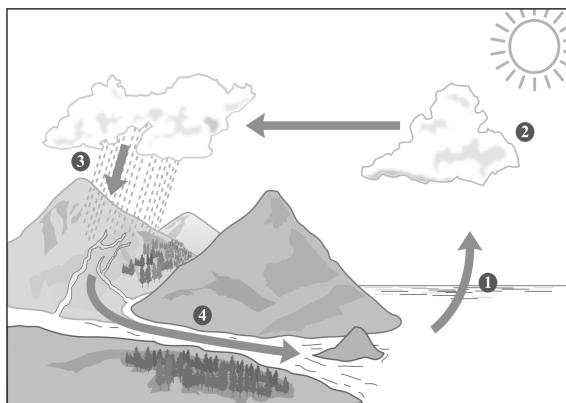


RQ Precipitation

Name: _____

Date: _____

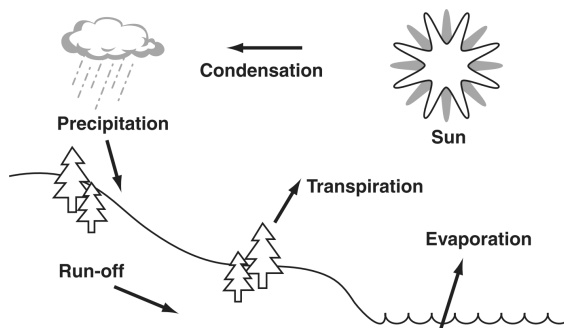
1. The diagram below shows four stages of the water cycle.



Which change is occurring at stage 1 in the diagram?

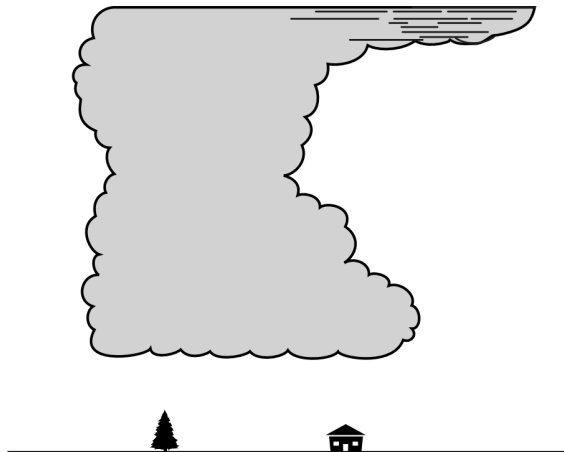
- A. Water is changing from a gas to a solid.
 - B. Water is changing from a liquid to a gas.
 - C. Water is changing from a liquid to a solid.
 - D. Water is changing from a solid to a liquid.
2. Clouds are formed from tiny drops of water that are light enough to float in the air. As these drops bump into each other, they form larger drops. What happens when these drops become too heavy to float in the air?
- A. The drops form fog.
 - B. The drops evaporate.
 - C. The drops fall as rain.
 - D. The drops become air.
3. Clouds and fog are made up of
- A. water.
 - B. heat.
 - C. light.
 - D. helium.

4. Look at the diagram of the water cycle below.



What is the role of condensation in the water cycle?

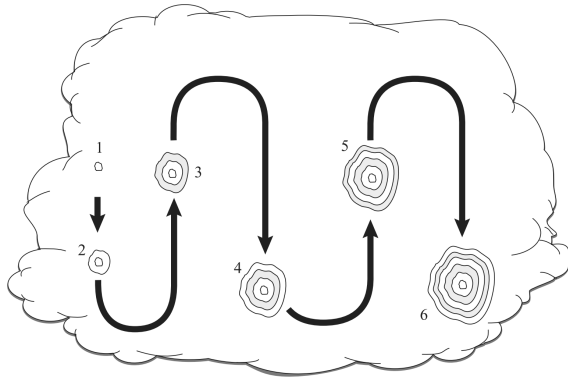
- A. It produces clouds.
 - B. It puts water in ponds.
 - C. It takes water from oceans.
 - D. It carries water to plant roots.
- 5.



Which type of weather would be predicted with this type of cloud?

- A. many days of rain or snow
- B. fair weather and sunny skies
- C. warmer air and clearing skies
- D. heavy rain showers or thunderstorms

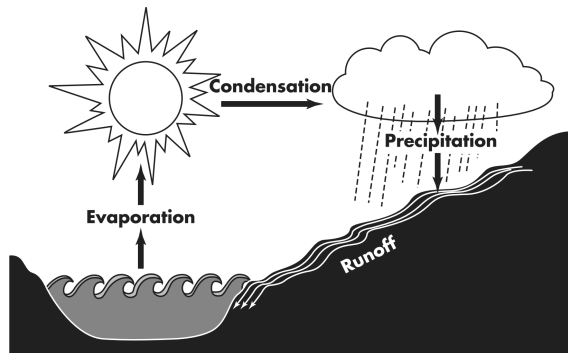
6. The diagram below represents the formation of one type of precipitation in a cloud.



Which type of precipitation is formed as shown?

- A. hail B. rain C. sleet D. snow

7.



During which part of this cycle does it snow?

- A. Evaporation B. Condensation
C. Precipitation D. Runoff

8. In a city near the ocean, fog often forms on summer mornings. Which of the following statements *best* explains how this fog forms?

- A. Ocean water evaporates and then condenses in the air.
B. Crashing waves spray tiny drops of ocean water into the air.
C. Water runoff moves toward the ocean and collects near the shore.
D. Rain clouds move in from the ocean and evaporate as they reach the shore.

9. Students observe rain falling outside. Three hours later, the students observe snow falling. What *most likely* caused the rain to change to snow?

- A. The air temperature became cooler.
B. The clouds became darker.
C. The wind became stronger.
D. The sunlight became stronger.

10. A student observing the sky notices that the cirrostratus clouds she saw in the morning have been replaced by cumulonimbus clouds in the afternoon.

What weather conditions can she expect for the afternoon and evening?

- A. low clouds and fog with little temperature change
B. fair skies continuing with scattered puffy clouds
C. light rain, then an increase in temperature and clearing skies
D. heavy wind and rain, along with possible thunderstorms or tornadoes.