

Warm - Ups

Week 33

- Vocabulary: MON 5/5

Aquifer – a layer of rock that contains water

Earthquake – shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth resulting from underground movement along a fault plane or from volcanic activity

1. Where are you most likely to find a watershed?

- A. On a mountain
- B. At the bottom of a valley
- C. Everywhere
- D. In the ocean

2. What best describes a watershed?

- A. Where water is soaked into the soil
- B. Where there are a lot of plants and animals
- C. Where water is collected and drained to its lowest point
- D. Where snow melts into water

- **Vocabulary: TUES 5/6**

Groundwater - water contained under the ground's surface that is a common source of drinking water

Mechanical / physical weathering – rocks that are torn apart by force and not by chemical reactions

- **What determines the boundaries of a watershed?**
 - Soil
 - Amount of water
 - Living things around the watershed
 - Elevation
- **Pollution** _____
 - Affects only groundwater
 - Cannot reach groundwater through the soil
 - Cannot be absorbed by water
 - None of the above

- Vocabulary: THURS 5/8

Porous – a solid with many holes in it

Precipitation - hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow

- Floods _____

- Can result because the water table has risen to the surface

- Can result in a richer soil producing more biodiversity

- Both A and B

- Neither A nor B

- What is the name of the flood of water when a hurricane hits the coast

- Storm surge

- Water table

- Flood waters

- Zone of Saturation

1. How can polluted surface water interfere with groundwater?
 - a. It can lower the water table
 - b. It can seep into porous rock in the ground
 - c. It freezes on Earth's surface
 - d. It flows downhill due to gravity
2. Groundwater can become surface water when –
 - a. There is a long enough drought
 - b. It sinks through layers of rock
 - c. Rivers empty into oceans
 - d. The water table intersects the surface
3. In the water cycle, energy from the Sun causes water to –
 - a. Condense
 - b. Freeze
 - c. Evaporate
 - d. Chemically change
4. Which of the following is NOT true
 - a. Erosion can cut deep valleys
 - b. Glaciers form features by eroding rock and soil under them
 - c. Erosion carries rock from place to place
 - d. Deposition breaks rock down to form sediment
5. Chemical weathering is different from mechanical weathering because it -
 - a. Breaks down rock
 - b. Moves rock from place to place
 - c. Changes the composition of rock
 - d. Makes new landforms