Directions for Using the Water Cycle Diagram:

1. Cut the word and meaning from the image to separate them from each other.

2. Pass out each image to a student volunteer.

3. Read each word and meaning out loud and have students match the image card to the description.

4. Tape each image on the board and re-create the water cycle, drawing arrows and labeling as necessary.

Ex:

(Image from: http://beatlescienc.com/Fun_Facts_About_the_Water_Cycle_files/watercycle.jpg)
Condensation

Water vapor cools as it rises into the air. As the gas cools the water molecules gather to make clouds.

Sun

The sun gives heat energy to water so that it can evaporate.

Ocean

The largest source of water on earth.

Image from: http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/research/divisions/fed/images/ocean_river.jpg
Evaporation

The sun’s heat energy evaporates water from oceans and other sources into a gas called water vapor. This vapor rises into the air.

Image from: http://library.thinkquest.org/C0126220/environment/photo/evaporation1.jpg
Precipitation

Water in clouds becomes too heavy and water falls as rain, sleet, or snow.

Runoff

Precipitation that moves down from higher land and surfaces into lakes and oceans.

Image from:http://www.planningwithpower.org/images/photos/PicCat/Ag/images/runoff.jpg
Accumulation

Some of the water that falls to the ground soaks into the soil and settles underground.

Image from: http://www.groundwater.org/kc/images/groundwater_well.jpg
Transpiration

Water is sucked up by the roots of trees and evaporates out of the leaves into the air.

Image from: http://www.creationsafaris.com/photos/B065CrescentBeach.jpg