

WATER!

I WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS OF THE WATER CYCLE.



- 96.5% OF THE WATER ON EARTH IS SALT WATER.
- 3.5 OF THE WATER ON EARTH IS FRESH WATER. MOST OF IT IS IN GLACIERS.





EARTH





• EVAPORATION- WHEN THE SUN OR ANY OTHER SOURCE OF HEAT TURNS WATER INTO WATER VAPOR.



WATER VAPOR



 ATMOSPHERE- THE ENVELOPE OF GASES SURROUNDING THE EARTH OR ANOTHER PLANET.



 CONDENSATION- WHEN WATER VAPOR COOLS DOWN THEY FORM INTO LIQUID AGAIN OR INTO CLOUDS.



• PRECIPITATION- WATER THAT FALLS FROM CLOUDS TO EARTH SURFACE.



WHERE DID THE WATER GO?

 GROUNDWATER-IS THE WATER FOUND UNDERGROUND IN THE CRACKS AND SPACES IN SOIL, SAND AND ROCK





- RUNOFF- WATER THAT CAN NOT SOAK UNDERGROUND AND INSTEAD FLOWS ACROSS
 - EARTH'S SURFACE.





SPRING IS A NATURAL OPENING ALLOWING GROUND WATER TO SURFACE.



DEW- IS CONDENSATION AND IS FOUND ON GRASS IN THE MORNING.



I WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND HOW WEATHER IS MEASURED.

• UNIT 3 LESSON 2

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WEATHER VS. CLIMATE

- WEATHER IS WHAT THE ATMOSPHERE IS AT **ONE** POINT IN TIME.
- CLIMATE IS HOW THE WEATHER IS OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME.



• WEATHER BALLOONS- CARRY WEATHER TOOLS HIGH UP INTO THE ATMOSPHERE.



- WIND VANE- MEASURE WIND DIRECTIONS.
- ANEMOMETER- MEASURES WIND SPEED.
- BAROMETER- MEASURES AIR PRESSURE.





HYGROMETER- MEASURES WATER VAPOR OR HUMIDITY.

• HIGHER TEMPERATURES MEANS MORE WATER VAPOR CAN BE HELD.



I WILL BE ABLE TO UNDERSTAND CLOUDS AND THE DIFFERENT TYPES.

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CLOUDS

• STATUS- ARE FLAT AND COVER MOST OF THE SKY.

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NIMBUS CLOUDS ARE STORM CLOUDS.







- SLEET- SMALL PELLETS OF ICE.
- HAIL- FORMS INSIDE THUNDERCLOUDS. THE WIND CARRIES RAINDROPS HIGH INTO THE
 CLOUDS AND FREEZES THEM.





I WILL BE ABLE TO DESCRIBE THE FACTORS THAT HELP METEOROLOGIST PREDICT WEATHER.

• UNIT 3 LESSON 4

THE ATMOSPHERE

- AIR HAS MATTER, VOLUME, AND MASS.
- AIR-PRESSURE IS THE WEIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE ON EARTH.
- WIND IS MOVING AIR.



- - LOW PRESSURE MEANS LOW DENSITY=RISING AIR/HOT
 - HIGH PRESSURE MEANS HIGH DENSITY = COOL AIR DROPS.





 LAND HEATS UP FASTER THAN WATER. SO AIR OVER LAND HEATS UP AND RISES WHILE AIR OVER WATER COOLS DOWN AND FALLS. THIS CAUSES WIND!





- AIR MASS- HAS THE SAME TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE PROPERTIES. WHEN TWO AIR MASSES MEET IT IS CALLED A FRONT.
- COLD FRONT VS. WARM FRONT
- HTTP://WWW.PHSCHOOL.COM/ATSCHOOL/PHSCIEXP/ACTIVE ART/WEATHER FRONTS/
- HTTP://STUDYJAMS.SCHOLASTIC.COM/STUDYJAMS/JAMS/SCIENCE/WEATHER-AND-CLIMATE/AIR-MASSES-AND-FRONTS.HTM



WEATHER MAP



Cold Front

Warm Front

Occluded Front

Stationary Front

TORNADOS- FUNNEL SHAPE AND FORMS FROM



HTTP://VIDEO.NATIONALGEOGRA
 PHIC.COM/VIDEO/101 VIDEOS/TORNADOES-101

HURRICANES FORM OVER WARM WATER THAT IS OVER OCEANS. IT SLOWS DOWN WHEN IT REACHES LAND.

