

How the Water Cycle Works – Cloze Activity Answers

The water cycle is always in movement and it has no starting or ending point.

The sun, which drives the water cycle, heats water in the oceans and lakes. Some of it evaporates as vapour into the air. Ice and snow can also turn into water vapour as it melts.

The vapour rises into the air where cooler temperatures cause it to condense into clouds. Air currents move clouds around the globe.

As clouds collide and grow, water falls out of the sky as precipitation. Some precipitation falls as snow and can store up as ice caps and glaciers, which can store frozen water for thousands of years.

Precipitation falls back into the oceans or onto land, where, due to gravity, the precipitation flows over the ground as run-off. Some of the run-off enters rivers in valleys in the landscape and carries on towards the oceans and lakes.

Not all run-off flows into rivers. Much of it soaks into the ground.

Some underground water finds openings in the land surface and comes out as freshwater springs.

Over time, the water continues flowing, some to re-enter the ocean, as the water cycle continues.