

## TEST: Ch. 7 Water

### Multiple Choice

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Plants use water to
- a. release as a waste product.
  - b. keep predators away.
  - c. make their own food.
  - d. attract pollinators.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What causes cold, deep currents to form in the oceans near the poles?
- a. sinking of dense, cold water with high salinity
  - b. the Coriolis force
  - c. movement of a large mass of warm water across the Pacific
  - d. sinking of cold freshwater from melting icebergs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. As a wave nears shore, the wave height increases and the wavelength
- a. decreases.
  - b. increases.
  - c. stays the same.
  - d. doubles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Approximately what percentage of Earth's water is fresh water?
- a. 97 percent
  - b. 71 percent
  - c. 30 percent
  - d. 3 percent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A large stream of moving water that flows through the oceans is called a(n)
- a. current.
  - b. tsunami.
  - c. tide.
  - d. undertow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The water in ponds and lakes is
- a. moving.
  - b. deep.
  - c. still.
  - d. salty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Clay is highly porous. However, clay does not allow water to permeate very easily. Why?
- a. Clay contains very few pores.
  - b. Clay contains many pores.
  - c. The pores in clay are very large.
  - d. The pores in clay are very small.

- \_\_\_ 8. Water that falls to Earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail is called
- condensation.
  - evaporation.
  - precipitation.
  - transpiration.
- \_\_\_ 9. A deep canyon in the ocean floor is called a(n)
- abyssal plain.
  - seamount.
  - trench.
  - continental shelf.
- \_\_\_ 10. What is the most abundant salt in sea water?
- sodium chloride
  - magnesium chloride
  - calcium chloride
  - potassium chloride
- \_\_\_ 11. The streams and small rivers that feed into a main river are called
- watersheds.
  - tributaries.
  - divides.
  - wetlands.
- \_\_\_ 12. People can obtain groundwater by drilling a well
- above the water table.
  - into an aquifer.
  - into the unsaturated zone.
  - into the impermeable layer.
- \_\_\_ 13. The lowest point of a wave is the
- crest.
  - wavelength.
  - trough.
  - frequency.
- \_\_\_ 14. What seasonal change refreshes the supply of nutrients throughout a lake?
- erosion
  - deposition
  - lake turnover
  - eutrophication

### Completion

15. The energy for the water cycle originally comes from the \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Over many years, the levels of nutrients in a lake build up in the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The movement of sand along a beach is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Designing and building a water purification system is an example of how \_\_\_\_\_ has benefited society.
19. Evaporation increases the \_\_\_\_\_ of sea water, since the salt is left behind as the water evaporates.

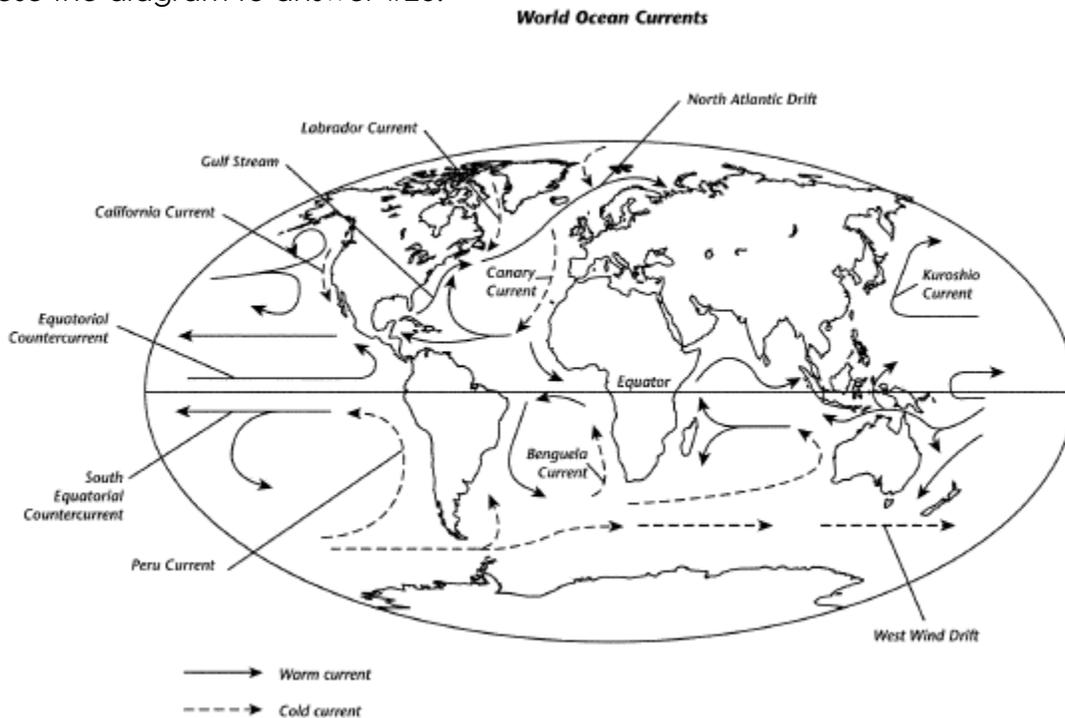
## True or False

If the statement is true, write true. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. A wave is the movement of particles through a body of water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Infiltration is the process by which solid ice can change directly into water vapor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Clouds form when water vapor in the atmosphere condenses into water droplets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Land covers more of Earth's surface than oceans do.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Water moves easily through impermeable materials.

## Using Science Skills

Use the diagram to answer #25.



25. How does the North Atlantic Drift affect the climate of northwestern Europe?

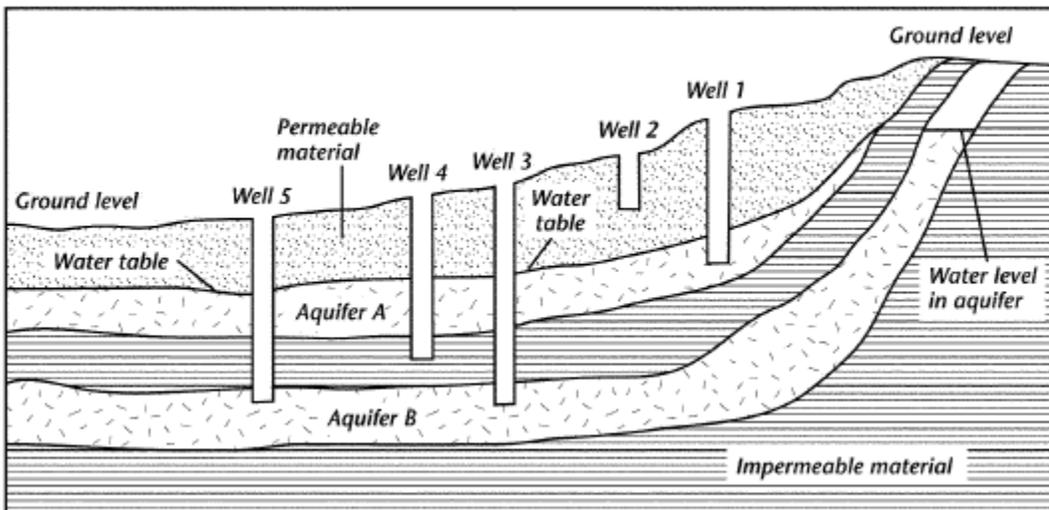
26. Surface currents are caused by what three global phenomena?

27. Deep ocean currents are affected by what? Name both.

27. Describe how a tsunami changes as it nears shore.

Use the diagram below to answer each question.

**Wells and Aquifers**



28. Which well(s) will not provide water? Explain why not.

29. Describe how water enters Aquifer A.

**Essay**

30. Explain how plants are part of the water cycle



