



Feb 18-7:40 AM

page 19 notes

2. How does the amount of rain where you live vary according to the season of the year?
 We get the most rain in the spring and the fall. We get less rain in the summer and it is usually in storms. In winter, we get snow instead of rain because it is colder.

3. How is rain a good thing? How is rain a bad thing?

It waters plants	Too much can cause floods
It refills rivers and lakes	Too much can damage plants
It fills the groundwater for our wells	Plants and animals can drown
It gives animals the water they need to live	It keeps us from being outside
	Not enough of it can kill plants and animals

Nov 16-3:48 PM

Lab Activity: Construct a Rain Model

Person 1 gets supplies for Lab and floats the plastic cup on the water in the bottom

Person 2 puts water in the bigger plastic container

Person 3 puts plastic wrap over the container and fasten it with a rubber band.

Person 4 gets a bag of ice and puts it on top the wrap.

On pg 20 of your SN draw your results!!! Work together to answer questions on page 21.

Feb 19-7:27 AM

Lab Activity: Explain page 21 SN

1. Where did the water droplets come from?
 The water droplets came from the water vapor (gas) in the air which came from the hot water (evaporated). As the evaporated water cooled it became liquid water again (condensed).

2. How did the water get on the underside of the wrap on the container?
 The water came from the air inside the container. The ice on the top cooled the air near the plastic so the water gas condensed back into water liquid underneath the plastic.

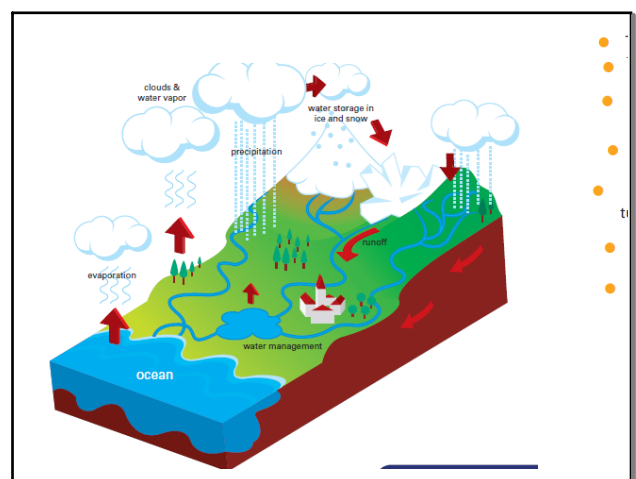
Feb 19-7:18 AM

Lab Activity: Explain page 21 SN

3. What happens to the drops of water on the plastic film? Why does this happen?
 As more liquid water condenses (more drops form) they get too heavy to stick to the plastic and drop off (precipitation). This happens because the ice keeps cooling the water vapor (gas) in the air in the container.

4. How does changing the temperature of the water inside the container affect what happens?
 Cooler water does not evaporate as much so there is less precipitation. Hotter water evaporates more so there will be more precipitation.

Feb 19-7:18 AM



Feb 18-7:44 AM

Notebook page 22

5. Discuss how your prediction on page 20 matched or didn't match with what happened in your model.

Each student answers independently.

6. Use evidence from your model to explain:

Where does rain water come from?

How does rainwater form?

Your answer should include describing which parts of the water cycle you observed.

Nov 16-4:39 PM

Vocabulary

--	--	--	--

Precipitation Runoff Storage Evaporation Condensation

Page 23

Think about a puddle of water on a sidewalk or in a parking lot. What happens to water that collects somewhere, but then is not covered?

Feb 18-7:49 AM

Page 23-24

1. Label the drawing you made on page 20 to show where condensation and evaporation take place.

Evaporation happens down in the warm water. Condensation happens underneath the plastic wrap where the water drops are.

2. How does precipitation occur on Earth?

Stored surface water evaporates into water vapor in the air. It rises and cools higher in the atmosphere. As it cools the water vapor (gas) condenses back into liquid water drops. When the drops get too big for the atmosphere to hold them, they fall to the Earth as precipitation.

3. What is runoff? Why does runoff need to be treated in a special facility?

Runoff is when it rains so hard and fast that the ground can't soak it up, or the ground is already full of water (saturated), so the water runs over the surface to the low areas. Runoff carries away road oils, fertilizers, and pesticides into lakes and rivers.

Feb 19-7:31 AM