

Brainpop—Water Cycle

Name:

Period:

Practice

Watch the Brainpop on the water cycle, then answer the questions below.

- _____ 1. Where is water vapor found?
a. underground b. on Earth's surface
c. in Earth's atmosphere d. in outer space
- _____ 2. How is water vapor formed?
a. when water changes from a solid to a liquid
b. when water changes from a liquid to a solid
c. when water changes from a liquid to a gas
d. when water changes from a gas to a liquid
- _____ 3. What has to happen for rain to form?
a. there needs to be water vapor
b. water vapor needs to cool down
c. water molecules need to stick together
d. all of the above
- _____ 4. Water perpetually cycles from the Earth to the atmosphere and back. In the previous sentence, what does "perpetually" mean?
a. constantly b. frequently c. occasionally d. rarely
- _____ 5. A water cycle diagram is usually filled with arrows. What do these arrows show?
a. how water molecules are added to the cycle
b. how water molecules are lost from the cycle
c. how water molecules are moving in the cycle
d. all of the above
- _____ 6. What is the term used to describe all of the water on Earth and in its atmosphere?
a. biosphere b. terrasphere
c. hydrosphere d. liquisphere
- _____ 7. What effect does the sun have on surface water?
a. it causes it to boil
b. it causes it to rain
c. it causes it to freeze
d. it causes it to evaporate
- _____ 8. Which of the following is precipitation?
a. rain, snow, sleet, and hail
b. water in a lake
c. molecules of water escaping from a surface
d. molecules of water clumping together
- _____ 9. What is it called when rainwater contributes to the flow of rivers and streams?
a. transformation b. runoff
c. irrigation d. desertification
- _____ 10. How long do molecules of groundwater stay in the ground?
a. days b. weeks c. months
d. anywhere from days to thousands of years
- _____ 11. What can you infer from the fact that there is the same amount of water on the planet now as there was one billion years ago?
a. The total amount of water on earth changes gradually over time.
b. There will probably be the same amount of water on the planet a billion years from now.
c. There have been many fluctuations in the water cycle over the last billion years.
d. There will be much less water on earth one billion years from now.
- _____ 12. Which part of the water cycle contains the most water?
a. the ice caps b. the oceans
c. groundwater d. surface water
- _____ 13. Oceans, the atmosphere, and groundwater are all parts of the water cycle. What are these parts called?
a. containers b. sinks c. reservoirs d. stations

turn over for more questions

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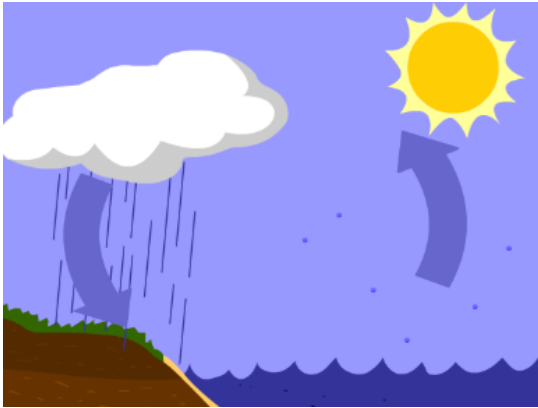
Period:

Determine if the statement is true or false. If false, replace the word in **bold** with the correct word on the line. If true, write "true" on the line. Possible word choices are provided below. You might not use all of them.

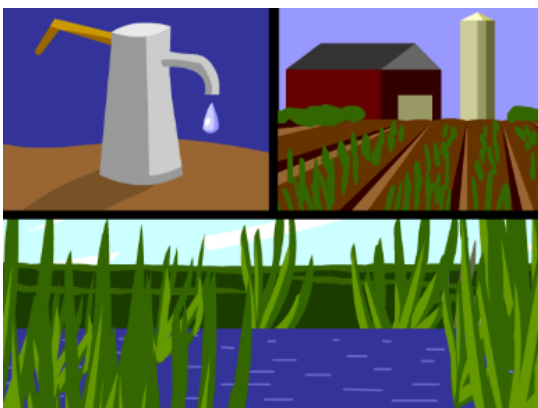
changing ocean precipitation warmer

1. _____ **FRESH** water makes up most of the water in the hydrosphere.
2. _____ The amount of water in the hydrosphere is always **CONSTANT**.
3. _____ Clouds are created when water vapor gets **COOLER**.
4. _____ Water that falls from the sky is called **RUNOFF**.

Assessment



This diagram has arrows going in opposite directions. The arrow pointing up represents evaporation. Would you expect evaporation to occur more during the daytime or during the nighttime? Explain your answer.



The Salinas Valley has some of the richest, most productive farmland in the United States. In fact, the majority of the lettuce used in the U.S. is grown right here. However, ocean water cannot be used to water lettuce because the salt would kill the plants. Also, the Salinas River is not very big, and sometimes does not even flow throughout the year. Finally, it does not rain very much in this part of California. So, where must the huge amount of fresh water come from that we need to water the crops in Salinas Valley? Explain your answer.