



TEACHER GUIDE

• Assessment Rubric	4
• How Is Our Resource Organized?	5
• Bloom's Taxonomy for Reading Comprehension	6
• Vocabulary	6



STUDENT HANDOUTS

• Reading Comprehension	
1. <i>What Is Salt Water?</i>	
2. <i>Where Is Earth's Salt Water?</i>	7
3. <i>Climate Change and Salt Water</i>	
4. <i>How the Amount of Salt Water Could Change</i>	
5. <i>How the Purity of Salt Water Could Change</i>	
6. <i>How Changes in Salt Water Could Change Our Lives</i>	
7. <i>Conservation: What We Can Do</i>	
8. <i>Graphic Organizers</i>	11
• Hands-on Activities	13
• Crossword	17
• Word Search	18
• Comprehension Quiz	19



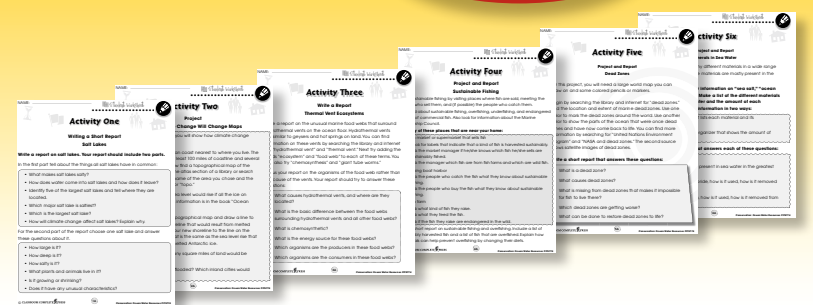
EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY 21

MINI POSTERS 23

✓ **6 BONUS Activity Pages!** Additional worksheets for your students

FREE!

- Go to our website: www.classroomcompletepress.com/bonus
- Enter item CC5774 – Conservation: Ocean Water Resources
- Enter pass code CC5774D for Activity Pages





Where is Earth's Salt Water?

1. Circle the word **TRUE** if the statement is TRUE or Circle the word **FALSE** if it is FALSE.

- a) Most of Earth's salt water is in salt lakes.
TRUE FALSE
- b) Evaporation transfers water from the oceans to the atmosphere.
TRUE FALSE
- c) Frozen water is called "water vapor."
TRUE FALSE
- d) Rainwater is fresh water.
TRUE FALSE
- e) All salt lakes are connected to one of the oceans.
TRUE FALSE

2. Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is most correct.

- a) What is the water cycle?
 - A a human-powered, ocean-going vehicle
 - B the chemical reaction that produces water
 - C a device for lifting water from a river to irrigated fields
 - D the natural process that transfers water in the global environment
- b) Which ocean is farthest north?
 - A Arctic
 - B Atlantic
 - C Indian
 - D Pacific
- c) Which process changes water from a gas to a liquid?
 - A condensation
 - B evaporation
 - C precipitation
 - D runoff



Where is Earth's Salt Water?

If we understand why salt water is salty, it will become clear why most of Earth's salt water is in the ocean. You may remember that the ocean is an important part of the **water cycle**. Water travels in a repeating cycle made up of the processes of **evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and runoff**. The processes of runoff and evaporation determine the locations of salt water.



During runoff, rainwater runs into streams which carry it to the ocean. As water runs across the land, it **dissolves** a small amount of salt which is carried to the ocean. When ocean water evaporates, water goes into the **atmosphere** as **water vapor** and the salt is left behind. When water in the atmosphere returns as precipitation, it is always fresh water.

The ocean is sometimes thought of as several different oceans. The largest of the oceans is the Pacific Ocean. Other oceans are the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean.

Why do some lakes contain fresh water and others contain salt water?



All rivers and most lakes are fresh water because fresh water runs into them and then runs back out to be replaced by more fresh water. A few lakes are salty. These are the lakes that have no outlet to the ocean. As with the ocean, water comes in from runoff and leaves only by evaporation. The largest salt lake in the United States is the Great Salt Lake in Utah, which is even saltier than the ocean. The Dead Sea, shown here, is saltier still. The oceans contain about 12,000 times as much salt water as all the world's salt lakes combined.



Where is Earth's Salt Water?

1. Circle the word **TRUE** if the statement is TRUE or Circle the word **FALSE** if it is FALSE.

- a) The Great Lakes in the United States and Canada contain salt water.
TRUE FALSE
- b) The Great Salt Lake in Utah is saltier than the ocean.
TRUE FALSE
- c) Salt lakes contain 12,000 times as much salt water as the oceans.
TRUE FALSE
- d) Evaporation transfers salt to the atmosphere.
TRUE FALSE
- e) Salt gotten from an ocean is nearly the same as salt in a salt shaker.
TRUE FALSE

2. The water cycle does not have a beginning or an end; it just repeats again and again. That is why it is called a cycle. Begin with the part of the water cycle called "evaporation" and show three other steps in the cycle in the order they occur.

1. evaporation
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Where is Earth's Salt Water?

3. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

- a) Explain why salt lakes can be below sea level, but freshwater lakes are always above sea level.

- b) What is the definition of salt water?

Extensions & Applications

- a) Explain why the level of the ocean is slowly rising.

- b) Explain why the level of most salt lakes is dropping.



Activity Two

Write a Report:

Write a report on the deepest spot in the ocean. Your report should answer these questions:

- Where is the deepest part of the ocean?
- How deep is it?
- What is the pressure there?
- Does anything live there?
- People have only been there once:

- o How many people went?
- o What did they see?
- o What were the special features of their vessel that made the trip possible?
- o Are there any vessels today that could go to this depth?



Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally, and some are even written backwards.

Antarctica	Black (Sea)	fresh (water)	overfishing	(sea) level
Arctic	climate change	ice berg	photosynthesis	sodium (chloride)
atoll	condensation	melt	precipitation	sustainable
Aral (Sea)	(dead) zone	NaCl	salt (water)	(water) cycle
(Aral) Sea	desalination	ocean	(salt) water	(water) vapor

A	B	N	O	I	T	A	N	I	L	A	S	E	D	C
K	J	I	H	C	I	T	C	R	A	G	U	F	E	D
P	H	O	T	O	S	Y	N	T	H	E	S	I	S	M
L	M	V	N	N	C	O	M	P	Q	A	T	R	S	T
A	S	E	A	L	Z	U	Y	X	L	W	A	V	Z	L
A	P	R	E	C	I	P	I	T	A	T	I	O	N	E
T	C	F	C	D	C	F	G	F	V	L	N	E	D	V
O	B	I	O	D	E	G	R	A	D	E	A	B	L	E
L	H	S	T	I	B	J	P	E	R	M	B	K	L	L
L	Y	H	S	C	E	O	R	E	S	Q	L	P	O	N
U	V	W	X	R	Y	T	L	Z	H	E	A	B	B	
I	H	N	G	G	A	E	D	C	A	R	A	L	C	
J	K	G	L	M	W	N	T	O	P	A	Q	R	A	S
V	U	N	O	I	T	A	S	N	E	D	N	O	C	T
C	L	I	M	A	T	E	C	H	A	N	G	E	K	W



Part C

Comprehension Quiz

Answer each question in complete sentences.

1. Compare exploration of the ocean floor to exploration of land surfaces. 3

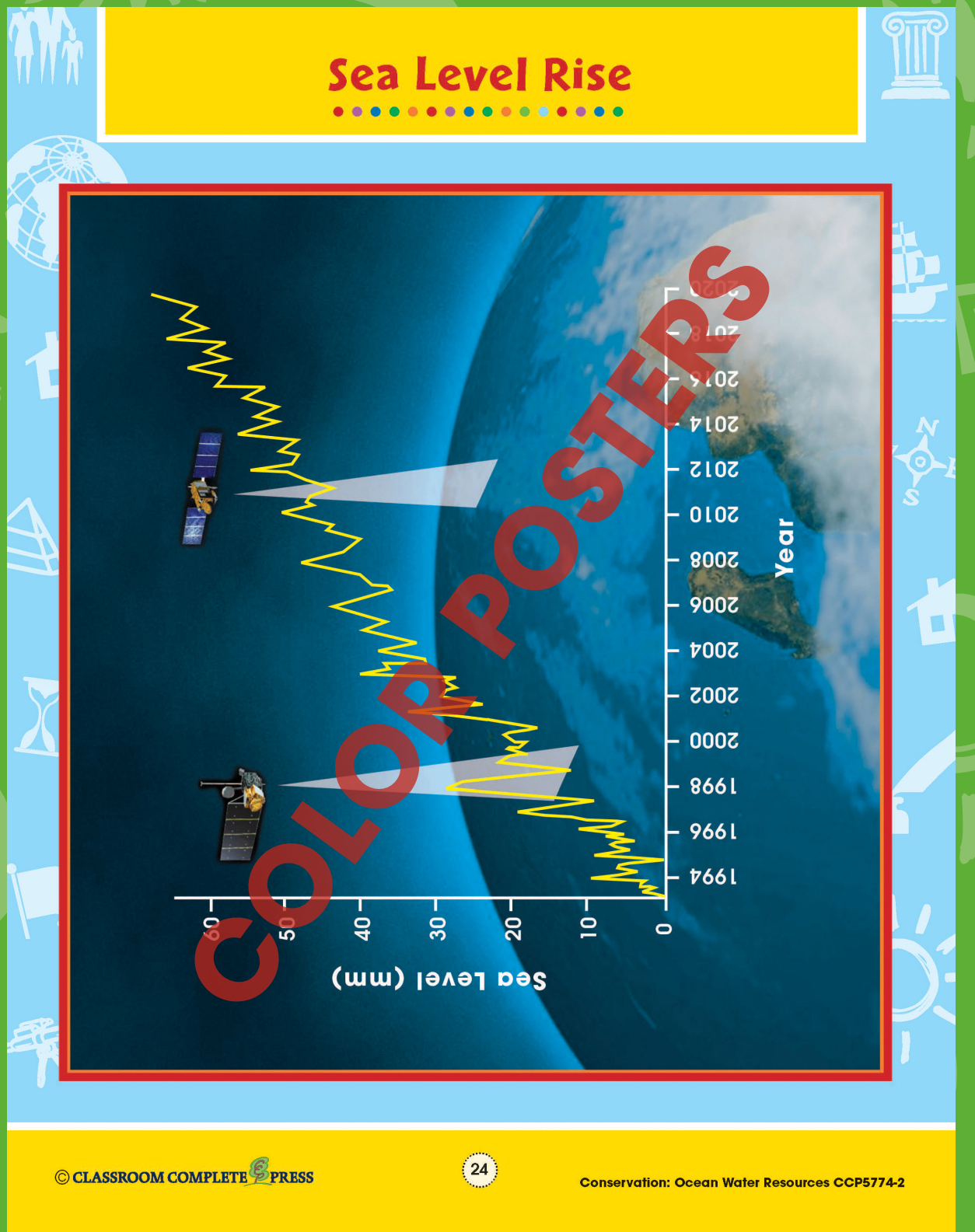
2. Explain why water in all the oceans has about the same salt content. 3

3. Explain in terms of food chain relationships which species tend to have the highest concentrations of toxins, like mercury, in their systems. 3

4. Describe **two** things individuals can do to help reduce emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. 3

5. Define the word "sustainable" as it applies to the fishing industry and fish populations. 3

SUBTOTAL: /15





Where is Earth's Salt Water?



3. Answer the questions in complete sentences.

a) Explain why salt lakes can be below sea level, but freshwater lakes are always above sea level.

b) What is the definition of salt water?

Extensions & Applications

a) Explain why the level of the ocean is slowly rising.

b) Explain why the level of most salt lakes is dropping.



3.
a) (Answers will vary.) Saltwater lakes can be below sea level because they do not flow to the ocean. Freshwater lakes must be above sea level so water can run downhill to the ocean.
b) Any water with more than 1.0% salt is classified as salt water.

Extensions & Applications

a) Rising global temperature is melting the polar ice caps.

b) Rising global temperature is increasing the rate of evaporation from salt lakes, and people are removing more water from the streams flowing into salt lakes.



- Activity Two**
- Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench
 - 11,000 meters
 - 1,095 as great as at the surface
 - Yes—flat fish, sea worms
 - Two
 - Ooze, flatfish, sea worms, shrimp
 - Spherical steel cabin, self-propelled, gasoline-filled float, iron shot ballast
 - There are currently no vessels capable of carrying people to the Challenger Deep.

14

- Activity Three**
- Ocean, 3.5%; Great Salt Lake, about 14%(varies greatly); Dead Sea, 30%
 - It would be easier to float in all these bodies of water than in fresh water. It would be difficult to sink in the Great Salt Lake or the Dead Sea.

15

- Activity Four**
- To nearly all parts of the ocean
 - They were not biodegradable.
 - The packaging decomposed in sea water.
 - Yes. One of the largest caused Nike shoes to wash up on beaches all over the world.
 - The paths of the toys gave scientists a more accurate idea of the paths followed by ocean currents.

16



EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY