



# Water Cycle

## The Earth's Gift



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<b>Water (1 week)</b>	States of Matter	Properties of Water	Properties of Water	Chemistry	Capillary Action	Densities of Liquids	Ground Water
<b>Oceans (1 week)</b>	Properties of Salt Water	Making Salt Water	Solvents	Dissolution of Salt	Electrolytes	Ocean Bottoms	Coriolis Motion
<b>Atmosphere (1 week)</b>	Different Types of Clouds	Movement of Air	Air is all around us	Atmospheric Pressure	Air Movements	Components of Air	Wind Currents
<b>Weather (1 week)</b>	Types of Weather	Reading a Thermometer	Comparing Weather	Water from Air	Weather Patterns	Air Pollutants	Weather Maps

### Water Cycle at a Glance

The Water Cycle explains interactions between the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere. Evaporation of water from the oceans, seas, rivers, and streams into the atmosphere produce precipitation. Water can take the form of ice at the polar caps and alpine glaciers. Ice melts, creating water runoff, that either percolates through the Earth to become part of the water table or makes its way back to the sea. Water Cycle looks at the elements of hydrogen and oxygen and how it creates a compound that is unique. The oceans are where most of the water is found, but it is salt water. The movement of the oceans also has a direct effect on the atmosphere. The atmosphere is that envelope of gas that keeps organisms living on this planet. Oceans and atmosphere interact to give us weather.

### In the Classroom

Students discover what properties of water make it the perfect liquid for life. We learn about the molecular structure of water and other unique qualities, including surface tension, capillary action, density, and other physical properties. Students also learn about how the oceans, atmosphere, and weather are interrelated.