

This diagram highlights the three states of water. Fill in the blanks on the diagram by naming each state and providing a brief description. Use the information you learned on pages 6 and 7 of the book.

Name:	Name:	Name:
Description:	Description:	Description:

Answer the following questions about the states of water.

- 1. Are molecules closer together in solid water or liquid water?
- 2. As water molecules get colder, do they move faster or slower?

3. What is condensation?



Earth's Water The Water Cycle Reference: Pages 6-7







1. What have you learned about water cycle discoveries? Using this understanding combined with information from the library and online sources, create a list of significant water cycle-related events throughout time. Organize the events by date, from the earliest to the most recent. Then, create a timeline in the boxes below using five of the events from your list.



- 2. Using your timeline, the information on pages 10 and 11, and online sources answer the following questions.
 - a. On which other planet did scientists discover a water cycle?
 - b. List two major water cycle discoveries that took place between 1685 and 1900.

1.	
2.	

c. Who developed the theory of the water cycle? In what year?



Earth's Water The Water Cycle Reference: Pages 10-11







DATE

Complete the chart using the featured lakes on pages 12–13 of the book. List the lakes in order of largest to smallest in size. The largest lake has already been completed as an example.

	LAKE NAME	CONTINENT	COUNTRY or COUNTRIES	AREA
1	Lake Superior	North America	United States and Canada	31,700 sq. miles
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				



Earth's Water The Water Cycle Reference: Pages 12-13

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Using the chart from page 1 of the activity, label the featured lakes on the map from 1 to 6 (largest to smallest) by writing the correct number at the location of each lake. The largest lake has already been completed as an example.





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What are the main stages of the water cycle? Using information found in *The Water Cycle*, as well as the library and online content, research the water cycle. Then, write an expository paragraph explaining your findings in the space below.

An expository paragraph is a group of sentences that provide information on a topic, give directions, or explain an event. Your expository paragraph will provide information on a topic.

An expository paragraph has three parts. The first part is the topic sentence. The topic sentence is usually the first sentence. It tells readers what the paragraph will be about and catches their attention. Supporting sentences generally follow the topic sentence. They provide details explaining or supporting the topic sentence. At the end of an expository paragraph, a sentence wraps up, or summarizes, the ideas expressed in the paragraph. This is called the concluding sentence. It is usually a strong statement.

Topic Sentence:

Supporting Sentences:

Concluding Sentence:



<mark>Earth's Water</mark> The Water Cycle Reference: All Pages







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Write a Letter Follow the instructions to complete the activity. NAME

DATE

Think about what it must be like to observe and study water on and below Earth's surface and in the atmosphere. Imagine you are a hydrologist, working in the field. Write a letter home based on your research. The letter should include the most exciting features of your studies. On which continent are you located? What are the working conditions like? What kinds of tools do you use for your studies?



Earth's Water The Water Cycle Reference: Pages 18-19







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Who	sorted clouds into four groups based on their appearance in 1803?
Wha	t is water called when it is a gas?
Wha	t is the name for large, fluffy white clouds?
Whi	ch clouds produce tornadoes and hail?
Wha	t is rainwater that travels over the ground and enters the nearest stream or
Wha	t are the three states of water?
ln w Sein	hat year did Pierre Perrault publish a study of water based on observing Fra e River?
How	much oil spilled during the <i>Deepwater Horizon</i> accident in 2010?
Wha the a	t is a scientist who studies water on and below Earth's surface and in atmosphere?

Earth's Water

The Water Cycle **Reference: All Pages**

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Key Words Match-Up

Write the words from the list below in the box above the correct definition for each word. Check your answers on page 23 of the book.

NAME

DATE

KEYWORDS						
at ec er fre	mosphere grav osystems mol osion poll esh water recy	rity ecules ution cled water	sleet vibrate	Y Sc	our is the second secon	
1.	the wearing away of flows over it	of land, oft	ten when water	6.	the layer of air around Earth	
2.	water that, unlike c	ocean wate	er, is not salty	7.	icy precipitation that is the result of raindrops freezing or snowflakes beginning to melt as they fall toward the ground	
3.	living things and th	neir enviro	nments	8.	the smallest units that a substance can be divided into without changing it into another substance	
4.	the force that pulls of Earth	objects to	ward the center	9.	to move back and forth rapidly	
5.	waste water that ha enough for certain u	s been trea ises, such a	ated to be clean as watering crops,	10.	harmful materials, such as gases, chemicals, and waste, that dirty air, water, and soil	



Earth's Water The Water Cycle Reference: All Pages

even though it is not clean enough to drink





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- 10.A hydrologist
- - ₽Z9L .8
 - Z. Liquid, solid, and gas
 - G. Surface runoff
 - sudminolumu2 .2
 - sninmu)
 - 3. Water vapor
 - С. Сике Ноward
 - More than 70 percent



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