Study Island

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1. Water is always changing state through the water cycle. Where is most of the water located in the water cycle at any given time?

- A. in lakes and rivers
- **B.** under the ground
- C. in the air
- O **D.** in the ocean

2. What step in the water cycle moves water from ponds and lakes into the air?

- A. condensation
- **B.** melting
- C. freezing
- O **D.** evaporation

3. What provides the energy that water needs to evaporate?

- A. the ocean
- **B.** precipitation
- C. electricity
- O **D.** the Sun

4. Clouds can block the sunlight and make the weather cooler.

What step in the water cycle causes cloudy weather?

- A. precipitation
- O **B.** condensation
- C. runoff

O **D.** evaporation

5. Which step in the water cycle occurs when gaseous water vapor turns back to liquid water in clouds?

- A. evaporation
- **B.** precipitation
- 🔘 C. runoff
- O **D.** condensation

6. Kevin designed and built a model of the water cycle using a jar and a small cup of water. He placed the cup of water inside the jar and covered the jar with the lid. He placed the model in a sunny spot.

Then, he observed the model each day. Some of his observations are listed below, but they are not in the correct order.

- water precipitated, or ran down the walls of the jar
- water condensed on the walls of the jar
- water evaporated from the cup

Which of the following answer choices correctly shows the order in which Kevin would have made the observations?

 \bigcirc A. precipitation \rightarrow evaporation \rightarrow condensation

 \bigcirc **B.** condensation \rightarrow precipitation \rightarrow evaporation

 \bigcirc C. evaporation \rightarrow precipitation \rightarrow condensation

 \bigcirc **D.** evaporation \rightarrow condensation \rightarrow precipitation



The water cycle is the process in which water evaporates into the atmosphere, condenses into clouds, and falls again as rain. What is the primary source of energy that drives the water cycle?

- 🔿 A. magma
- O B. the Sun
- C. hot springs
- O **D.** the Moon

8. Which term below refers to water that falls to the Earth in the form of rain, snow, hail, or sleet?

- A. evaporation
- **B.** precipitation
- C. transfiguration
- O **D.** condensation

9. How do the Sun and the ocean interact in the water cycle?

- **A.** The Sun gives energy to the ocean.
- **B.** The Sun adds water to the ocean.
- C. The ocean makes water condense.
- **D.** The ocean gives energy to the Sun.



10. Look at the diagram of the water cycle shown below.

Which step of the water cycle is missing from the diagram?

- A. precipitation
- O B. condensation
- C. evaporation
- O **D.** radiation

11. Water is recycled in ecosystems. Which of the following is an example of water turning from a liquid into a gas during the water cycle?

- **A.** An animal drinks water from a lake.
- **B.** Water in the ocean heats up and turns into water vapor.
- C. Water vapor in the air cools and forms a cloud.
- O **D.** Rain falls to the Earth and flows into the ocean.

12. What has to take place in the condensation step of the water cycle for snow or hail to fall instead of rain?

○ A. freezing

B. melting

• C. Nothing has to happen. It is the same as rain.

O **D.** evaporation

13. Transpiration is the process in which water moves from the leaves of plants and becomes water vapor.

Which step in the water cycle is this process part of?

- 🔿 A. runoff
- O B. condensation
- O C. precipitation
- O **D.** evaporation

14. It has been warm and sunny at Gary's house all week.



What step of the water cycle has most likely been taking place near Gary's house?

- A. migration
- **B.** evaporation
- O C. condensation
- O **D.** precipitation

15. Which step of the water cycle is described below?

Water in the clouds falls to the Earth's surface as rain, sleet, snow, or hail.

- A. refraction
- **B.** evaporation
- O C. condensation
- O **D.** precipitation

16. What step in the water cycle is shown below?

- A. melting
- **B.** freezing
- O C. precipitation
- O **D.** condensation

17. Which step of the water cycle is described below?

Energy from the Sun heats up water on Earth's surface, and the water goes into the air as water vapor.

- A. precipitation
- **B.** reflection
- O C. condensation
- O **D.** evaporation

18. What is the water cycle?

- \bigcirc **A.** the movement of water in the ocean against the shore
- \bigcirc **B.** the movement of water from water sources to your home
- \bigcirc C. the path water takes as it circulates from land into the air and back again
- \bigcirc **D.** the path water follows as it travels from creek to river to the ocean

19. Which of the following is an example of precipitation?

- 🔿 A. hail
- **B.** sleet
- 🔿 C. rain
- **D.** all of these

20. The liquid water in lakes, rivers, and oceans can heat up and change into a gas. This gas is called water vapor. Water vapor in the air can then cool to form clouds in the sky.

How can water in the atmosphere cycle back to the surface of the Earth?

- **A.** It can heat up and rise.
- **B.** It can fall from clouds as precipitation.
- **C.** It can flow from rivers into oceans.
- O **D.** It can turn back into water vapor.

Answers

1. D

- 2. D 3. D
- 4. B

5. D

6. D

7. B

8. B

- 9. A
- 10. C

11. B 12. A

- 12. A 13. D
- 14. B
- 15. D
- 16. C
- 17. D
- 18. C
- 19. D
- 20. B

Explanations

1. Most of the water on the Earth is in its liquid form **in the ocean**. Most of the water that evaporates comes from the surface of the ocean.

2. Water from ponds and lakes is moved into the air during evaporation. During the process of **evaporation**, water changes from a liquid (water) to a gas (water vapor).

3. The energy that drives the water cycle comes from **the Sun**. The heat from the Sun gives liquid water the energy it needs to change into a gas. Water changing into gas is called *evaporation*.

Condensation and precipitation happen as water vapor loses the energy it got from the Sun.

4. Condensation is the step in the water cycle that forms clouds.

Condensation happens when water vapor gas in the atmosphere changes into tiny drops of liquid water.

5. Water vapor condenses into water droplets to form clouds. This step is known as **condensation**.

6. Water would move in Kevin's model the same way it does in the water cycle. The steps of the water cycle are:

evaporation
$$\rightarrow$$
 condensation \rightarrow precipitation

First, water evaporates from a body of water, such as an ocean. Then, the water vapor gas condenses (changes back into liquid water) to form clouds. When water droplets inside clouds get too heavy, they fall to Earth as precipitation.

7. Heat from the Sun causes water to evaporate. Later, the water cools in the atmosphere, condenses, and becomes rain. The rain runs off into lakes and oceans and then evaporates again.

This cycle continues because of the energy from the Sun.

8. **Precipitation** refers to any kind of water that falls from the sky as part of the water cycle. This includes snow, rain, sleet, freezing rain, and hail.

9. The Sun gives energy to the ocean so that the liquid water can change into water vapor. This is a very important step in the water cycle.

Most of the water on Earth is in liquid form in the oceans. So, most of the water vapor in the atmosphere comes from the surface of the oceans.

10. **Evaporation** is missing from the diagram of the water cycle. During the evaporation stage, water becomes a gas, water vapor, and rises into the atmosphere.

11. Water can change form and location as it cycles through an ecosystem. For example, water changes from a liquid to a gas when **water in the ocean heats up and turns into water vapor**.

Water vapor is an invisible gas that is found in the air. When water vapor is cooled to a low enough temperature, it can condense to form a cloud. Liquid water can then return to the surface of the Earth through precipitation.

12. For snow to fall instead of rain, the moisture in the air that condenses into clouds must **freeze**. Snow and hail are just frozen precipitation.

13. Transpiration is part of the **evaporation** step in the water cycle because it is one of the processes by which liquid water returns to the atmosphere as water vapor.

14. **Evaporation** happens when liquid water on the ground changes into water vapor gas in the atmosphere. Evaporation happens faster when the air is warm.

When weather is sunny and warm, there is no rain and there may not be any clouds, so precipitation and condensation are not taking place.

15.



16. The liquid raindrops falling from the sky onto the Earth's surface are a form of **precipitation**. Precipitation refers to any kind of water that falls from the sky as part of the weather.

17.



18. The water cycle is **the process by which water moves from the Earth's surface into the air and back down to the Earth again**. The cycle's steps reflect water's transformation from a liquid to a gas or a solid. The steps in the cycle include evaporation, precipitation, condensation, freezing, and melting.

19. Precipitation refers to any kind of water that falls from the sky as part of the weather. **Snow**, rain, sleet, freezing rain, and hail are all examples of precipitation.

20. Water is recycled in ecosystems. Water vapor in the atmosphere can cool to form clouds. The water in these clouds can then be returned to the surface of the Earth when it **falls from the clouds as precipitation**.