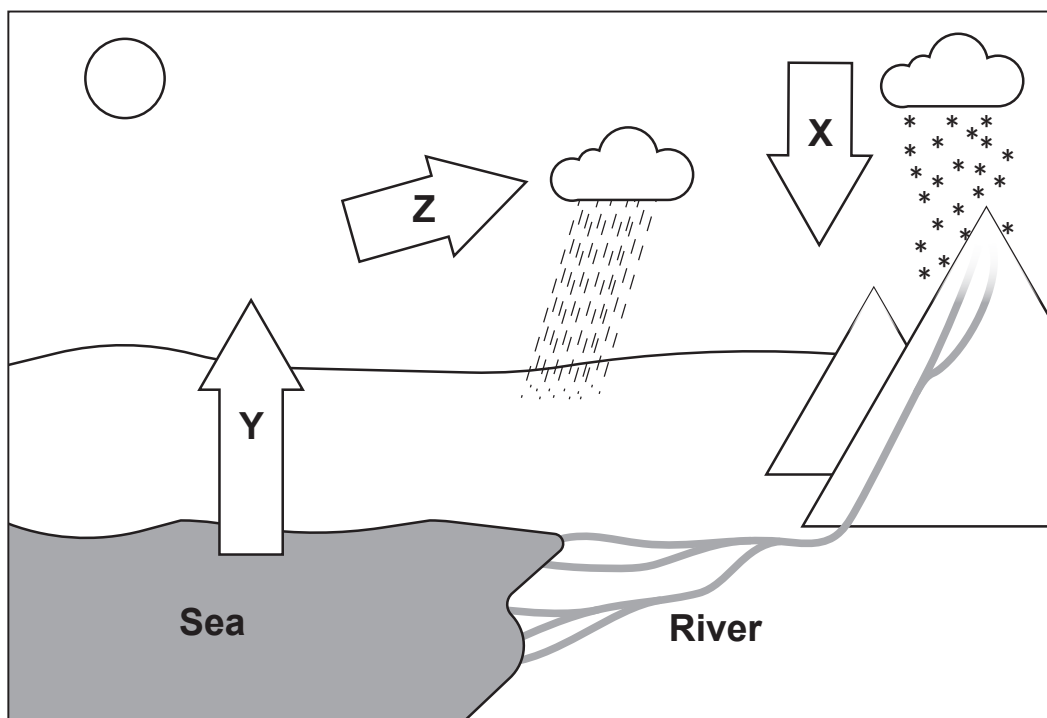


STUDENT SHEET 2c: WATER CYCLE EXAM STYLE QUESTIONS 9-11

1 (a) The diagram shows part of the water cycle in the UK.



The arrows X, Y and Z are some of the processes in the water cycle.

(i) Which arrow is showing:

the water condensing?

precipitation?

(2 marks)

(ii) Why does the water in air condense?

..... (1 mark)

(b) The table below shows the normal temperature in July for London, Edinburgh and the North Pole.

Place	London	Edinburgh	North pole
Normal Temperature	19 °C	13 °C	1 °C

(i) What piece of equipment do we use to measure temperature?

..... (1 mark)

Use the data in the table to help answer the next two questions.

(ii) Where would water evaporate fastest?

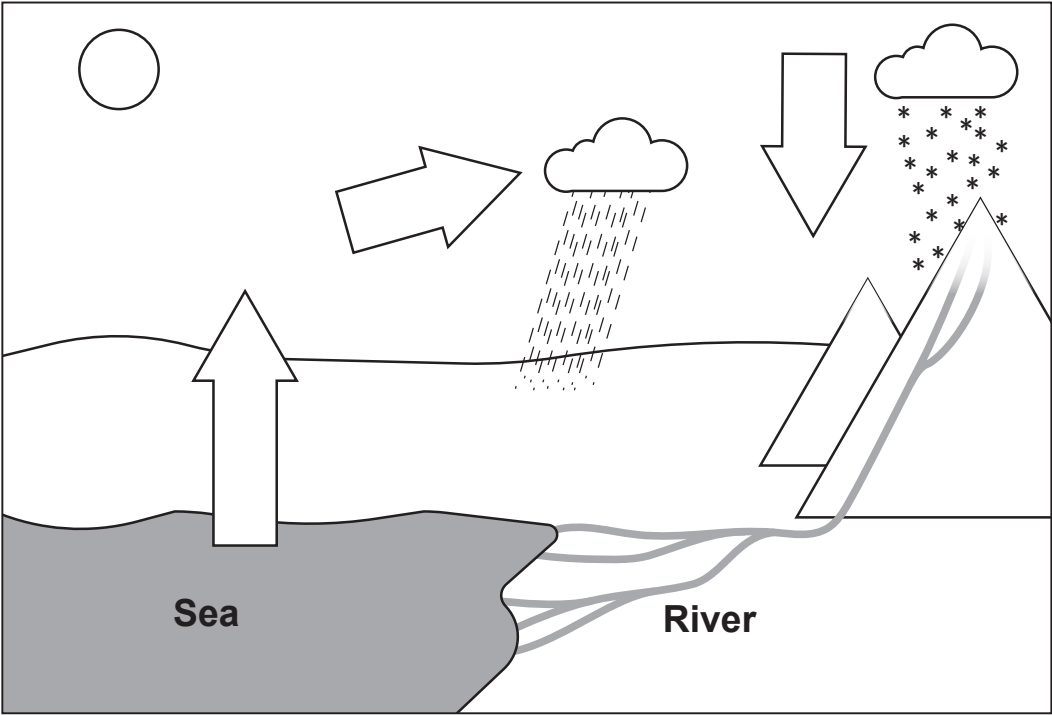
..... (1 mark)

(iii) Explain why.

..... (1 mark)

STUDENT SHEET 2c: WATER CYCLE EXAM STYLE QUESTIONS 9-11

2 (a) The diagram shows part of the water cycle in the UK.



Describe what happens in the water cycle.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4 marks)

(b) The table below shows the average daily temperature and the total yearly precipitation in London, Edinburgh and Svalbard, in the Arctic.

Place	London	Edinburgh	Svalbard
Closest ocean’s temperatre (°C)	8 to 12	8 to 12	-2 to 4
Precipitation (cm)	60	70	27

For each of the conclusions below, tick (✓) **ONE** box in each row of boxes to say if the evidence, supports or doesn’t support it, or if you cannot tell.

	Supports	Doesn’t support	Cannot tell
It is normally hotter in London than Svalbard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The temperature of a place and the amount of rain are not related.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The hotter the place is, the more evaporation there is.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It rains more in Edinburgh than in London.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(2 marks)