



The Water Cycle

S4E3: The students will differentiate between the states of water and how they relate to the water cycle and weather.

D. Explain the Water Cycle

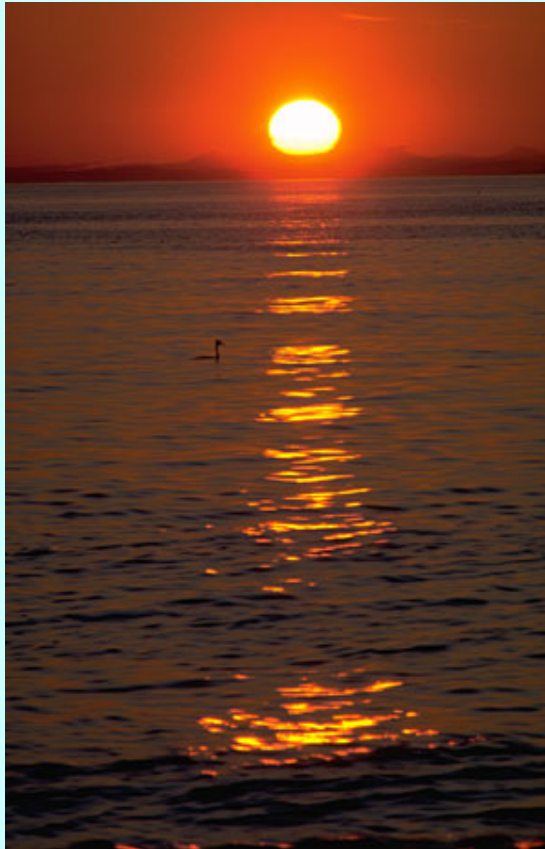
E. Investigate different forms of precipitation

The Sun

The sun's energy is necessary to power the water cycle.

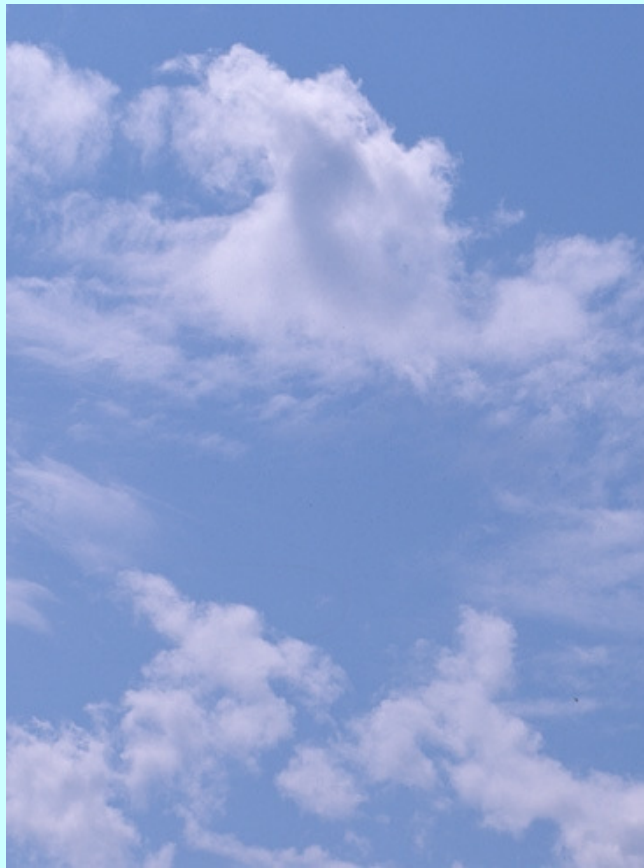


Evaporation



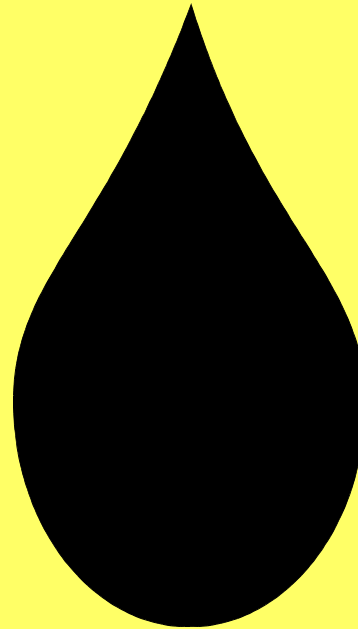
The Sun warms the water in the ocean, causing it to change from water (liquid) to water vapor (gas).

Condensation



Once the warm gas hits the cooler air it changes back into a liquid and forms a cloud.

Tiny water droplets
bounce around in the
cloud. As they hit
each other, they stick
together and become
larger.



Precipitation

Once they become so heavy, the cloud can no longer hold them. It begins to precipitate.



Precipitation can be:

- Rain
- Snow
- Sleet
- Hail

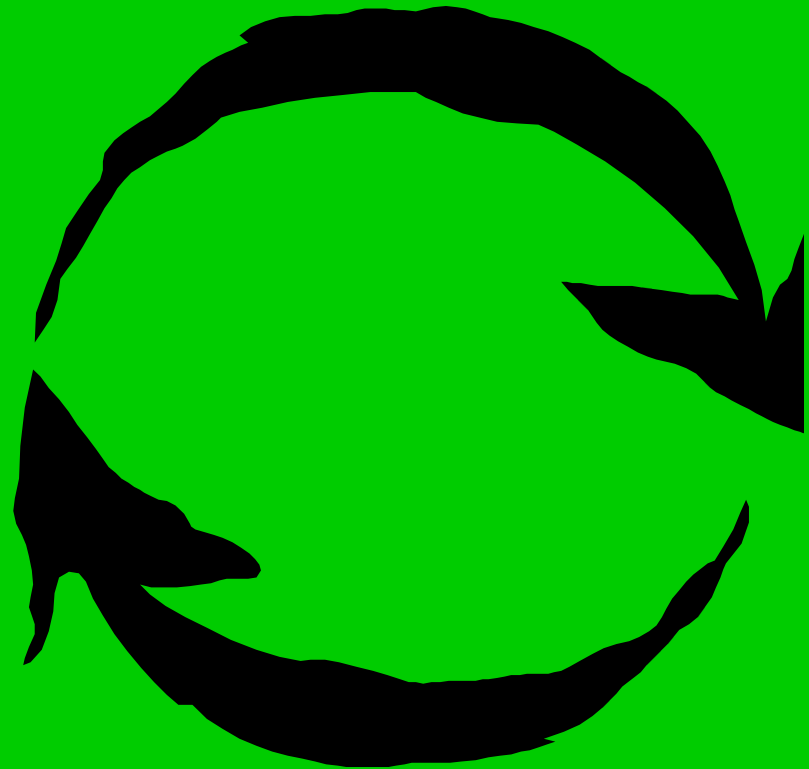


Precipitation collects in:

- Rivers
- Lakes
- Oceans

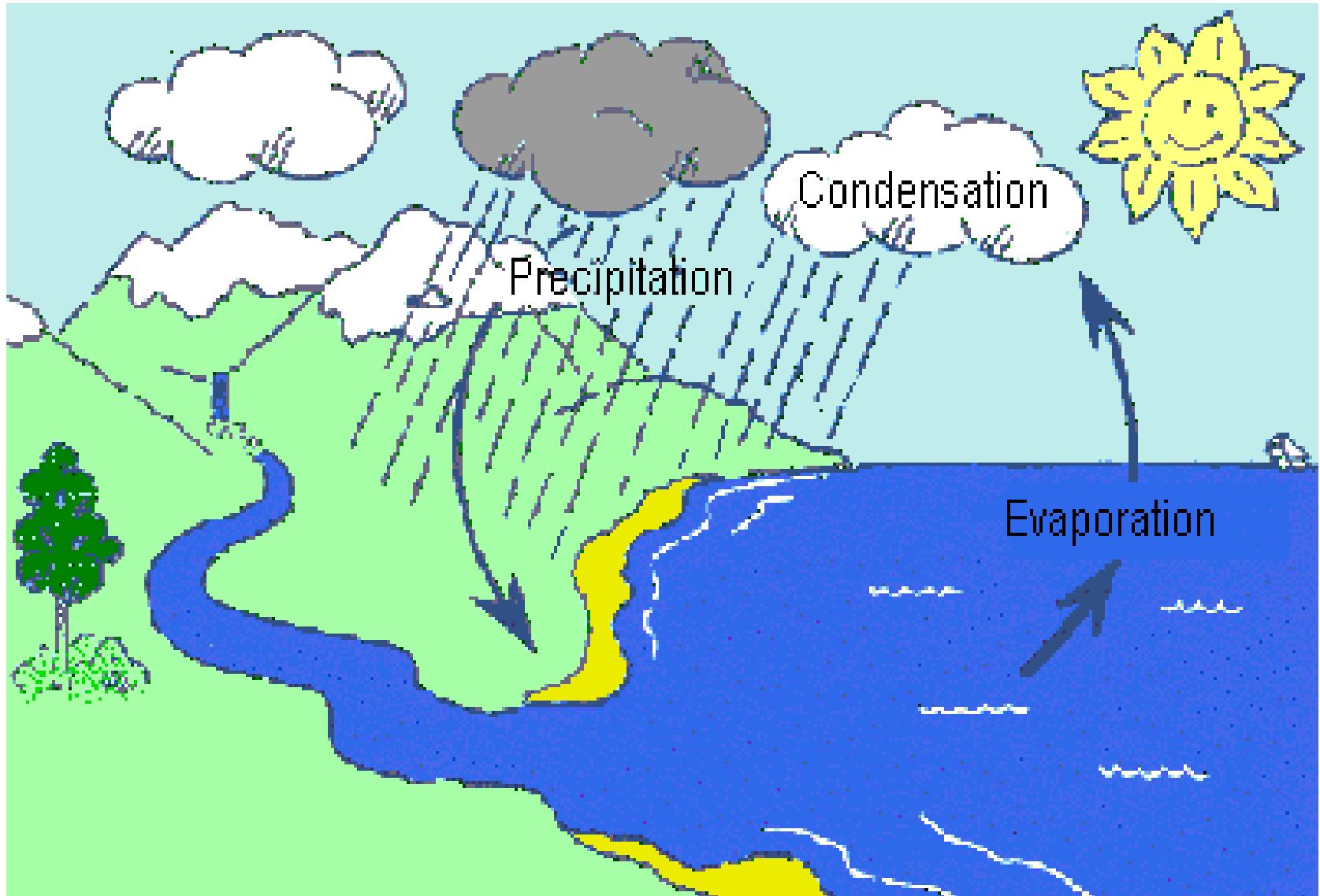


Then what?
Right! It starts
all over again!
That is why it is
called a cycle.



Water Cycle

Sun warms ocean water causing it to **EVAPORATE**. Water vapor **CONDENSES** to form clouds. Clouds become very heavy before beginning to **PRECIPITATE**. Precipitation collects in rivers, lakes, and oceans. The sun warms ocean water...





Water Cycle Song



(to the tune of “She’ll Be Coming Around the Mountain”)

Water travels in a cycle, yes it does.

Use pointer finger to draw large circle in air.

Water travels in a cycle, yes it does.

Repeat above motion.

It goes up as evaporation,

Raise arms at side with palms up.

Forms clouds as condensation,

Brings hands together above head, forming large cloud shape with arms.

Then falls down as precipitation, yes it does.

Slowly lower arms at side with palms down, fingers moving.