

# THE WATER CYCLE

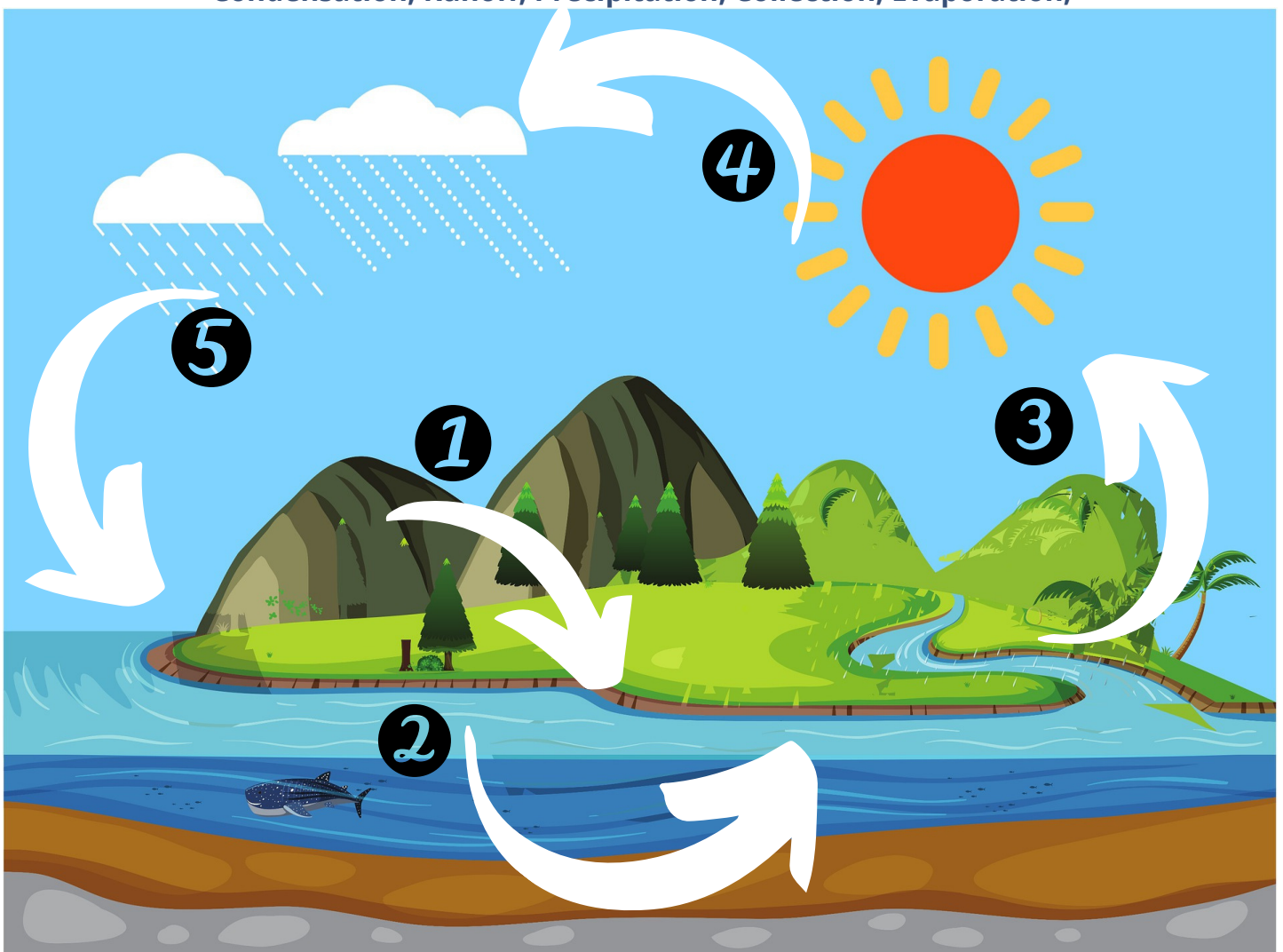


## INTRODUCTION:

The water cycle begins when snow and ice, in a solid-state, melt and create runoff. The runoff then collects into bodies of water. Next, the stage of evaporation takes place. In this stage water, in a liquid state, is absorbed up into the air through vaporization. The next stage is condensation, where the water, in a gaseous state, collects among the clouds. The final stage that occurs is precipitation. In this stage water, in either a solid or liquid state, is released back onto the Earth as rain, sleet, snow, or hail depending on whether the phase change included freezing or not. The precipitated water will then enter the stage of collection/runoff, and start the cycle over again.

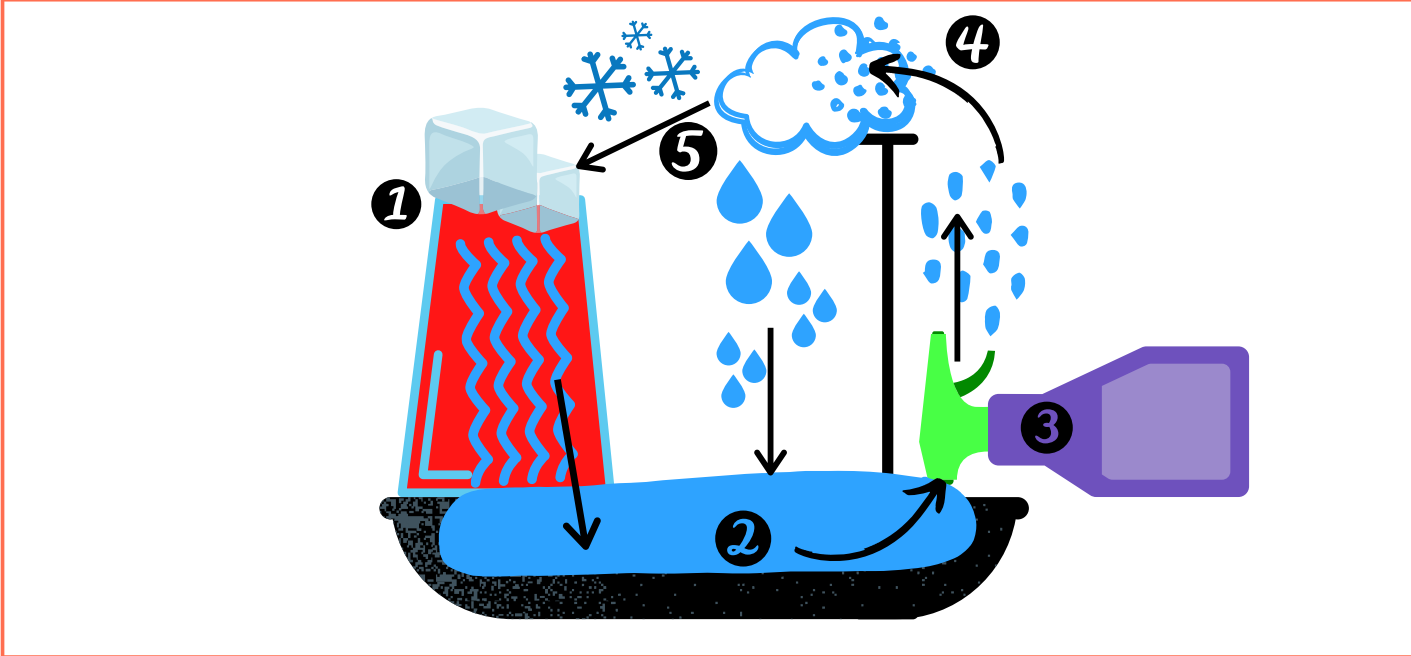
Label the steps of the water cycle.

Condensation, Runoff, Precipitation, Collection, Evaporation,



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## DEMONSTRATION:



## COLLECT DATA:

Draw the experiment you and your team complete. Label each step of the water cycle including the states of matter

Blank space for drawing the experiment and labeling the water cycle steps.

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## ANALYZE DATA:

1. What are the five steps of the water cycle you demonstrated in your activity?
2. In the runoff stage, what states of matter was the water in? What change of state occurred?
3. In the collection stage, what state of matter was the water in? Did a change of state occur?
4. In the evaporation stage, what state of matter was the water in? What change of state occurred?
5. In the condensation stage, what state of matter was the water in? What change of state occurred?
6. In the precipitation stage, what state of matter was the water in? What change of state occurred?

## EXPLAIN:

1. Why is it important that water has the ability to change to different states of matter? How does this help the water cycle?
2. What is the source of energy that helps drive the water cycle and assists in the state changes of matter?