

Grade 2 – Assignment for week of (5/11 to 5/15)

Learning about the Water Cycle:

Another part of Earth Science is to study the liquid part of Earth and this week we will learn about the Water Cycle.

Task #1:

Read and review the words and share with a parent or guardian or think to yourself.

Science Vocabulary:

Water Cycle:	the movement of water from the land to the sky and back again
Evaporation:	the Sun heats the liquid water and it goes up into the sky as a gas
Condensation:	the gas cools off, turns into liquid water drops, and makes clouds
Precipitation:	the water drops fall back to the ground as rain or snow
Collection:	water that falls from the sky goes into the ocean, lakes, or rivers

Task #2: Vocabulary Art-

Choose (3) of the science vocabulary words, and create word art. Word art is where you use drawing to make a picture of the vocabulary word that shows what the word means.

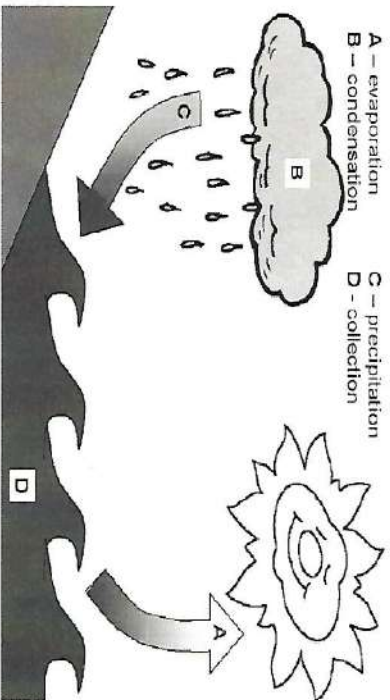
See below an example for the vocabulary word **rain**:



Water Cycle Information:

Name _____

Date _____



The **Water Cycle** is how the water on Earth travels from the land to the sky and back again.

The Sun heats up the water, turns it into water vapor, and makes it evaporate. Evaporate means that the water from the oceans, lakes, and rivers goes up into the sky. Plants also lose water to the air which is called transpiration.

The water vapor eventually condenses, by turning into tiny drops of water, in the clouds.

When the clouds meet cool air over the land, precipitation begins. **Precipitation** means that it begins to rain or snow, and the water returns to the land or sea.

Some of the precipitation soaks into the ground. Some of the underground water is trapped between rock or clay layers; this is called groundwater. But most of the water flows downhill as runoff and eventually returns to the seas as slightly salty water.

WHY ARE THE OCEANS SALTY?

As water flows through rivers, it picks up small amounts of mineral salts from the rocks and soil of the river beds. This very-slightly salty water flows into the oceans and seas. The water in the oceans only leaves by evaporating, but **the salt remains dissolved in the ocean - it does not evaporate**. So the remaining water gets saltier and saltier as time passes.



Oceans cover about 70% of the Earth's surface. The oceans contain roughly 97% of the Earth's water supply.

Task #3:

Read the water cycle information page below and pay close attention to the **bold print** and the science vocabulary words. You will use what you learn on this page to answer the questions on the following page entitled, "Water Cycle Activity Sheet."

Name _____

Water Cycle Activity Sheet

Date _____

- Answer questions (1-4) using the water cycle information sheet.

1. Use a complete sentence to tell what the water cycle is:

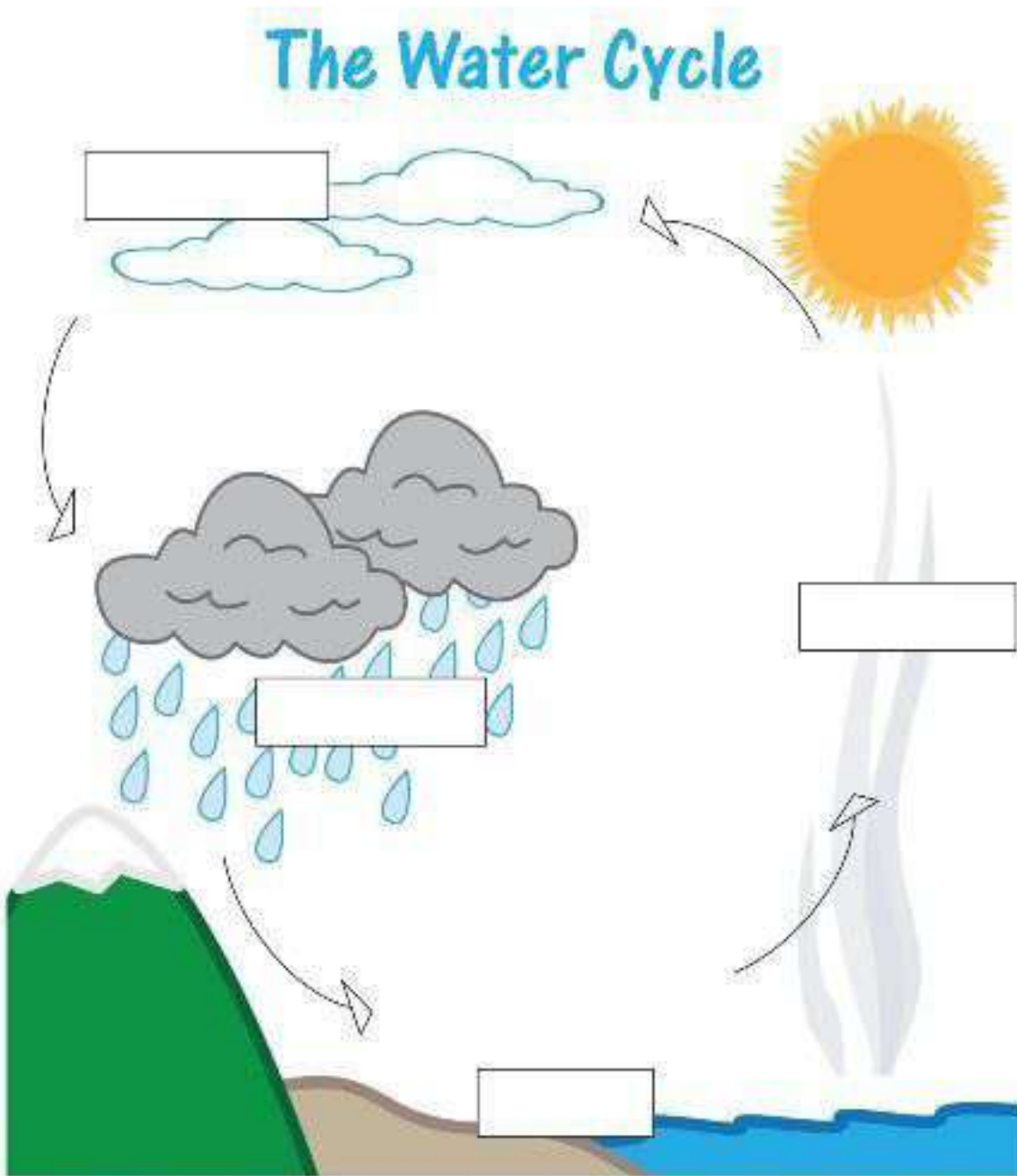
2. Use a complete sentence to tell what the sun's heat does in the water cycle:

3. Use a sentence to explain what precipitation is:

4. Use a sentence to tell why the water in the ocean is salty:

Task #4:

Use what you have learned so far to study the pictures below and correctly label the parts of the water cycle.



Directions: Cut out the words below and have your child glue them in the correct spots.

condensation

evaporation

collection

precipitation