

TEST NAME: **Delk Plickers 5.P.2.1**  
TEST ID: **1326687**  
GRADE: **05 - Fifth Grade**  
SUBJECT: **Life and Physical Sciences**  
TEST CATEGORY: **My Classroom**

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What must occur before clouds can form?
  - A. Water vapor must get warmer.
  - B. Water vapor must lose heat energy.
  - C. Precipitation must begin to fall and run off.
  - D. Transpiration must add water vapor to the atmosphere.
  
2. In which way are evaporation and condensation similar?
  - A. Both cause decreases in air temperature.
  - B. Both cause increases in air temperature.
  - C. Both are caused by the warming of the atmosphere.
  - D. Both are caused by changes in heat energy.
  
3. Which process allows green plants to control the amount of water stored in their leaves?
  - A. photosynthesis
  - B. condensation
  - C. respiration
  - D. transpiration
  
4. After a rain, a puddle of water remains on a sidewalk. After a day of sunshine, the puddle is gone. Which process is **most** responsible for the disappearance of the puddle?
  - A. precipitation
  - B. transpiration
  - C. evaporation
  - D. condensation

5. Which of the following **best** explains how condensation occurs?
- A. Heat energy from the sun is increased, causing water vapor to condense.
  - B. Water travels to the sun, and then condenses into clouds.
  - C. Water in the air always turns to liquid when it comes in contact with a surface.
  - D. Heat energy from the sun is decreased, causing the water vapor to cool and condense.
6. **What causes ocean water to evaporate in the water cycle?**
- A. energy from the Sun
  - B. energy from ocean waves
  - C. energy from Earth's rotation
  - D. energy from Earth's moon
7. Which part of the water cycle changes water to water vapor?
- A. evaporation
  - B. precipitation
  - C. condensation
8. Which will **most likely** evaporate the quickest?
- A. a puddle on a hot day
  - B. a puddle on a cold day
  - C. a puddle on a snowy day
9. Snowfall is an example of which process?
- A. condensation
  - B. precipitation
  - C. evaporation
10. An increase in heavy clouds would **most likely** result in which process?
- A. evaporation
  - B. precipitation
  - C. transpiration

11. Which would **most likely** increase on a hot, sunny day?
- A. runoff
  - B. condensation
  - C. transpiration
12. Which would **most likely** produce more precipitation?
- A. decreased runoff
  - B. increased evaporation
  - C. decreased transpiration
13. Which is an example of precipitation?
- A. hail
  - B. clouds
  - C. water vapor
14. Which statement is true of evaporation on a cloudy day?
- A. Evaporation does not occur on a cloudy day.
  - B. Evaporation occurs at a faster rate on a cloudy day.
  - C. Evaporation occurs at a slower rate on a cloudy day.
15. Rain, sleet, snow, and hail are examples of which process in the water cycle?
- A. condensation
  - B. evaporation
  - C. precipitation
16. Which is **most likely** the result from an increase in sunlight?
- A. decreased condensation
  - B. increased evaporation
  - C. increased runoff

17. Which would **most likely** cause more runoff?
- A. decrease in transpiration
  - B. increase in precipitation
  - C. decrease in precipitation
18. How do plants contribute to the water cycle?
- A. Plants cool the air and create condensation.
  - B. Plants warm the air and create precipitation.
  - C. Plants give off water through transpiration.
  - D. Plants give off water in the form of runoff or groundwater.
19. Which **best** explains why the sun is needed in order to produce rain?
- A. The sun cools the clouds, which causes them to hold less rain.
  - B. The sun cools ocean water, which causes more clouds to form.
  - C. The sun heats the clouds, which causes them to hold more rain.
  - D. The sun warms ocean water, which causes more clouds to form.
20. Why is the sun's energy necessary for the water cycle?
- A. It is the heat source that turns water into vapor.
  - B. It is the light source that turns water into vapor.
  - C. It is the heat source that turns vapor into water droplets.
  - D. It is the light source that turns vapor into water droplets.
21. Which two processes increase the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere as a result of heat from the sun?
- A. surface run-off and transpiration
  - B. condensation and precipitation
  - C. evaporation and condensation
  - D. transpiration and evaporation

22. Mike observes solid ice pellets falling from the sky. Which type of precipitation is he **most likely** seeing?
- A. fog
  - B. rain
  - C. sleet
  - D. snow
23. Which process of the water cycle returns condensed water to the earth's surface?
- A. evaporation
  - B. precipitation
  - C. transpiration
  - D. condensation
24. A container is placed in front of a heat lamp. After a few hours, water droplets begin to form on the container. Which part of the water cycle does this **best** demonstrate?
- A. evaporation
  - B. precipitation
  - C. transpiration
  - D. condensation
25. Which factor speeds up the process of evaporation during the water cycle?
- A. low humidity
  - B. low air pressure
  - C. high air pressure
  - D. high temperature

26. Which term **best** describes the flow of water over land?
- A. runoff
  - B. precipitation
  - C. transpiration
  - D. condensation
27. During a dry season, which part of the water cycle contributes to the loss of moisture in soil?
- A. runoff
  - B. evaporation
  - C. transpiration
  - D. condensation
28. Which will increase transpiration?
- A. increase in evaporation
  - B. decrease in evaporation
  - C. increase in the sun's energy
  - D. decrease in the sun's energy
29. On a hot summer day in North Carolina, Lindsay swims in an outdoor pool for several hours. Once she leaves the pool, her skin immediately begins to dry. Which **best** explains why her skin dries so quickly?
- A. condensation
  - B. transpiration
  - C. precipitation
  - D. evaporation

30. Which happens to water vapor when the sun's heat is taken away?
- A. It turns into a liquid.
  - B. It turns into a gas.
  - C. It turns into runoff.
  - D. It turns into a solid.
31. Which parts of the water cycle change liquid into vapor?
- A. condensation and transpiration
  - B. evaporation and condensation
  - C. evaporation and transpiration
  - D. transpiration and runoff
32. Which **most accurately** explains the way clouds form?
- A. Warm water vapor hits warm air, changing the gas into a liquid, and forming a cloud.
  - B. Warm water vapor hits cold air, changing the gas into a liquid, and forming a cloud.
  - C. Warm water vapor hits warm air, changing the gas into a solid, and forming a cloud.
  - D. Warm water vapor hits cold air, changing the gas into a solid, and forming a cloud.