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| 1. Where is most water found on Earth? |
| 1. What source of energy evaporates the most water from Earth’s surface? |
| 1. What is water doing when it is changed to a water vapor? |
| 1. What is water vapor doing when it is changed to a liquid? |
| 1. What controls whether water is a gas, liquid, or solid ice? |
| 1. Where does condensation occur is the water cycle? |
| 1. How can water vapor in the air return to the Earth? |
| 1. Many Utah towns use water from wells for drinking. How does water get into wells? |
| 1. On which kind of day would you expect the most evaporation from a pond? |
| 1. Where is the water evaporating into the air? |
| 1. Where is water condensing? |
| 1. Where is precipitation occurring? |
| 1. What does heat from the sun cause liquid water to do? |
| 1. A. in glaciers B. in lakes C. in rivers D. in oceans |
| 1. A. Volcanoes B. the sun C. Lightening D. Wind |
| 1. A. evaporating B. Condensing C. Precipitating D. Freezing |
| 1. A. Evaporating B. Condensing C. Precipitating D. Freezing |
| 1. A. the shape or size of the cup B. Where it has been stored   C. If it is being used for irrigation D. What its temperature is |
| 1. A. Clouds forming B. Ocean water changing to water vapor   C. Ocean water changing to D. Underground water soaking into rocks and soil. water vapor |
| 1. A. It evaporates and is blown by the wind B. It evaporates and forms clouds   C. It condenses and then precipitates D. It sticks to any warm surface it touches |
| 1. A. It has to be poured into them from water tanks   B. Rain sinks down through the soil into them  C. It is pumped by large engines into the well  D. It evaporates from the inside of the Earth |
| 1. A. Cold, Rainy B. Cold, Sunny C. Warm, Rainy D. Warm, Sunny |
| 10. A. From A to B B. From B to C  C. From C to D D. From D to A |
| 11. A. From A to B B. From B to C  C. From C to D D. From D to A |
| 12. A. From A to B B. From B to C  C. From C to D D. From D to A |
| 1. A. Evaporate into the air B. Travel deeper into the soil   C. Change into a solid D. Falls from clouds to rain |
| 1. What type of rain would be most useful to farmers? |
| 1. When does rain turn to snow? |
| 1. What are the four examples of precipitation? |
| 1. What might happen to a river when heavy rain soaks the soil near it? |
| 1. Rivers, streams, and oceans are all points of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the water cycle. |
| 1. Which of the following is an example of condensation occurring in the water cycle? |
| 1. The process of changing from a liquid to a solid is called: |
| 1. The process of water changing from a gas to a liquid is called: |
| 1. The process of changing from a liquid to a gas is called: |
| 1. How does the sun effect water on the Earth? |
| 1. Why might evaporation occur more quickly in St. George in the summer than in Salt Lake during the winter? |
| 1. How might water from the ocean end up in a field in Utah? |
| 1. What are some things that could happen to a drop of water after it falls as rain on the ground? |
| 1. List five ways water is stored as it passes through the water cycle |
| 14. A. Rainfall that evaporates quickly B. Rainfall that runs off the land quickly  C. Rain that soaks into the soil slowly D. Very little rainfall |
| 1. A. when the clouds get closer to the Earth B. When the clouds get darker   C. When the air temperature gets colder. D. When the wind blows |
| 1. Rain, snow, sleet, hail |
| 1. A. Sink B. Rise C. Freeze D. Not change |
| 1. A. Collection B. Precipitation C. Condensation D. Evaporation |
| 1. A. Water flowing down a river B. Underground water soaked into rocks   C. Ocean water changing to water vapor D. Clouds or dew forming |
| 22. A. Freezing B. Melting C. Condensing D. Evaporating |
| 23. A. Freezing B. Melting C. Condensing D. Evaporating |
| 24. A. Freezing B. Melting C. Condensing D. Evaporating |
| 25. It is the Energy source of the water cycle. It evaporates water off of oceans, lakes, and rivers. |
| 26. The temperature is different. It is hot in St. George in summer and cold in Salt Lake in the winter. |
| 27. Water is evaporated from the ocean, is carried by wind as water vapor to Utah and condenses and falls as rain. |
| 28. \* It may become runoff and flow to the nearest stream or river.  \* It may soak into the soil  There are many other answers  \* It may come to the surface as a spring |
| 29. Possibilities: Oceans, atmosphere, lakes, streams, snow, icecaps, groundwater, glaciers |