

## Worksheet: Water \*Use sentences!

name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Look at figure 2 on page 159. In which three ways does water return to the ocean?

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2. What two things power the water cycle? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the word that means “movement of water through soil and rock beneath the ground”?

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What is the word that means “evaporation of water through the leaves of plants”?

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4. \*Look at table 1 on p. 161. The discharge of the Amazon River is  $212,400 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ . Explain what this means.

5. How many times greater the discharge of the Amazon compared to that of the Mississippi? (You'll need a calculator.)

6. \*Read page 165. Explain the difference between suspended load and bed load.

7. \*Carefully examine figure 9 on page 166 and read the caption. Also read the section about “Deltas”. The numbers indicate the order in which the sub-deltas were deposited. What are sub-deltas?

8. \*V-shaped valleys (canyons, gulches; like the one in figure 10) form where a stream is down-cutting. In figure 11, the erosion is mostly sideways. Explain the reason for the difference in the direction of erosion IN YOUR OWN WORDS. Do NOT use the terms “base level” or “stream profile” in your answer.

9. \*Look at figure 13. Explain what the Mississippi Drainage Basin is.

10. Look at figure 14. What is the name for the top of the area where there is groundwater?

11. \*Look at figure 17 and read the caption. What caused the well on the right to go dry?
12. \*Look at figure 18. What has happened here, and why did it happen?
13. What is the source of groundwater contamination in figure 19 B?
14. List five other sources of groundwater contamination discussed on page 176.
15. \*Read the section on Caverns. Water dissolves limestone as it goes down through cracks, eventually causing caverns to form. Explain why natural water is slightly acidic (contains a little carbonic acid).
16. \*Explain why a stalactite would get a tiny bit longer as a drop of water hangs from the ceiling of a cave. (In other words, why does each drop leave a little calcite behind?)
17. \*How do sinkholes (like the one shown on page 179) form?
18. Read page 180. What kinds of rock material is the Ogallala Aquifer made of, and where did these materials come from?
19. What specific new technology sped up the withdrawal of water from the Ogallala Aquifer?