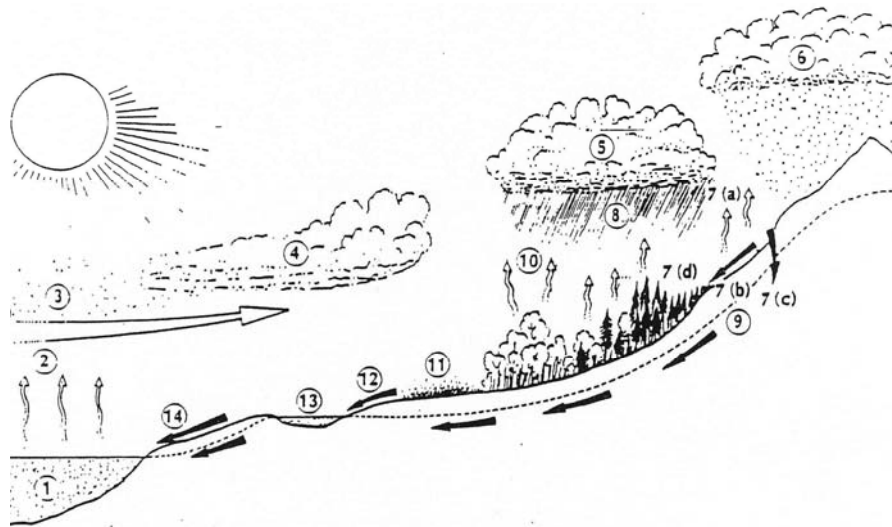


Hydrologic Cycle



The following statements describe the hydrologic cycle as illustrated above. Each statement has a number that corresponds to the number in the illustration above. Examine the illustration and write the word(s) that best fit the blanks. Select the word(s) from the following list. Each word may be used only once.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| evaporated | condensation | dew | hydrologic |
| evaporate | leaves | gas | ground water |
| precipitation | wells | atmosphere | rain |
| run off | liquid | oceans | roots |
| wind | snow | clouds | sinks |
| rivers | surface | water table | |

- The _____ are great storehouses of water. They hold about 97% of the world's water.
- The heat of the sun causes water to _____ from the ocean. It becomes water vapour which is an invisible _____.
- The moisture-laden air is blown by the _____ toward the land.
- As air rises, it cools. It eventually reaches the point where it can no longer hold all of its moisture in gaseous form. Some of the water vapour changes into a _____ around particles of dust, to form tiny droplets of water. When water vapour changes into water, the process is called _____. We can see the results of this process in the atmosphere in the form of _____ that are carried by the wind.

5. Many droplets of water join together and fall to the earth as _____.
6. If temperature conditions are suitable, the water vapour may change directly into a solid form. This produces _____.
7. When the rain reaches the ground, or snow melts, the water can follow one of four paths:
 - a. evaporate back into the _____
 - b. _____ along the surface of the earth
 - c. sink into the earth and become _____
 - d. be released into the atmosphere from the leaves of plants by the process of transpiration
8. The water that evaporates back into the atmosphere may become some form of _____ again at another location.
9. The water that _____ into the ground is called ground water. It eventually reaches the _____. The water table is the top part of a zone that is soaked or saturated with water. The level of the water table is of great importance to people and communities that get their water from _____.
10. Plants and trees draw water and nutrients from the soil through their _____. This moisture is transported up to the leaves bringing nutrients with it. Water vapour is given off to the atmosphere through pores in the _____. This process is called transpiration.
11. Sometimes during cool evenings and early mornings, water vapour condenses as droplets on surfaces such as leaves, spider webs, cars, and other cold surfaces. This moisture is called _____. Although this form of condensation does not remove much water from the atmosphere, it brings water to many life forms.
12. Much of the rain and snowmelt runs off across the earth's surface forming a drainage system that may include tiny streams and large _____.
13. Lakes and swamps form in places where the ground water reaches the _____.
14. Much of the surface runoff and ground water makes its way back to the oceans where it again may be _____ into the atmosphere to start the _____ cycle all over again.