

PRECIPITATION

Condensed _____ that falls back to Earth.

Examples:

CONDENSATION

The process of a _____ changing into a _____ due to a decrease in _____ or _____.

SUBLIMATION

The process of _____ and ice changing into _____ without first melting into _____.

SURFACE RUN-OFF

_____ that reaches Earth's surface, flows over _____, and reaches lakes, rivers, and _____.

EVAPORATION

The process of a _____ changing into a _____ due to an increase in _____ or _____.

TRANSPIRATION

_____ absorb water through their _____ and then give off _____ through their leaves.

INFILTRATION

Water soaks into the _____ from the ground level and moves into _____ through _____ and pores.

ACCUMULATION

Water collects in rivers, _____, oceans and other bodies of _____ or as _____ caps and _____.

THE WATER CYCLE

PRECIPITATION

CONDENSATION



SUBLIMATION

SURFACE RUN-OFF

EVAPORATION

TRANSPIRATION

INFILTRATION

ACCUMULATION

THE WATER CYCLE

PRECIPITATION

Condensed water vapor that falls back to Earth.

Examples: snow, rain, sleet, hail

CONDENSATION

The process of a gas changing into a liquid due to a decrease in temperature or pressure.

SUBLIMATION

The process of snow and ice changing into water vapor without first melting into water.

SURFACE RUN-OFF

precipitation that reaches Earth's surface, flows over land, and reaches lakes, rivers, and oceans.

EVAPORATION

The process of a liquid changing into a gas due to an increase in temperature or pressure.

TRANSPIRATION

Plants absorb water through their roots and then give off water vapor through their leaves.

INFILTRATION

Water soaks into the soil from the ground level and moves into rocks through cracks and pores.

ACCUMULATION

Water collects in rivers, lakes, oceans and other bodies of water or as ice caps and glaciers.

THE WATER CYCLE