

Second Grade “Cycles in Nature-The Water Cycle” Assessment

- 1a. Most of the Earth’s surface is covered by:
- land
 - water
- 1b. Most of the Earth’s surface is covered by:
- land
 - desert
 - water
 - mountains
- 1c. Most of the Earth’s surface is covered by _____.
- 2a. Four elements of weather are pressure, wind, moisture, and:
- temperature
 - rain
- 2b. Four elements of weather are pressure, wind, moisture, and:
- temperature
 - rain
 - sleet
- 2c. The four elements of weather are called:
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- 3a. A person who studies the weather and tells us about it is a:
- weather watcher
 - meteorologist
- 3b. A person who studies the weather and tells us about it is a:
- weather watcher
 - meteorologist
 - astronomer
- 3c. What is the name of the scientist who studies the weather and tell us about it?
- _____
- 4a. Water vapor occurs because water on the surface of the Earth:
- evaporates
 - condenses

- 4b. Water vapor occurs because water on the surface of the Earth:
- a. evaporates
 - b. condenses
 - c. rises
- 4c. On the surface of the Earth when water _____ it turns into water vapor.
- 5a. As the water vapor rises into the air, it cools and turns into:
- a. fog
 - b. water droplets
- 5b. As the water vapor rises into the air, it cools and turns into:
- a. fog
 - b. water droplets
 - c. rain
- 5c. _____ is formed when water vapor rises into the air and cools.
- 6a. Water droplets are formed when water vapor mixes with (water, dust particles) to form clouds.
- 6b. Water droplets are formed when water vapor mixes with (dust particles, mist, water) to form clouds.
- 6c. Water droplets are formed when water vapor mixes with _____ to form clouds.
- 7a. Water droplets join together to make:
- a. clouds
 - b. water vapor
- 7b. Water droplets join together to make:
- a. clouds
 - b. water vapor
 - c. snow
- 7c. When water droplets join together, what happens? (Make a complete sentence.)
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-

8b. Puffy, white fair weather clouds are called:

- a. cirrus
- b. cumulus
- c. stratus

8c. Explain the difference between fair weather clouds and storm clouds.

9a. Feathery, white clouds, high in the sky, made of ice crystals are:

- a. cirrus
- b. cumulus

9b. Feathery, white clouds, high in the sky, made of ice crystals are:

- a. cirrus
- b. cumulus
- c. stratus

9c. The high, feathery cloud in the sky are called _____, and they are made up of _____.

10a. Clouds that are low in the sky and look like gray blankets are:

- a. cirrus
- b. stratus

10b. Clouds that are low in the sky and look like gray blankets are:

- a. cirrus
- b. stratus
- c. cumulus

10c. The clouds that are low in the sky and look like gray blankets are called _____.

11a. Precipitation can only occur when there are:

- a. clouds that cannot hold any more water droplets
- b. the clouds get too dark grey

11b. Precipitation can only occur when there are:

- a. clouds that cannot hold any more water droplets
- b. the clouds get too dark grey
- c. the wind is blowing very hard

11c. In a few sentences, describe what happens when precipitation occurs.

12a. When water droplets within a cloud grow too large and heavy, they fall to Earth as:

- a. water vapor
- b. precipitation

12b. When water droplets within a cloud grow too large and heavy, they fall to Earth as:

- a. water vapor
- b. precipitation
- c. condensation

12c. When water droplets within a cloud grow too large and heavy, they fall to Earth as _____.

13a. When water vapor rises, then cools, it forms water droplets. This process is called:

- a. evaporation
- b. condensation

13b. When water vapor rises, then cools, it forms water droplets. This process is called:

- a. evaporation
- b. condensation
- c. precipitation

13c. _____ occurs when water vapor rises, then cools and forms water droplets.

14a. The amount of water vapor in the air is called:

- a. rain
- b. humidity

14b. The amount of water vapor in the air is called:

- a. rain
- b. humidity
- c. fog

14c. The amount of water vapor in the air is called _____.

15a. Water that is found in soil or rocks is called:

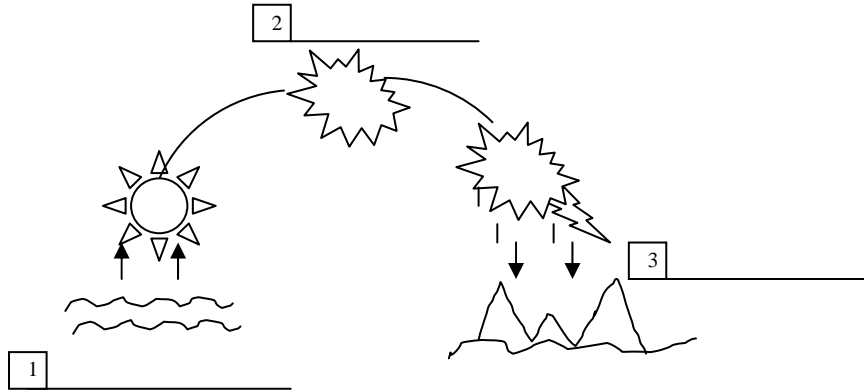
- a. groundwater
- b. an ocean

- 15b. Water that is found in soil or rocks is called:
- groundwater
 - an ocean
 - a lake
- 15c. The water that is found in soil or rocks is called _____.
- 16a. The evaporation, condensation, formation of clouds, and precipitation is called:
- rain
 - the water cycle
- 16b. The evaporation, condensation, formation of clouds, and precipitation is called:
- rain
 - the water cycle
 - stormy weather
- 16c. List all of the parts of the water cycle in order.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- 17a. The water that goes into rivers, lakes, or streams is called:
- muddy water
 - run-off
- 17b. The water that goes into rivers, lakes, or streams is called:
- muddy water
 - run-off water
 - evaporated water
- 17c. The water that goes into rivers, lakes, or streams is called _____.
- 18a. There are five different forms of precipitation. They are:
- rain, hail, sleet, snow, fog
 - hail, snow, ice crystals, rain, water
- 18b. There are five different forms of precipitation. They are:
- rain, hail, sleet, snow, fog
 - hail, snow, ice crystals, rain, water
 - ice, rain, hail, water, snow

18c. Name the five different kinds of precipitation:

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

19a. Label the parts of the water cycle.



19b. Draw a diagram of the water cycle. Number and label each part of the water cycle.

19c. In a few sentences explain all of the stages of the water cycle. Draw and label a picture of all of the stages.

The following Colorado Model Content Standards are covered in this assessment by the questions indicated:

Questions 1a, 1b, 1c Standard 4.1- Students know and understand the composition of Earth, its history, and the natural processes that shape it.- identifying major features of Earth's surface

Questions 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10a, 10b, 10c, 11a, 11b, 11c, 12a, 12b, 12c, 14a, 14b, 14c, 18a, 18b, 18c, 19a, 19b, 19c

4.2 Students know and understand the general characteristics of the atmosphere and fundamental processes of weather.- describing existing weather conditions by collecting and recording weather data

Questions 5a, 5b, 5c, 13a, 13b, 13c, 15a, 15b, 15c, 16a, 16b, 16c, 17a, 17b, 17c

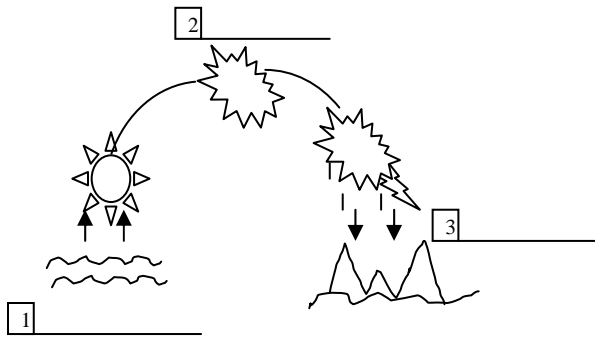
4.3 Students know major sources of water, its uses, importance, and cyclic patterns of movement through the environment.- identifying and describing the states.

Answer Key

- 1a. b. water
1b. c. water
1c. water
- 2a. a. temperature
2b. a. temperature
2c. 1. pressure
2. wind
3. moisture
4. temperature
- 3a. b. meteorologist
3b. b. meteorologist
3c. meteorologist
- 4a. a. evaporates
4b. a. evaporates
4c. evaporates
- 5a. b. water droplets
5b. b. water droplets
5c. Water droplets
- 6a. dust particles
6b. dust particles
6c. Dust particles
- 7a. a. clouds
7b. a. clouds
7c. Acceptable answers could include:
-The water droplets combine with dust particles in the area and together they form clouds.
- 8a. b. cumulus
8b. b. cumulus
8c. Acceptable answers could include:
-Clouds that usually mean that there will be fair weather are white and puffy. They look like puffs of cotton.
- 9a. a. cirrus
9b. a. cirrus
9c. cirrus, ice crystals
- 10a. b. stratus

- 10b. b. stratus
 10c. status
- 11a. a. clouds can not hold any more water droplets
 11b. a. clouds can not hold any more water droplets
 11c. Acceptable answers could include:
 -The water droplets in the clouds become so heavy that the cloud can not hold any more water. It falls to earth in different forms of precipitation such as rain, snow, sleet and hail.
- 12a. b. precipitation
 12b. b. precipitation
 12c. precipitation
- 13a. b. condensation
 13b. b. condensation
 13c. Condensation
- 14a. b. humidity
 14b. b. humidity
 14c. humidity
- 15a. a. groundwater
 15b. a. groundwater
 15c. groundwater
- 16a. b. water cycle
 16b. b. water cycle
 16c. 1. evaporation
 2. condensation
 3. cloud formation
 4. precipitation
- 17a. b. run-off
 17b. b. run-off
 17c. run-off
- 18a. a. rain, hail, sleet, snow, fog
 18b. a. rain, hail, sleet, snow, fog
 18c. 1. rain
 2. hail
 3. sleet
 4. snow
 5. fog
- 19a. 1) evaporation, 2) condensation, 3) precipitation

- 19b. Drawing should look similar to this:
1) evaporation, 2) condensation, 3) precipitation



- 19c. Acceptable answers could include:
-The water on the earth's surface evaporates from the heat of the sun. It rises into the air as water vapor. When the water vapor cools it forms water droplets. This is called condensation. The water vapor combines with dust particles, which make clouds. When the clouds are too full with water, then it falls to earth in different forms of precipitation. It might rain, hail, snow, or sleet.
Drawing should look similar to this:
1) evaporation, 2) condensation, 3) precipitation

