

## WATER CYCLE RESEARCH WEB-QUEST

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions: Complete the Web-Quest on a separate sheet of paper. When you complete Part 1 and 2 you will upload your work into CTLS, Lesson Assignment Tab. DUE DATE MONDAY SEPT 14, 2020**

### PART 1: ALL ANSWERS ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER

*Before you begin this web-quest, answer these questions using your background knowledge.*

1. How much of Earth's surface is covered by water?
2. How much of the water on Earth's surface is actually freshwater?
3. Where does the water that we use to meet our everyday needs come from?

**GPM is an unmanned satellite that was launched in February 2014. Here is an introductory video to give you a sense of what it does and why the science behind the mission is so important.** <https://gpm.nasa.gov/education/videos/gpm-freshwater-connection> **If the video on the website doesn't work, here's a more direct link** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBDXV3Qu0zw>

4. Where does the water that we drink come from?
5. Why is it important for scientists to measure how much precipitation is falling across the world?
6. How could that information be used to help society?

**Let's begin by following a molecule of water as it makes its way through the water cycle in this short animation.**

<http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/tour-water-cycle>

**Here's a more direct link to the video if it doesn't work:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0\\_c0ZzZfC8c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_c0ZzZfC8c)

7. Is there a specific beginning or end in the water cycle? Why or why not?
8. What "powers" the water cycle?

**Scan the article titled, "The Water Cycle" from the following link to answer the questions below:**

<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/Water/>

9. Create a pie graph to illustrate of how much water is in the following parts of our Earth. Be sure that you draw the wedges of your pie graph in approximate percent proportions.
  - a. water in our oceans
  - b. water in polar icecaps, glaciers, and permanent snow
  - c. water in groundwater, lakes, rivers, soil, and streams
  - d. water in our atmosphere
10. What is the estimated volume of the global water supply? \_\_\_\_\_ (1000 km<sup>3</sup>)
11. Why is the amount of freshwater on Earth important for human needs?

**Next, keep on scrolling down through the link given above until you see a section titled “A Multi-Phased Journey”, and use that information to do the following:**

12. You will use the information that you researched from the online source to complete a RAFT activity.

WRITING PROMPT:

R = Role: You will become a water drop

A = Audience: Your audience will be a 5<sup>th</sup> grade science class

F = Format: You will be writing an adventure story.

T = Topic: Your adventure story will describe your travels as a water drop through the water cycle.

Before you begin look at the diagram of the hydrologic cycle and descriptions given in the online link. Use the information provided to help you to write your story that explains how a droplet of water that falls as rain can move through the atmosphere, the biosphere, the geosphere, and the hydrosphere. Be specific as you explain the processes (evaporation, condensation, transpiration) that occur because of interaction between Earth’s spheres.

In your story, be sure to

- ☑ Give the state of matter that water is in as it moves through Earth’s systems
- ☑ Describe what processes occur to change water from one state of matter to another
- ☑ *Explain how interactions between Earth’s spheres keep water cycling between them*

YOU MUST DO THESE THINGS TO RECEIVE FULL CREDIT FOR THIS PORTION

## **PART 2: ALL ANSWERS ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER**

**Let’s learn more about how our water cycle is able to distribute both water and heat as it moves through the water cycle:** <http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/earths-water-cycle>

**Here’s a more direct link to the video if it doesn’t work:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oaDkph9yQBs>

13. Where is more than two-thirds of Earth’s freshwater stored?
14. Why is there more evaporation in the tropics?
15. Why do you think that clouds and water vapor act like “insulators” from the sun”?
16. What are three things that water variability affects for us?

**At this website, <http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/water-cycle-heating-ocean> you will find out more about how the oceans impact the water cycle. Allow some time for the videos to load.**

17. How are the land, air, and water heated each day?
18. Look at the second animation. Explain the differences that the data shows between the heating of the land and the water during the day and night cycle.
19. Look at the third animation. Explain how the movement of warm currents might affect the climate in Florida.

**The next website will focus on how evaporation and winds combine to move water from the oceans to the land. <http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/water-cycle-steaming-air> Again, allow time for the videos to load.**

20. How does the ocean lose water to the air?
21. Why doesn't the water vapor just stay over the ocean?
22. Why don't the oceans simply reabsorb the water that evaporates?
23. Why does more water evaporate off of oceans than off of land?
24. About how long does water vapor remain in the air?
25. As you watch the animations depicting wind and evaporation data over the world, describe what you notice about the patterns the winds and clouds follow: Do clouds and wind appear to follow the same patterns? Can you find any patterns in the direction that they move?

**We know that everything needs freshwater to survive. Go to this site and find the answers to these questions:**

[http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/our\\_water/water\\_use\\_today.html](http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/our_water/water_use_today.html)

26. Where does the freshwater that you use in your home come from?
27. About how much water does the average American family of four use per day in their home?
28. What percentage of water do we use for washing our clothing?
29. What percentage of water do we use for flushing our toilets?

**Look at the pie graph depicting how freshwater is used for industrial, agricultural, and electric water use, and use that information to answer these questions.**

30. What percentage more of water is used to provide us with electricity versus for irrigation?
31. Do we use more freshwater in our homes or to provide us with electricity?

**At this website, <http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/water-cycle-watering-land> you will find out the processes of condensation and precipitation. Allow time to load. Read the description, and then answer these questions.**

32. How do clouds form?
33. What role do clouds play in regulating Earth's energy balance?
34. About how much of Earth is covered by clouds at any one time?
35. What is the ratio of water that falls on land as compared to the amount that falls onto the oceans?

**As you watch the animations, watch the direction that the wind is blowing in.**

36. Does the direction change in different regions of the world?
37. How does the direction that the wind is blowing in affect how much precipitation the Eastern seaboard of the United States gets per year?
38. Why do you think the northern part of Africa doesn't receive very much precipitation per year?

Now sit back and enjoy this video about the water cycle and the importance of water to life on Earth. <http://pmm.nasa.gov/education/videos/water-water-everywhere>

If the video doesn't work, here's a more direct link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qyb4qz19hEk>

Use the information to answer these questions-

39. What is special about water as a compound?

40. How does water regulate climate?

41. What drives water evaporation?

42. Why is the water vapor fresh water when it rises from the ocean?

43. Why might freshwater in the form of snow take longer to enter the water cycle again than liquid precipitation?

44. What is an aquifer?

45. What role do people play in the water cycle?