

5-DAY VOCABULARY TEACHING PLAN

DAY 1 Introduce Target Vocabulary in Context

Materials: *Concept web, words in context sheet, word smart graphic organizer*

- Introduce vocabulary words and activate prior knowledge through discussion using a concept web, pictures, models, or toys.
- To provide a basis for understanding and discussion, read the words in context worksheet aloud with students. If appropriate, have them generate their own examples of words in context.

Classwork/Homework: Have students complete the word smart graphic organizer for select words. Encourage them to generate a synonym and an antonym, draw a picture, write a sentence, and formulate a definition for each selected vocabulary word, as appropriate for your group of students.

DAY 2 Use Vocabulary in Context and Reinforce Meaning

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards, analogy worksheet, cloze sentence worksheet*

- Review the word smart assignment from DAY 1. Allow students to discuss and compare their definitions and make revisions on their word smart worksheet.
- Give students the definition cards and have them check the part of speech and match the definition with the corresponding word card. If appropriate, give them the opportunity to use the definition cards to check and revise the definitions they wrote on their word smart worksheets.
- Using the word cards, encourage students to do an open sort or sort the words by part of speech. Additionally, you may choose to review the analogy worksheet with students. If appropriate, have them generate their own analogies.

Classwork/Homework: Have students apply their understanding of the vocabulary words by completing the cloze sentence worksheet.

DAY 3 Introduce and Apply Word-Attack Skills

Materials: *Word analysis worksheet or material for the exploration activity*

- Review the cloze sentence assignment from DAY 2.
- Introduce and discuss the word analysis or exploration activity to reinforce a skill, such as part of speech, common affixes, synonyms, antonyms, multiple meaning words, and so on.

Classwork/Homework: To reinforce word analysis skills, have students complete the word analysis worksheet or activity.

DAY 4 Review and Apply Words

Materials: *Word cards, vocabulary game, concept completion worksheet*

- Review the word analysis assignment from DAY 3.
- Choose a vocabulary game and have students play it to reinforce and review word meaning.

Classwork/Homework: To review and reinforce understanding, have students complete the concept completion worksheet.

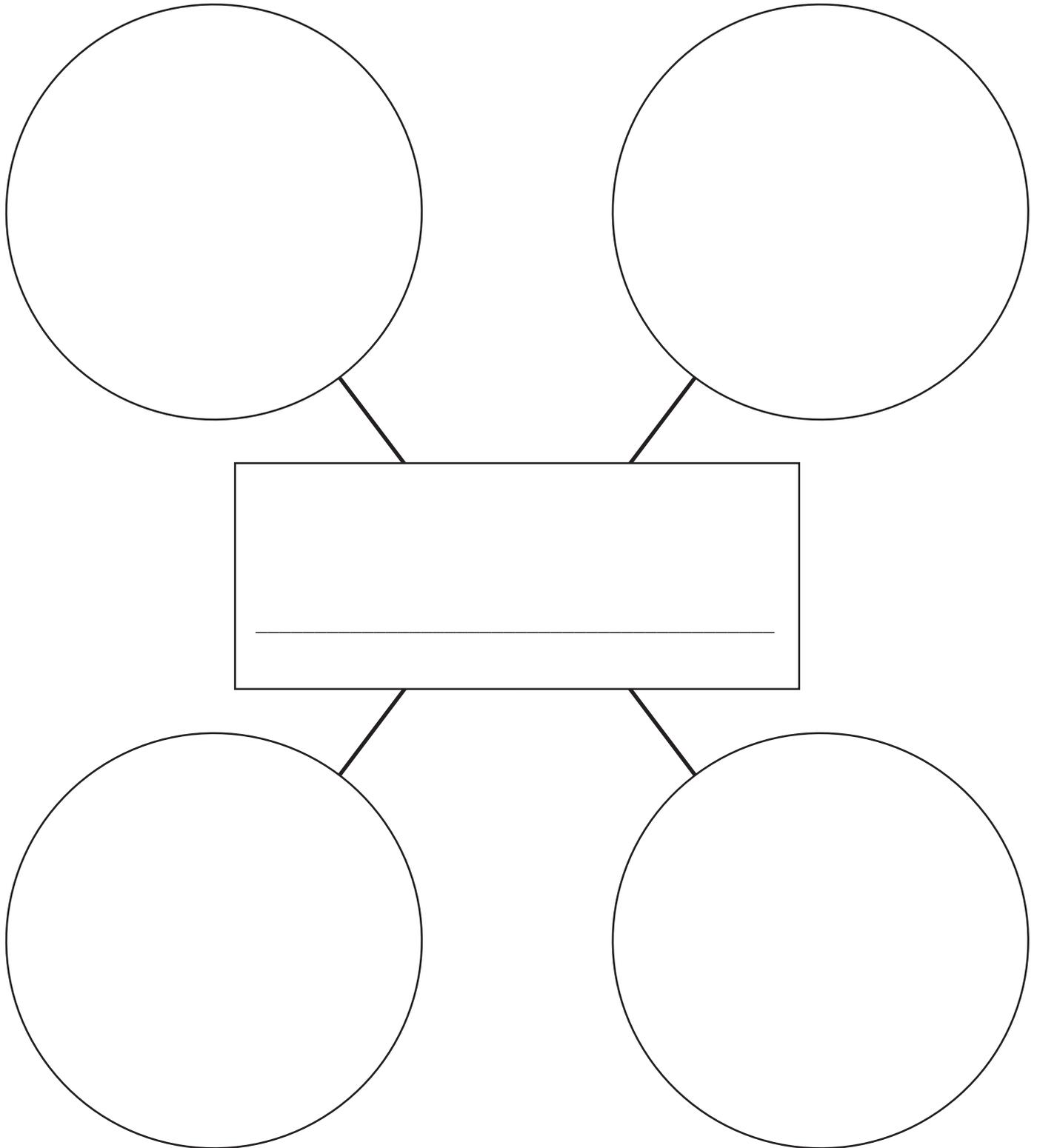
DAY 5 Assess

Materials: *Assessment, demonstration activity worksheet*

- Review the concept completion worksheet from DAY 4.
- Have students complete the multiple-choice assessment by either writing the correct choice in the blank or filling in the correct bubble.
- As an alternative assessment, have students participate in an activity selected from the vocabulary games sheet.

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Write a topic or word in the box. Then write details about the topic or word in the surrounding circles.



erosion

(noun)

1. **Erosion** may be caused by water, wind, or ice.
2. **Erosion** is a serious problem along the beaches of the Pacific coast.
3. **Erosion** is a natural process, but it is made worse by human activities, such as deforestation and construction.

sediment

(noun)

1. **Sediment** is material that eroded from rocks.
2. Over time, **sediment** can become sedimentary rock if it is smashed by heavy layers above it.
3. Most of the **sediment** in the river basin comes from sandstone.

water cycle

(noun)

1. The **water cycle** describes the existence and movement of water on, in, and above Earth.
2. Evaporation, condensation, precipitation, runoff, and storage are all part of the **water cycle**.
3. Water changes between its gaseous, liquid, and solid states in the **water cycle**.

watershed

(noun)

1. A **watershed** is a drainage system.
2. A **watershed** drains all the water in a particular region.
3. Scientists are studying the effects of a dam on the **watershed**.

groundwater

(noun)

1. **Groundwater** collects in the tiny spaces between particles of soil and in layers of porous rock.
2. **Groundwater** is not surface water.
3. The use of fertilizers and pesticides can pollute **groundwater**.

water vapor

(noun)

1. When water evaporates, it becomes **water vapor**, and when it condenses, it becomes water again.
2. **Water vapor**, an invisible gas, is not the same as steam, which is tiny drops of liquid water in the air.
3. When it's humid outside, the air holds a lot of **water vapor**.

precipitation

(noun)

 .com

1. Deserts do not usually receive very much **precipitation**.
2. **Precipitation** forms when moisture in the atmosphere condenses, or changes from a gas to a liquid.
3. How much **precipitation** falls here each year?

aquifer

(noun)

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1. An **aquifer** may be made up of permeable rock or other materials, such as clay, sand, or gravel.
2. An **aquifer**, not an aqueduct, is underground.
3. An **aquifer** can provide considerable amounts of water to wells and springs.

runoff

(noun)

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1. The **runoff** from the huge storm flooded the streets.
2. Excess rainfall, or **runoff**, can carry toxic chemicals into bodies of water, where it can harm the plants and animals that live there.
3. **Runoff** can come from rainfall or snowmelt.

condensation

(noun)

1. **Condensation** is the process by which water vapor changes to a liquid when it comes in contact with a cold surface.
2. Moisture is another word for **condensation**.
3. During **condensation**, a gas changes into a liquid, and during evaporation, a liquid changes into a gas.

evaporation

(noun)

1. **Evaporation** happens when the Sun shines on a body of water, changing it from a liquid to an invisible gas called water vapor.
2. During **evaporation**, water changes from a liquid to a gas, and during condensation, the opposite takes place.
3. You can track **evaporation** by placing a shallow pan of water in a sunny place and watching the water disappear over time.

surface water

(noun)

1. Water from precipitation that does not soak into the ground is called **surface water**.
2. Rivers, streams, lakes, seas, and oceans all hold **surface water**.
3. Earth's water can be found in **surface water**, groundwater, atmospheric water (as water vapor) and frozen water (as ice).

erosion

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the gradual wearing away
of rock or soil by water,
wind, or ice
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

sediment

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

particles of dirt and rock
that are carried by water,
wind, or ice and
deposited elsewhere
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**water
cycle**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the path water takes, and
the changes it goes
through, as it cycles
through the environment
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

watershed

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the area of land that
catches rain and
snowmelt when it flows
as runoff
(noun)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

groundwater

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

water held underground
in soil or rock, often
feeding springs and wells
(noun)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**water
vapor**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the gaseous state of water
(noun)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

precipitation

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

water that falls to the
ground, such as hail,
sleet, rain, or snow
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

aquifer

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

an underground layer of
rock, sand, or other
material through which
groundwater flows
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

runoff

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

excess water, not
absorbed by soil, that
flows downhill
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

condensation

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the process by which
water changes from a gas
to a liquid state
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

evaporation

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the change of water from
a liquid state to a gaseous
state due to an increase in
temperature
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**surface
water**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

water found above
ground, on land
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat* is to *meow* as *dog* is to *bark*.)

destroy	bath water	climate	valley
documentary	ocean	electricity	become a liquid
childhood	solid	lava	below

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

1. **Evaporation** is to *become a gas* ...as... **condensation** is to _____.
2. **Condensation** is to *evaporation* ...as... **hill** is to _____.
3. **Sediment** is to *sedimentary* ...as... **document** is to _____.
4. **Water vapor** is to *gas* ...as... **ice** is to _____.
5. **Groundwater** is to *ground* ...as... **salt water** is to _____.
6. **Erosion** is to *erode* ...as... **destruction** is to _____.
7. **Surface water** is to *groundwater* ...as... **above** is to _____.

Name: _____

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat* is to *meow* as *dog* is to *bark*.)

destroy	bath water	climate	valley
documentary	ocean	electricity	become a liquid
childhood	solid	lava	below

INSTRUCTIONS: Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

8. **Runoff** is to *water* ...as... **eruption** is to _____.

9. **Watershed** is to *runoff* ...as... **bathtub** is to _____.

10. **Precipitation** is to *moisture* ...as... **long-term weather conditions** are to _____.

11. **Water cycle** is to *precipitation* ...as... **life cycle** is to _____.

12. **Aquifer** is to *water* ...as... **windmill** is to _____.

Name: _____

erosion	watershed	precipitation	condensation
sediment	groundwater	aquifer	evaporation
water cycle	water vapor	runoff	surface water

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

1. Particles of sand and soil that are carried downstream are called _____.
2. An _____ is capable of holding water and letting it flow.
3. The process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas is _____.
4. After a heavy rainfall, any water not absorbed into the soil is called _____.
5. Rain and snow are part of the _____.
6. Over time, the riverbank has become steeper in places due to _____.
7. The land surrounding streams and rivers is called a _____.

Name: _____

erosion	watershed	precipitation	condensation
sediment	groundwater	aquifer	evaporation
water cycle	water vapor	runoff	surface water

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

8. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are different kinds of _____.
9. Springs and wells are fed by _____.
10. _____ becomes a liquid after it condenses.
11. The water in rivers, lakes, and seas is _____.
12. The windows have so much _____ on them that I can't see outside.

Name: _____

A **compound word** is a combination of two or more words that are joined to form a new word. There are three types of compounds: **closed compounds** (*sundial, sideline*); **hyphenated compounds** (*city-state, warm-blooded*); and **open compounds** (*sign language, sea level*).

INSTRUCTIONS: Draw lines to connect the words that combine to make a compound word. Write the compound word in the space provided.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|
| water | off | 1. _____. |
| run | shed | 2. _____. |
| water | water | 3. _____. |
| surface | cycle | 4. _____. |
| ground | vapor | 5. _____. |
| water | water | 6. _____. |

Use each compound word in a sentence.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.

Write three other compound words.

Name: _____

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea. If the noun is the name of a person or a specific place, it is called a **proper noun**. A proper noun is always capitalized.

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the words below. Decide whether the word is best classified as a person, place, thing, or idea. Then write each word in the appropriate column.

erosion	watershed	precipitation	condensation
sediment	groundwater	aquifer	evaporation
water cycle	water vapor	runoff	surface water

PERSON	PLACE	THING	IDEA

Use each noun from the table in a sentence.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.

Name: _____

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea. If the noun is the name of a person or a specific place, it is called a **proper noun**. A proper noun is always capitalized.

5. _____ •

6. _____ •

7. _____ •

8. _____ •

9. _____ •

10. _____ •

11. _____ •

12. _____ •

Write three words that are not nouns.

INSTRUCTIONS: Assign one or more of the following activities to reinforce the function of nouns.

NOUNS

Draw a Picture

Materials: *Word cards; box or envelope; paper; pencils, markers, or crayons*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and draw a picture of the chosen word. Encourage them to draw a picture that illustrates the word's meaning.

Make a Picture Dictionary

Materials: *Paper; pencils, markers, or crayons*

Have students create a picture dictionary for the word list by writing their own definitions and drawing their own illustrations in their book.

Make a Sentence

Materials: *Word cards, box or envelope, strips of paper*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and use their chosen word to create a written or oral sentence.

Match a Word

Materials: *Word cards, tape, box or envelope*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and tape it onto an object in the classroom using the word as a label.

Mime It!

Materials: *Word cards, box or envelope*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and act it out. Have classmates try to guess the word.

Pick a Synonym or Antonym

Materials: *Word cards*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and give a synonym or an antonym for the chosen word. (You may choose to omit words that do not have synonyms or antonyms, or you may choose to include them as points of discussion.)

Concentration

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards*

Make copies of the reproducible word and definition cards. Cut them out. Place the cards face down on a table. Have students match each word card with its corresponding definition card.

Draw It

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards, dry-erase board and marker*

Make two-sided copies of the reproducible word and definition cards so that the words are on one side of the page and the corresponding definitions are on the flip side. Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have a student pick a card and not allow his or her classmates to see it. Then have the student draw a picture of the word on a dry-erase board while the other players guess the word. The first player to correctly guess the word gets to keep the word card. The player holding the most word cards at the end of the game wins.

Flash Cards

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards*

Make two-sided copies of the reproducible word and definition cards and cut them apart so that the words are on one side of the cards and the corresponding definitions are on the flip side. Have students quiz each other on word meaning using the cards. Then, to assess understanding, hold up each card (word side out) and have students say the word's meaning. After you've made your way through the entire deck, flip the cards over (definition side out) and have students say the word based on the definition.

I Would, I Wouldn't

Materials: *Word cards*

Make copies of the word cards. Place all the word cards in a box or envelope and have pairs of students choose a word. Have the first student in the pair begin the game by using his or her vocabulary word to complete a sentence that begins with: "I would..." (I would like to know more about how a *tornado* is formed.) The second student in the pair then follows by using the same vocabulary word to complete a sentence that begins with: "I wouldn't ever..." (I wouldn't ever want to get caught in a *tornado*.) As pairs of students continue to pick words and complete "I would..." and "I wouldn't..." sentences, encourage responses that show they understand the meaning of the word.

Jumble It

Materials: *Word list, writing paper*

Place a vocabulary word list where everyone can see it and give each student a sheet of writing paper. Explain that students are to make a word jumble for a partner. They are to choose the vocabulary words at random and write them, one word per line, in a mixed-up fashion in a column along the left side of their paper, leaving room on the right side for their partner to unscramble the word. When students have finished jumbling their words, have them trade papers with their partner to solve each other's jumble. The first partner to unscramble the words correctly is the winner.

Once Upon a Time

Materials: *Word cards*

Make copies of the word cards. Cut them apart and place them face down in front of a pair or group of students. Have students take turns drawing a word card and using the word to complete the sentence, "Once upon a time, I..." (This activity can be completed aloud or in writing.)

It's in the Bag

Materials: *Word cards, action cards, sentence cards, three paper bags*

Make a copy of each set of cards (word cards, action cards, and sentence cards). Place each set of cards in a separate paper bag. Label one bag "Word Bag," one "Action Bag," and one "Sentence Bag." Then have each student pick a word card from the Word Bag and read the card aloud. Next, have him or her pick a card from the Action and/or Sentence Bag and use his or her chosen vocabulary word to do as the card(s) instruct. For an added challenge, allow students to select more than one action or sentence card to use with their word. Play until each student has had the chance to read and use his or her word, or as time allows.

Quick Change

Materials: *Word list, dry-erase marker, old sock, plastic-topped desk or dry-erase board for each player*

Have students stand in front of their plastic-topped (NOT wooden) desk with a dry-erase marker and an old sock. Post the vocabulary list where everyone can see it. Tell students that when you say "go," they are to choose a word on the list and draw a picture of it on their desk or dry-erase board. When you say "stop," they are to stop and move to the desk to their right. Then have each student guess which vocabulary word is depicted in the drawing on their new desk. They should then check their answer with the person to their right who drew it. Then have them erase that drawing and begin playing again with a different word. Allow students to continue moving around the room, drawing each new word at a new desk. The game ends when all the words have been used or time runs out.

Scavenger Hunt

Materials: *Word cards, newspapers, textbooks, magazines*

Have students go on a scavenger hunt by searching in newspapers, textbooks, and magazines for the words on the vocabulary word list.

Story Train

Materials: *Word cards, writing paper*

Hand each student a word card and a sheet of writing paper. Explain that the goal of the game is to complete group stories. Give students a specific time limit in which to write, such as two minutes. Have them use the word on their word card to begin writing a story. At the end of the allotted time period, have them pass their story paper to the student on their left. Each student should then read the beginning of the story he or she received and add to it using his or her word card. Before ending the exercise, let students know that the last round has begun and have them write a conclusion to the story. Invite those who write the conclusion to read the entire story aloud.

Word Associations

Materials: *Word cards, timer*

Make copies of the word cards. Cut them apart and place them face down in front of a group of at least four students. Have students take turns drawing a card. After everyone has drawn a card, start the timer. Have one member of the group name all the things he or she can associate with his or her word in the time allotted. Have another player record the words and another player tally how many words were named. Then have another player check the associations. When the timer is done, players may challenge any association the featured player named. If the player cannot justify the association, the player loses 5 points. If the player can justify the association, the challenger loses 5 points. Play continues until all the words have been played or until time runs out. All unchallenged words earn 1 point for the player. The player with the most points at the end of the game wins.

Word Lotto

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards*

Make copies of the reproducible word cards and definition cards. Place the word cards face up on the table. Place the definitions in a stack face down. Have players draw a definition card and match it to the word card. You may wish to play again using the definition cards face up and the word cards in a stack face down.

Wordo

Materials: *Wordo game board, word cards, definition cards, place markers*

Make copies of the reproducible Wordo game board to hand out to students. Write each of the vocabulary words on the board. Then have students write each word once in any blank square on their Wordo game board. Have them read the word or definition for each vocabulary word one at a time. Have students use a place marker to cover the square on their paper that contains the word you read or defined. The first student to fill in a row of squares shouts "Wordo!" and wins. Verify student answers by having them read each covered word and then telling you the word's definition.

Which Word?

Materials: *Word cards*

Make copies of the word cards. Cut them apart and place them face down in front of a pair or group of students. Have students take turns drawing two cards at a time. Begin by having the first player use one of the chosen words to complete a sentence that begins with: "Which word would I use...?" Then have the speaker show his or her words, and ask the other player(s) to choose which word the speaker was thinking of when composing his or her sentence.

Example:

eye

ear

Which word would I use to hear a cat meowing?

Use the word in a sentence
with a hippopotamus.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with an alien.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
**with a peanut butter
and jelly sandwich.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a chicken.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a superhero.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a lizard.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a scientist.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a monkey.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with the president.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a worm.

 SENTENCE CARD

THE SENTENCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

Use the word in a sentence
with a gooey lollipop.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a banana.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a million dollars.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about taking a test.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about a rock concert.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about a video game.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
**about eating something
that tastes bad.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
**about sailing
across the ocean.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about a mysterious box.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
**about winning
a contest.**

 SENTENCE CARD

THE SENTENCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

Use the word in a sentence
about reaching a goal.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about a football game.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a friend.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a funny hat.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with Elvis.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
with a magician.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about a vacation.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about life in the city.

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
**about living
on the moon.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence
about saving the day.

 SENTENCE CARD

THE SENTENCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

Give a
synonym.

 ACTION CARD

Give a
synonym.

 ACTION CARD

Give an
antonym.

 ACTION CARD

Give an
antonym.

 ACTION CARD

Use the word in a
sentence.

 ACTION CARD

Use the word in a
sentence.

 ACTION CARD

Show
the word without talking.

 ACTION CARD

Show
the word without talking.

 ACTION CARD

Describe it!

 ACTION CARD

Describe it!

 ACTION CARD

THE ACTION CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

CHANCE CARD

Skip-a-roo!

Use this card at any time to skip a turn.

CHANCE CARD

Skip-a-roo!

Use this card at any time to skip a turn.

CHANCE CARD



The card holder reverses direction.

CHANCE CARD



The card holder reverses direction.

CHANCE CARD

Draw 2

The card holder must draw two cards.

CHANCE CARD

Draw 2

The card holder must draw two cards.

CHANCE CARD

SLAM!

The card holder chooses another player to take his or her turn.

CHANCE CARD

SLAM!

The card holder chooses another player to take his or her turn.

CHANCE CARD

CELEBRATE!

Card holder's choice:

- Skip a turn.
- Reverse direction of play.
- Have another player draw two cards.
- Have another player take the card holder's turn.

CHANCE CARD

CELEBRATE!

Card holder's choice:

- Skip a turn.
- Reverse direction of play.
- Have another player draw two cards.
- Have another player take the card holder's turn.

THE CHANCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH ANY CARD GAME.

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Use what you know about the vocabulary words to complete the following sentences.

1. **Runoff** is water that is not _____.
2. One form of **precipitation** is _____.
3. **Water vapor** is _____.
4. One place where **surface water** can be found is _____.
5. **Sediment** is carried by _____.
6. A **watershed** catches _____.
7. An **aquifer** is _____.
8. One part of the **water cycle** is _____.
9. The **erosion** of a mountain is caused by _____.
10. **Condensation** is _____.
11. You can find **groundwater** _____.
12. During **evaporation**, water changes from _____.

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

1. A _____ can cause erosion.
 (a) mountain
 (b) valley
 (c) river
2. Sediment can be transported by _____.
 (a) wind
 (b) mountains
 (c) sunlight
3. One part of the water cycle is _____.
 (a) weathering
 (b) erosion
 (c) evaporation
4. A watershed is the land surrounding _____.
 (a) a canyon
 (b) a rainforest
 (c) streams and rivers
5. Groundwater is _____.
 (a) underground
 (b) on the ground
 (c) salty
6. Water vapor is a _____.
 (a) solid
 (b) gas
 (c) liquid
7. Precipitation does not fall in the form of a _____.
 (a) liquid
 (b) gas
 (c) solid
8. An aquifer is a source of _____.
 (a) water
 (b) heat
 (c) electricity
9. Runoff can be harmful if it carries _____.
 (a) small particles of dirt
 (b) toxic chemicals
 (c) melted snow
10. Condensation is when _____ changes into liquid water.
 (a) hail
 (b) water vapor
 (c) ice
11. The opposite of evaporation is _____.
 (a) pouring
 (b) condensation
 (c) melting

Name: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

12. The water in _____ is not surface water.

- a a glacier
- b an ocean
- c a stream