5TH GRADE

Science WEEKLY CHECKLIST

suggested schedule but can be completed at own pace until Sunday 11:59pm

Oct 21- Oct 26, 2025

Monday

- Complete Page 1 & 2
- Begin STEM Powerpoint on Google Slides

Tuesday

- Complete Page 3
- STEM Powerpoint on Google Slides

Wednesday

- IXL W.3 Select parts of water cycle diagrams
- STEM Powerpoint on Google Slides

Thursday

- Science Fair Analyze Data:

• Write Results
• Compare Results to Hypothesis.
• Write Conclusion
• Write Application

NO HOMEWORK FRIDAY!! ENJOY YOUR WEEKEND :)

Reminders

- Analyze Data due 10/27
- Moon Journal Daily Entry
  - Can't see the moon? Use this website:
    - Moon Phase Tonight for Miami, Florida
- Weather and Climate Unit Test (tentative, 10/28-10/31) depends on the class schedule. Different sections may have different test days depending on class pace.
- HW Due 10/26 11:59pm
- EXTRA CREDIT: Stargazing

Weather & Climate Unit Vocabulary

Visit link : https://water.usgs.gov/edu/watercycle-kids-beg.html
Explore the (beginner) interactive water cycle diagram, fill in the blanks

science for a changing world

The Water Cycle

You may think that every drop of rain that falls from the sky, or each glass of water that you drink, is brand new, but it has always been here and is a part of The Water Cycle.

The heat of the sun provides energy to make the water cycle work.

The sun evaporates water from the oceans into water vapor.

This invisible vapor rises into the atmosphere, where the air is colder.

The water vapor condenses into clouds.

Volcanoes emit steam, which forms clouds.

Air currents move clouds all around the Earth.

Water drops form in clouds, and the drops then fall to Earth as precipitation (rain and snow).

In cold climates, precipitation builds up as snow, ice, and glaciers.

Snow can melt and become runoff, which flows into rivers, the oceans, and into the ground.

Some ice evaporates directly into the air, skipping the melting phase (sublimation).

SUBLIMATION

ICE AND SNOW

VOLCANIC STEAM

SNOWMELT

RIVERS

FOG AND DEW

ANIMALS

STREAMFLOW

SEEPAGE

SPRING

LAKES

INFILTRATION

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

RUNOFF

PLANT UPTAKE

GROUNDWATER FLOW

UN WATER
World Water Day
2013
United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation

Rainfall on land flows downhill as runoff, providing water to lakes, rivers, and the oceans.

Some rain soaks into the ground, as infiltration, and if deep enough, recharges groundwater.

Water from lakes and rivers can also seep into the ground.

Water moves underground because of gravity and pressure.

Groundwater close to the land surface is taken up by plants.

Some groundwater seeps into rivers and lakes, and can flow to the surface as springs.

Plants take up groundwater and evapotranspire, or evaporate, it from their leaves.

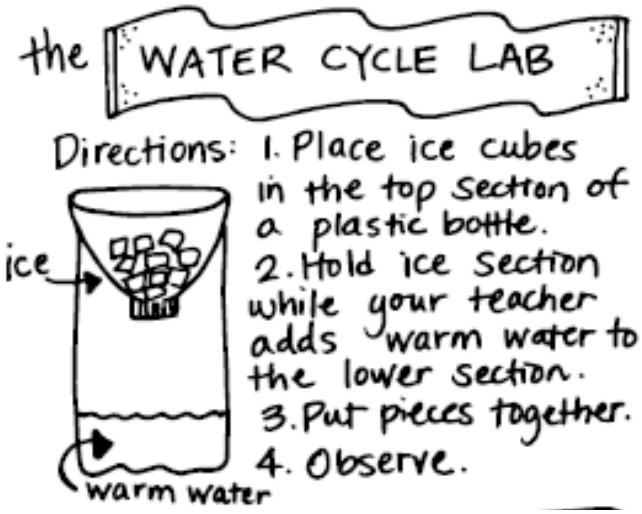
Some groundwater goes very deep into the ground and stays there for a long time.

Groundwater flows into the oceans, keeping the water cycle going.

Activity - Building a Model of the Water Cycle

COMPLETE WITH AN ADULT

Materials Needed:
2 liter clear plastic bottle cut in half (or 16.9 oz will work)
Ice
Warm Water
Blue food coloring (optional)



Directions:
1. Place the top half of the bottle upside down into the bottom Half (see image on right).
2. Add warm water to the lower section of the bottle.
3. Add in several drops of blue food coloring (optional).
4. Place ice cubes in the top section of a plastic bottle.
5. Put the pieces together.
6. Draw and label what you observed.
7. Explain your thinking.

Insert a picture of your model	
Draw and label what you observed.	**Explain why it happened.**

What does the word 'cycle' mean? _____

_____

Describe why the water cycle is a cycle. _____

_____

_____

What powers the water cycle? _____

_____

Visit: https://www.weatherwizkids.com/weather-instruments.htm
Read about each instrument.

Complete this chart:

Instrument	Picture of Instrument	What It Measures	Why It's Important
Thermometer			
Anemometer			
Barometer			
Hygrometer			
Rain Gauge			
Wind Vane			