

Water on Earth Review

Week 21 — Friday | Where Water Lives and How It Moves

Reading Time

This week we explored all the places water is found on Earth. We learned that water covers about seventy-one percent of our planet, which is why Earth is called the **Blue Planet**. Most of this water is **saltwater** in the oceans. Only a tiny amount is **freshwater** that we can drink, and much of that is frozen in glaciers, ice caps, and snow.

We discovered the different forms water takes on Earth. **Oceans** are vast bodies of saltwater. **Lakes** and **ponds** are bodies of freshwater surrounded by land. **Rivers** and **streams** carry freshwater from higher ground to lower ground. **Groundwater** is hidden underground, soaking into soil and collecting between rocks. **Glaciers** and **ice caps** store frozen water at the poles and on tall mountains.

We also learned about the **water cycle**, the never-ending journey water takes through four stages. **Evaporation** turns liquid water into water vapor. **Condensation** turns water vapor back into liquid droplets in clouds. **Precipitation** sends water falling as rain, snow, sleet, or hail. **Collection** gathers water in oceans, lakes, rivers, and underground. Then the cycle begins again, powered by the sun.

Reading Questions

1. List four places water is found on Earth.

2. What percentage of Earth's water is freshwater?

3. What powers the water cycle?

4. Explain why the water cycle is important for life on Earth.

Vocabulary Grid

Write a definition or draw a picture for each word.

 **Ocean**

 **Evaporation**

 **Condensation**

 **Precipitation**

 **Glacier**

 **Groundwater**

 Water Features Chart

Fill in the chart with information about different water features on Earth.

Water Feature	Fresh or Salt?	Where You Find It	One Interesting Fact
Ocean			
Lake			
River			
Glacier			
Groundwater			

 Match the Water Cycle Stage

Draw lines connecting each water cycle stage to its description.

Stage	Description
Evaporation	Water collects in oceans, lakes, and underground.
Condensation	Rain, snow, sleet, or hail falls from clouds.
Precipitation	The sun heats water and it turns into vapor.
Collection	Water vapor cools and forms clouds.

 Water on Earth Map

Draw a map of Earth showing different water features. Include at least one ocean, one lake, one river, one glacier, and show groundwater underground. Label each feature clearly.

Science Journal: Water Review

Think about everything you learned about water on Earth. Answer each prompt with your best thinking.

Prompt 1: Why is it important that Earth has the water cycle? What would be different without it?

Prompt 2: Where do you use water every day? How does water from the ocean, a lake, or a river eventually reach your home?

Prompt 3: What is one thing you can do to help protect Earth's water supply? Explain your idea.

True or False — Circle Your Answer

- ☐ 1. Most of Earth's water is freshwater.
- ☐ 2. The water cycle has four main stages.
- ☐ 3. Evaporation is when water turns into water vapor.
- ☐ 4. Groundwater is found deep below the surface.
- ☐ 5. Glaciers are large masses of frozen freshwater.
- ☐ 6. Rivers flow from lower ground to higher ground.
- ☐ 7. The sun provides the energy for the water cycle.
- ☐ 8. Precipitation includes rain, snow, sleet, and hail.

Fill in the Blanks

Word Bank: ocean evaporation condensation precipitation freshwater saltwater glacier groundwater

- 1. The largest bodies of water on Earth are called _____.
- 2. Water that soaks into soil and collects underground is _____.
- 3. The process of water turning into vapor is called _____.
- 4. When water vapor cools and forms clouds, it is called _____.
- 5. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are all forms of _____.
- 6. Most of Earth's water is _____ found in the oceans.
- 7. The small amount of water we can drink is called _____.
- 8. A large mass of moving ice is a _____.

★ Week 21 Checklist

Check off each concept you feel confident about.

Concept	I Understand This
I can name at least five places water is found on Earth.	
I can tell the difference between freshwater and saltwater.	
I can name and describe the four stages of the water cycle.	
I can draw and label a water cycle diagram.	
I understand why the water cycle is important.	
I know what groundwater is and where it is found.	