Water Cycle

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Brief: LaTroy’s article was inspired by a lesson on the water cycle in the science lab. LaTroy did not cite any articles, because he was able to write his article from notes taken during lab.

The water cycle starts by evaporation. Evaporation is when water takes heat from the sun. So when the water takes heat from the sun molecules move faster. So they would turn into gas. The next step in the water cycle is condensation. It’s warmer on the surface, so that’s why it is a gas but as it goes up in the air gets colder. The colder air makes the gas turn back into liquid. The liquid attracts to smoke and dust particles in the sky and that is how clouds form. The water droplets connect together and they become bigger and heavy. This is precipitation, they are different kinds of precipitation for example snow, sleet, rain, and hail.
The next step are run off and groundwater. Run off means water is running down hills and forming a stream, and the streams form an ocean. Hills and forming streams, the streams run into oceans. Ground water moves into the ground through the layers of the earth. Ground water can come up as a spring. Now the water cycle is complete so that it can start again, that is a cycle.

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About the Author: LaTroy is a fourth-grade student at Hattie Cotton STEM-Magnet Elementary School.