

Handout 1 (pink) The Water Cycle

Name _____ Period _____

The Water Cycle

Standard 4 Objective 1 Indicators a, b, and c

Chapter 15: Section 1: The Water Cycle Pages 375-378

1. What question has puzzled people for centuries?
2. Once people were able to measure the amount of water that falls to Earth, what did they discover?
3. Once people had learned how much water falls to Earth, what more puzzling question remained?

MOVEMENT OF WATER ON EARTH (pages 375-376)

- _____ 4. What is essential for humans and all other organisms?
a. water vapor b. rivers c. water d. icecaps
- _____ 5. How much of Earth's surface is covered with water?
a. about a third b. about half c. more than two-thirds d. more than three-quarters
- _____ 6. Where is Earth's surface water NOT found?
a. in the lakes and oceans b. in groundwater
c. in rivers and streams d. in the atmosphere
- _____ 7. Groundwater is water that
a. flows through the rock below Earth's surface.
b. flows in streams and rivers on Earth's surface.
c. falls to Earth as rain.
d. has melted from snow and the polar icecaps.
- _____ 8. Water occurring as an invisible gas is called
a. water vapor. b. water particulate. c. water distillate. d. water transpiration.
- _____ 9. Where is water vapor found?
a. in underground streams b. deep in the oceans
c. in the polar icecaps d. in the atmosphere
- _____ 10. What is always happening to Earth's water?
a. It is all rapidly changing from a liquid to a gas.
b. It is all slowly changing from a gas to a solid.
c. It is all rapidly changing from a liquid to a solid.
d. It is constantly changing from one form to another.
- _____ 11. What is the continuous movement of water from the atmosphere to the land and oceans and back to the atmosphere?
a. the hydrogen cycle b. the water cycle c. evaporation d. condensation
- _____ 12. By what process does liquid water change into water vapor?
a. evaporation b. condensation c. precipitation d. respiration
- _____ 13. What is the process by which plants and animals release water into the atmosphere?
a. precipitation b. transpiration c. evaporation d. condensation
- _____ 14. In what part of the water cycle does water change from a gas to a liquid?
a. evaporation b. transpiration c. precipitation d. condensation

- _____ 15. When water vapor rises in the atmosphere, it
a. expands, cools, and condenses. b. freezes into ice.
c. expands, warms up, and condenses. d. compresses and heats up.
- _____ 16. When water vapor cools and condenses into tiny droplets in the atmosphere, what do they form?
a. snow b. ice c. clouds d. sleet
- _____ 17. What is any form of water that falls to Earth's surface from the clouds?
a. condensation b. transpiration c. evaporation d. precipitation

WATER BUDGET (pages 377-378)

- _____ 18. What is the continuous cycle of evapotranspiration, condensation, and precipitation?
a. runoff b. Earth's water budget c. the water cycle d. the hydrogen cycle
- _____ 19. Which of the following factors affect the local water budget?
a. just the temperature and the amount of rainfall
b. temperature, vegetation, wind, and rainfall
c. temperature, human habitation, season of the year, and sunlight
d. vegetation, season of the year, sunlight, and day of the week
- _____ 20. What occurs when precipitation exceeds evapotranspiration and runoff in an area?
a. dry soil b. irrigation c. moist soil and possible flooding d. vegetation
- _____ 21. How does vegetation affect the water budget in an area?
a. Vegetation reduces runoff but increases evapotranspiration.
b. Vegetation reduces runoff and evapotranspiration.
c. Vegetation increases runoff and decreases evapotranspiration.
d. Vegetation increases runoff and evapotranspiration.
- _____ 22. How does precipitation in a desert compare with precipitation in a tropical rain forest?
a. It is much greater. b. It is much less. c. It is about the same. d. It is slightly less.
- _____ 23. What happens to the rate of evapotranspiration in warmer months?
a. It increases. b. It decreases. c. It does not change. d. It first decreases and then increases.
- _____ 24. On average, how much water does each person in the United States use each year?
a. 25,000 gal b. 25,000 L c. 95,000 gal d. 95,000 L
- _____ 25. In addition to personal use by people, large amounts of water are also used by
a. agriculture and industry. b. colleges and universities.
c. mining and manufacturing. d. agriculture and water parks.
- _____ 26. As the population of the United States increases, the demand for water
a. is unaffected. b. also increases. c. remains the same. d. decreases.
- _____ 27. What happens to about 90% of the water used by cities and industry in the United States?
a. It evaporates into the atmosphere.
b. It is completely consumed by human uses.
c. It is treated in water treatment plants and reused.
d. It is returned to rivers or to the oceans as wastewater.
- _____ 28. What is a problem with some of the wastewater that people dispose of?
a. Some of it has been changed into ice. b. Too much of it evaporates.
c. Some of it contains harmful materials. d. Too much of it is allowed to flow away.