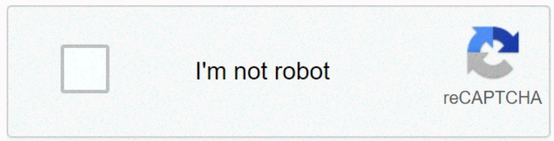

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Auditory learning guide assessment

Ekspansio/E+/Getty Images The water cycle is responsible for rain, snow and ice falling. It also affects the wind. Hot and cold air is moved around because, in part, to the water cycle. Most of the water that forms rain and snow evaporated from the sea, and the water cycle is the way in which the clouds form. The weather is affected on many levels by precipitation in the atmosphere. The water cycle also affects the wind. While the sea and areas of land are the main drivers of wind, water in the atmosphere stores heat, which can create and redirect it. Wind patterns are complex, and the water cycle plays an important role. The weather is largely driven by warm masses of air that interact with cold masses, and the water cycle has a big impact on air temperature. Solar energy is absorbed from the sea, and this evaporated water provides heat with it. This heat increases the power of tropical storms, and many would drain out if not for the water cycle. Great lakes also have an influence on local weather by acting as buffers; lakes to mitigate hot and cold temperatures. Without the water cycle, freshwater lakes would drain over time, and they rely on regular rainfall to stay filled. battery image of Ewe Degiampietro Fotolia.com a battery with lead acid deep cycle is often found in operations where renewable energy batteries are used. Used in a variety of vehicles from golf carts to caravans, and as backup power, deep cycle batteries can be regularly charged and discharged without damage. Providing a deep-cycle battery with proper maintenance should give you problems free use for years. Refilling the battery is one of the more important procedures in the maintenance cycle. You need to check the water and refill it every six to 12 months, as needed. Examine the battery for current water levels. Look for a small square lead plate in each cell in your battery. This plate should be completely immersed in liquid. If it is not, you need to add water to the cell. Disconnect the battery, remove any cables by loosening the bolts that hold the cable clips in place using an adjustable wrench, and then pull the cable from the battery post. First remove the negative cable, followed by the positive cable. Examine the battery posts to which the cables are connected to determine which is the positive cable, marked with a + sign and which is negative cable, marked with a - sign. Unscrew and remove the filler cap on the upper part of the battery cell that needs to be refilled. Set the lid aside. Carefully pour distilled water into the battery, drenching the lead plate into the battery cell completely. Fill the battery cell to the selected fill line on the side of the battery housing. Fill lines are usually about an inch from the top of the battery cell. Screw the filler cap firmly onto the battery. Reconnect the cables to the battery, starting with the positive cable, followed by the negatives. The hydrological cycle is the process, driven by the sun's that move water between the oceans, the sky and the land. We can begin our investigation of the hydrological cycle with the oceans, which hold over 97% of the planet's water. The sun causes evaporation of water on the surface of the sea. The water vapour rises and condenses into small droplets that cling to dust particles. These drops form clouds. Water vapor usually remains in the atmosphere for a short time, from a few hours to a few days until it turns into precipitation and falls to the earth like rain, snow, sleet, or hail. Some precipitation falls down in the countryside and is absorbed (infiltration) or becomes surface runoff that gradually flows into ravines, streams, lakes, or rivers. Water in streams and rivers flows into the sea, seeps into the ground or evaporates back into the atmosphere. Water in the soil can be absorbed by plants and then transferred to the atmosphere through a process called transpiration. Water from Earth evaporates in the atmosphere. These processes are collectively called evapotranspiration. Some water in the soil seeps downwards to a zone of porous rock containing groundwater. A permeable underground rock layer that can store, transfer and deliver significant amounts of water is known as an aquifer. More precipitation than evaporation or evapotranspiration occurs across the country but most of the earth's evaporation (86%) precipitation (78%) take place across the seas. The amount of precipitation and evaporation is balanced throughout the world. While specific areas of the Earth have more precipitation and less evaporation than others, and the reverse is also true, on a global scale over a few years, everything balances out. The places of water on Earth are fascinating. You can see from the list below that very little water is among us in lakes, the earth and especially rivers. Oceans - 97.08%Ice caps and glaciers - 1.99%Ground Water - 0.62%Atmosphere - 0.29%Lakes (Fresh) - 0.01%Inland Seas and Salt Water Lakes - 0.005%Soil Moisture - 0.004%Rivers - 0.001% Only during the Ice Age there are noticeable differences in the location of water storage on Earth. During these cold cycles, there is less water stored in the oceans and more in ice sheets and glaciers. It can take a single molecule of water from a few days to thousands of years to complete the hydrological cycle from sea to atmosphere to land to the ocean again because it can be caught in ice for a long time. For researchers, five main processes are included in the hydrological cycle: 1) condensation, 2) precipitation, 3) infiltration, 4) runoff and 5) evapotranspiration. The continuous circulation of water in the sea, in the atmosphere, and on the ground is fundamental to the availability of water on the planet. Transpiration is a term used for the release and evaporation of water from all plants including trees. The water is released and released into the Earth's atmosphere. Almost 90% of this water leaves the tree the form of steam through small pores called stomata on leaves. Leaf cuticle covers lie on the surface of leaves and corky lenticels located on the surface of the stems also provide some moisture. The stomatan is also specially designed to allow carbon dioxide gas to be exchanged from air to assist in photosynthesis, which then creates the fuel for growth. Forest wood plant unlocks carbon-based cellular tissue growth while releasing residual oxygen. Forests leave large volumes of water in the Earth's atmosphere from all vascular leaves and stems. Leaf transpiration is the main source of evapotranspiration from forests and, at some cost during dry years, give up much of its valuable water to earth's atmosphere. Here are the three large tree structures that aid in forest transpiration: Leaf stomata - microscopic openings on the surfaces of plant leaves that allow for easy passage of water vapor, carbon dioxide and oxygen. Leaf cuticle - a protective film that covers the epidermis or skin of the leaves, young shoots, and other aerial plant bodies. Lenticels - a small cork pore, or narrow line, on the surface of woody plant stems. In addition to cooling forests and organisms within them, transpiration also helps to cause a massive flow of mineral nutrients and water from the roots to the shoots. This movement of water is caused by a decrease in hydrostatic (water) pressure throughout a forest canopy. This pressure difference is mainly caused by water endlessly evaporating from the tree leaf stomata into the atmosphere. Transpiration from forest trees is mainly evaporation of water vapours from plant leaves and stems. Evapotranspiration is another important part of the water cycle for which forests play a major role. Evapotranspiration is the collective evaporation of plant transpiration from the land of the earth and the sea surface of the atmosphere. Evaporation accounts for the movement of water to the air from sources such as soil, canopy tapping, and water bodies. (Note: An element (such as a forest of trees) that contributes to evapotranspiration can be called an evapotranspirator.) Transpiration also includes a process called guttation, which is the loss of water dripping off undamaged leaf margins of the plant but plays a minor role in transpiration. The combination of plant transpiration (10%) evaporation from all bodies of water to the oceans (90%) responsible for all the Earth's atmospheric moisture. The exchange of water between air, land and sea, and between organisms living in their environment, takes place through the water cycle. Since the Earth's water cycle is a loop of occurring events, there can be no starting or ending point. So, we can start learning about the process by starting where most water is: the sea. The driving mechanism of the water cycle is constantly-present solar heating (from the sun) which heats the waters of the world. This spontaneous cycle of events create an effect that can be diagrams like a spinning loop. The process involves evaporation, transpiration, cloud formation, precipitation, surface water runoff, and percolation of water in the soil. Water at the surface of the ocean evaporates like steam into the atmosphere on rising air currents where the resulting cooler temperatures cause it to condense into clouds. Air currents then move clouds and particles, which collide, continue to grow and eventually fall from the sky as precipitation. Some precipitation in the form of snow can accumulate in polar areas, stored as frozen water and unlocked for long periods. Annual snowfall in temperate areas tends to thaw and melt when spring returns and water returns to fill rivers, lakes or soaks in the soil. Most precipitation that falls on land will, due to gravity, either penetrate the earth or will flow over the ground as surface runoff. As with snowmelt, surface runoff enters rivers into valleys of the landscape with current flow moving water toward the oceans. There are also groundwater leaks that will accumulate and be stored as freshwater in aquifers. The series of precipitation and evaporation repeats itself continuously and becomes a closed system. System.