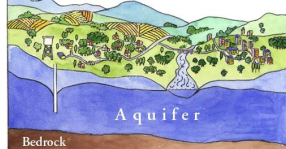
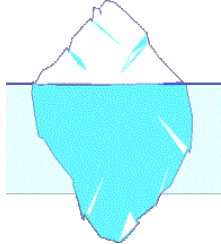

S6E3. Obtain, evaluate and communicate information to recognize the significant role of water in Earth's processes.

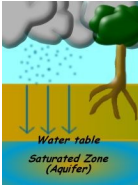
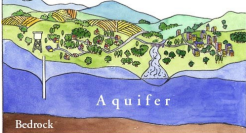





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Term	Info	Picture
Water cycle		
Evaporation		
Condensation		
Precipitation		
Runoff		
Water vapor		
Relative humidity		

Term	Info	Picture
rain		
Snow		
Transpiration		
Infiltration/percolation		
Clouds		
Hydrosphere		
Groundwater		
Iceberg		
Glacier		

Term	Info	Picture
Water table		
Aquifer		
Hail		
Sleet		
Fog		
Dew		
humidity		

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