Anticipation Guide:

 What is the water cycle? a.) The movement of water from water sources to your home. b.) The path water follows as it travels from river to ocean. c.) The path water takes as it circulates from land into the air and back to the land again. d.) The movement of water in the ocean against the shore. 	2.) 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 his house? (a.) evaporation b.) condensation c.) precipitation d.) accumulation
3.) What is the process by which a liquid becomes a gas? (a) evaporation b.) condensation c.) precipitation d.) accumulation	 4.) What must occur before clouds can form? a.)Water vapor must get warmer. b) Water vapor must lose heat energy. c.) Precipitation must begin to fall and run off. d.) Transpiration must add water vapor to the atmosphere.
5.) Which is a form of condensation? a.) snow b.) rain offog d.) ice 7.) City neighborhoods	 6.) Which step in the Water Cycle can cause flooding? a.) transpiration b.) runoff c.) precipitation d.) evaporation

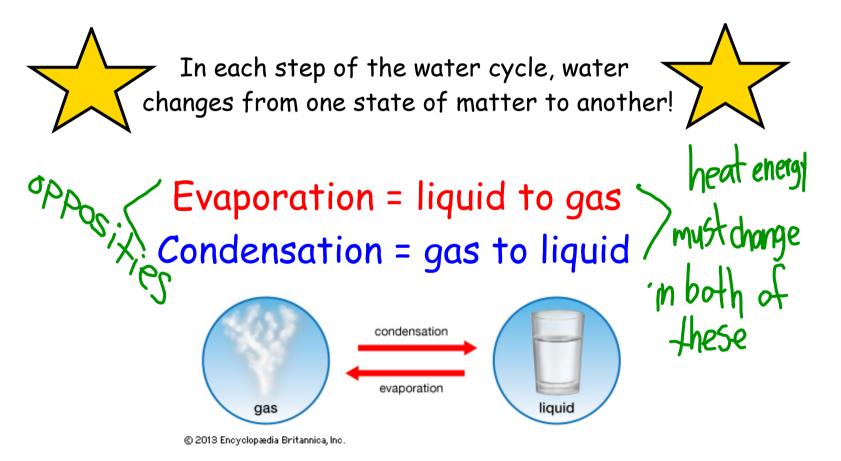
resistant surfaces such as roads, sidewalks and driveways. These water-resistant surfaces can prevent rainfall from penetrating the soil and ground. The rain is re-routed to storm drains and most likely causes an increase in what process of the Water Cycle?

a.) transpiration





Water Cycle Definition: The path water takes as it <u>circulates</u> from land into the air and back to the land again.



1. Evaporation

- warm, sunny weather = increase of evap.
- cold, cloudy weather = demonstrate evap., but it is still happening

2. Condensation

- water vapor must losse heat energy before condensation can occur
- clouds form by tiny drops of liquid water coming together

3. Precipitation

- too much precip. = flooding
- not enough precip. = drought

Which is a form of ...?

C	condensation	precipitation
fog stratus	cumulus cirrus	rain hail ice snow freezing rair sleet

4. Run-off

- as habitat reduction occurs and cities and towns are built, runoff increases
 - roads, sidewalks, parking lots, etc. are paved and don't absorb precip.
 - have drainage grates/sewer systems which lead precip. back to bodies of water







