

SCIENCE REVISION NOTES FOR THE WATER CYCLE

STANDARD: describe the processes of evaporation, condensation and precipitation as they relate to the water cycle.

STANDARD: Construct and interpret a model of the water cycle.

Evaporation

Let us begin with the oceans and large water bodies. Their large surface areas absorb the sun's energy (heat), warming their surfaces. As the water heats up, it evaporates (turns from liquid to vapor).

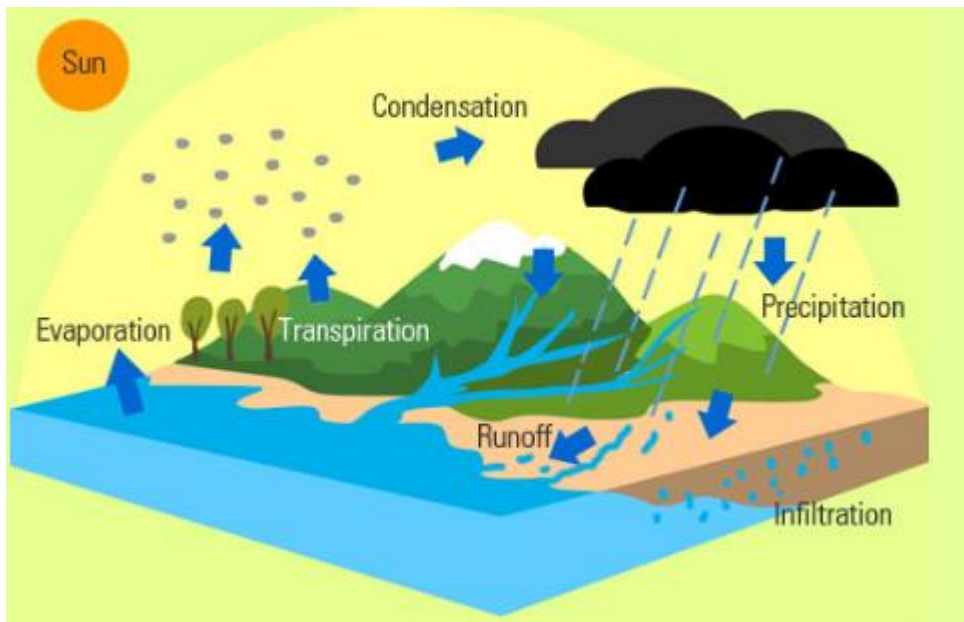
Condensation

Up there, cooler temperatures cause the vapor to condense (vapor turning back into liquid). Winds and air masses move the moisture around a bit, forming clouds. With time, they become heavier with water. This develops into rain-bearing clouds.

Precipitation

The water now falls from the sky in the form of rain, snow, sleet and hail.

Student should be able to label a diagram showing the water cycle.



STANDARD: identify major water sources for a community.

Rainfall: You can collect and store rainwater.

- Groundwater: You can collect water from underground using a tube well or a pump machine. This is usually pure water, although chemicals and bacteria can seep into the water table and contaminate this source. In Cayman people drill wells and pump water to use.
- From a lake or pond: you can collect water from ponds, but this water is not usually potable. It must be purified before drinking. You can, however, use it for watering or irrigation purposes
- From a river/canal/sea: This water can be used for irrigation. This is big source of all water of our daily use.
- From reservoirs(large dams that hold water)

STANDARD: methods of water conservation

1. Turn tap off when brushing teeth
2. Do not take long showers
3. Fix leaking taps
4. Use shower heads with smaller holes.

STANDARD: explain possible sources of water pollution

1. Garbage thrown or washed into water ways.
2. Oil pollution
3. Sewage flowing or seeping into groundwater or surface water.
4. Runoffs from industries