SCIENCE

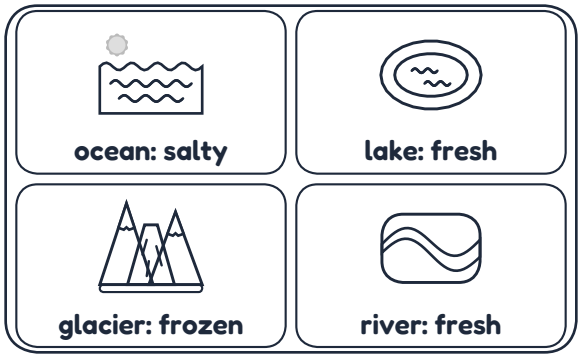
Water on Earth

Name _____ Date _____

I can tell where water is found on Earth.

1 How it works

Water covers most of Earth. Most of it is salty ocean water. Fresh water is in rivers, lakes, ponds and under the ground. Some water is frozen as solid ice and snow, near the North and South Poles and on high mountains. Water can be a liquid or a solid.



2 Salt water or fresh water? Circle one.



a pond

salt fresh



a river

salt fresh



a lake

salt fresh



the ocean

salt fresh



where whales swim

salt fresh



a glacier

salt fresh



rain

salt fresh



snow

salt fresh

How did I do? ☆ ☆ ☆

Scan for more free practice

Solid or liquid?

Name _____ Date _____

I can tell where water is solid or liquid.

1 Solid or liquid? Circle one.



An ice cube in a glass — solid / liquid



Rain falling from a cloud — solid / liquid



Snow on a mountain top — solid / liquid



Water flowing in a river — solid / liquid



A glacier, a giant river of ice — solid / liquid

2 Fill in the blanks

Use the words in the box.

fresh | ocean | salty | ice

1. Most of Earth's water is in the _____.
2. Ocean water is _____.
3. Lakes and rivers have _____ water.
4. Frozen water is called _____.

How did I do? ☆ ☆ ☆

Scan for more free practice

Think like a scientist

Name _____ Date _____

I can explain why fresh water is special.

1 Think about it

1. Why can't we drink ocean water? _____
2. Where is fresh water found? _____
3. How does a pond turn to ice? _____
4. Why should we save fresh water? _____

2 True or false? Circle it.

1. A river has salt water.	true	false
2. Snow is made of water.	true	false
3. Ice is water in solid form.	true	false
4. Most of Earth's water is salty.	true	false
5. People can drink ocean water.	true	false

3 Draw 3 places where water is found. Label each one.

How did I do? ☆ ☆ ☆

Scan for more free practice

Try it: where did the salt go?

Name _____ Date _____

I can show that ocean water has salt in it.

1 You need

- 2 small plates
- salt
- a cup of water
- a spoon
- a sunny window

2 What to do

1. Label one plate salt and the other plate fresh.
2. Stir a spoon of salt into the cup of water until you cannot see it.
3. Pour a little salt water on one plate and a little plain water on the other.
4. Set both plates in a sunny window. Check them each day.

3 I predict

What will be left on each plate when the water is gone?

_____

_____

4 What I see

Day	Salt plate	Fresh plate
1		
2		
3		

How did I do? ☆ ☆ ☆

Scan for more free practice

FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Answer key: water on Earth

1 Page 1

Answers: 1) a pond: fresh; 2) a river: fresh; 3) a lake: fresh; 4) the ocean: salt; 5) where whales swim: salt; 6) a glacier: fresh; 7) rain: fresh; 8) snow: fresh.

2 Page 2

Solid or liquid: 1) solid; 2) liquid; 3) solid; 4) liquid; 5) solid.

Blanks: 1) ocean; 2) salty; 3) fresh; 4) ice.

3 Page 3

Think: 1) It is too salty; 2) Rivers, lakes, ponds, ice and under the ground; 3) It gets very cold and the water freezes; 4) Most water on Earth is salty.

True or false: 1) false; 2) true; 3) true; 4) true; 5) false.

Drawing: answers will vary, for example an ocean, a river and snow on a mountain, each labeled.

4 Page 4: Try it!

As the water dries up, the salt plate is left with a white, crusty layer of salt crystals, while the fresh water plate is left almost clean. The salt was in the water the whole time, even though we could not see it. Ocean water is salty in the same way, which is why people cannot drink it.

5 Teaching tip

Spin a globe and let a child stop it with one finger. Count how often the finger lands on water and how often on land.

Safety: do not taste the water or the salt crystals. Wipe up spills so no one slips.

Scan for more free practice