

## Section: Water in the Air

1. The condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

### THE WATER CYCLE

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How does water get from Earth's surface into the air?
- a. through precipitation
  - b. through condensation
  - c. through evaporation
  - d. through runoff
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Clouds form in the process of
- a. precipitation.
  - b. evaporation.
  - c. condensation.
  - d. runoff.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are all forms of
- a. condensation.
  - b. evaporation.
  - c. precipitation.
  - d. runoff.
5. Water that flows across land and collects in rivers, streams, and the ocean is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. What is the water cycle?

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**DR 16-1 *continued***

**HUMIDITY**

**Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.**

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| _____ 7. an instrument that measures relative humidity   | a. humidity<br>b. relative humidity<br>c. saturated<br>d. psychrometer |
| _____ 8. the amount of water vapor in the air compared with the maximum it can hold at a given temperature |  |
| _____ 9. air that holds all the water it can at a given temperature  |  |

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. the amount of water vapor in the air

11. What happens to air's ability to hold water vapor as the air gets warmer?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. What is the relative humidity of air that holds all the water it can at a given temperature?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. What happens to the relative humidity if the amount of water vapor in the air stays the same but the air gets cooler?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Explain how you would use a wet-bulb thermometer and a dry-bulb thermometer to find the relative humidity.

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\_\_\_\_\_

**CONDENSATION**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The change of state from a gas to a liquid is called
- humidity.
  - condensation.
  - water vapor.
  - saturation.

**DR 16-1** *continued*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. When air cools to a temperature at which it is saturated, the air has reached its
- a. relative humidity.
  - b. evaporation point.
  - c. dew point.
  - d. condensation point.
17. Why do water droplets form on the outside of a glass of ice water?

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18. What are two ways in which air can become saturated?

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**CLOUDS**

19. What is a cloud made of?

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20. What are two ways in which clouds are classified?

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**Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.**

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|--|------------------------|
| _____ 21. cover large areas and form in layers                     | a. cirrus clouds       |
| _____ 22. found at high altitudes and form when the wind is strong | b. nimbostratus clouds |
| _____ 23. produce thunderstorms                                    | c. cumulus clouds      |
| _____ 24. have flat bottoms and often indicate fair weather        | d. cumulonimbus clouds |
| _____ 25. produce continuous rain                                  | e. stratus clouds      |

**DR 16-1 *continued***

**Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| _____ 26. prefix for clouds at middle altitudes | a. cirro- |
| _____ 27. prefix for clouds at high altitudes   | b. alto-  |

**PRECIPITATION**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Water that returns to Earth in liquid or solid form is
- a. precipitation.
  - b. runoff.
  - c. cloud formations.
  - d. relative humidity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. A water droplet in a cloud becomes rain when its diameter increases to how many times its original size?
- a. 10
  - b. 5
  - c. 50
  - d. 100

30. How does sleet form?

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31. How does snow form?

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32. Why can hail become very large and heavy?

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