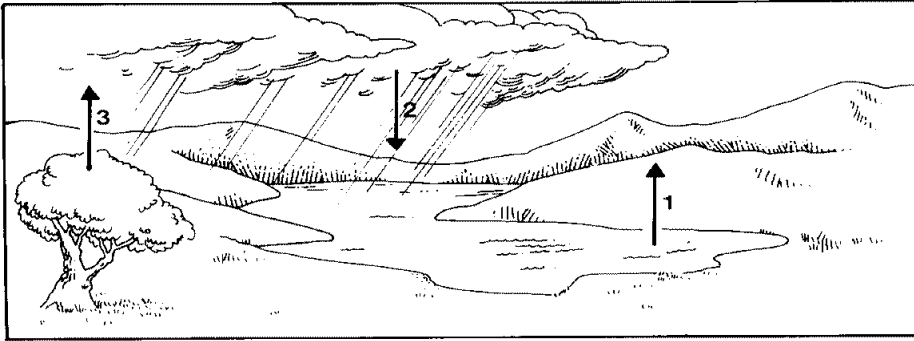


CH 15/16 Water Cycle & GroundwaterH

Multiple Choice (5 pts)

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.



- In the diagram above, the process that must occur before the process labeled 2 can occur is called
 - transpiration.
 - precipitation.
 - condensation.
 - evaporation.
- The process represented by arrow 3 in the diagram above is
 - transpiration.
 - precipitation.
 - condensation.
 - evaporation.
- Which of the following is represented in the diagram above?
 - the earth's water budget
 - local water budget
 - groundwater movement
 - surface runoff
- Which of the following factors affect the local water budget?
 - conservation, usage, drought
 - temperature, vegetation, rainfall
 - irrigation, industry, recreation
 - income, outflow, prediction
- About 90% of the water used by cities and industry is returned to rivers or to the oceans as
 - runoff.
 - wastewater.
 - saltwater.
 - precipitation.
- Which of the following is NOT a way to ensure the water supply for the future?
 - increase industrial wastewater
 - enforce antipollution laws
 - enforce conservation laws
 - limit use by individuals
- Common features of karst topography include closely spaced sinkholes and
 - caverns.
 - soft water.
 - soluble rock.
 - streams.
- Carbonic acid breaks down minerals in rock in a process called
 - sorting.
 - capillary action.
 - saturation.
 - chemical weathering.
- Which of the following does NOT affect the depth of the water table below the ground?
 - surface topography
 - pollution

B. permeability of the aquifer D. rainfall

10 When water changes state from a gas to a liquid, the process is called

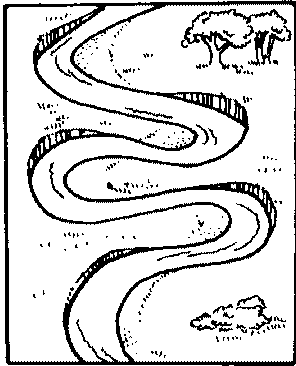
- F. precipitation. H. condensation.
G. evapotranspiration. I. runoff.

11 The local water budget usually changes with

- A. local consumption. C. the seasons.
B. desalination. D. sedimentation.

12 Water that contains relatively low concentrations of dissolved minerals is called

- F. soft water. H. hard water.
G. groundwater. I. perched water.



13 The wide curves in the river in the diagram are

- A. meanders. C. tributaries.
B. oxbows. D. channels.

14 Two land features formed by hot groundwater are

- F. aquifers and geysers. H. hot springs and wells.
G. geysers and hot springs. I. wells and aquifers.

15 Which of the following is NOT an advantage of living on a floodplain?

- A. good farming C. convenient river access
B. rich soil D. good drainage

16 What tool is used to measure volume accurately?

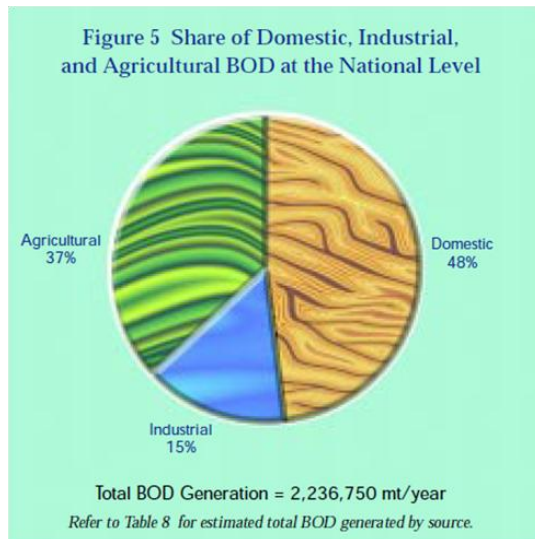
- F. beaker H. thermometer
G. balance I. graduated cylinder

17 When studying the amount of pesticides in water samples, the scientists always has a set of water samples that do not contain any pesticides. What part of an experiment do these samples represent?

- A. problem C. controls
B. control group D. results

Short Answer

The unit BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) measures how much organic matter is in the water, and it is one way that we determine how polluted our water is. It is measured by determining how fast biological organisms deplete oxygen in a body of water. A higher BOD means that there is a low amount of dissolved oxygen in the water and is indicative of more pollution or contamination.



- 18** (1 pts) What is the independent variable in the above graph?
- 19** (1 pts) What is the dependent variable in the above graph?
- 20** (1 pts) Write a scientific question for the graph.
- 21** (1 pts) Write an inference using information from the graph.
- 22** (5 pts) Describe the path water takes as it travels through the aquifer. Be sure to include 2 biosphere examples, 2 geosphere examples, and 1 atmospheric examples. Write (b), (g), and (a) immediately after each example. Think of the cycles we learned in CH 2.
- 23** (6 points) For desalination to be widely used, discuss at least 3 problems that have to be solved?

Bonus

- 24** (5 pts) Identify the type of rock that Florida is made of.