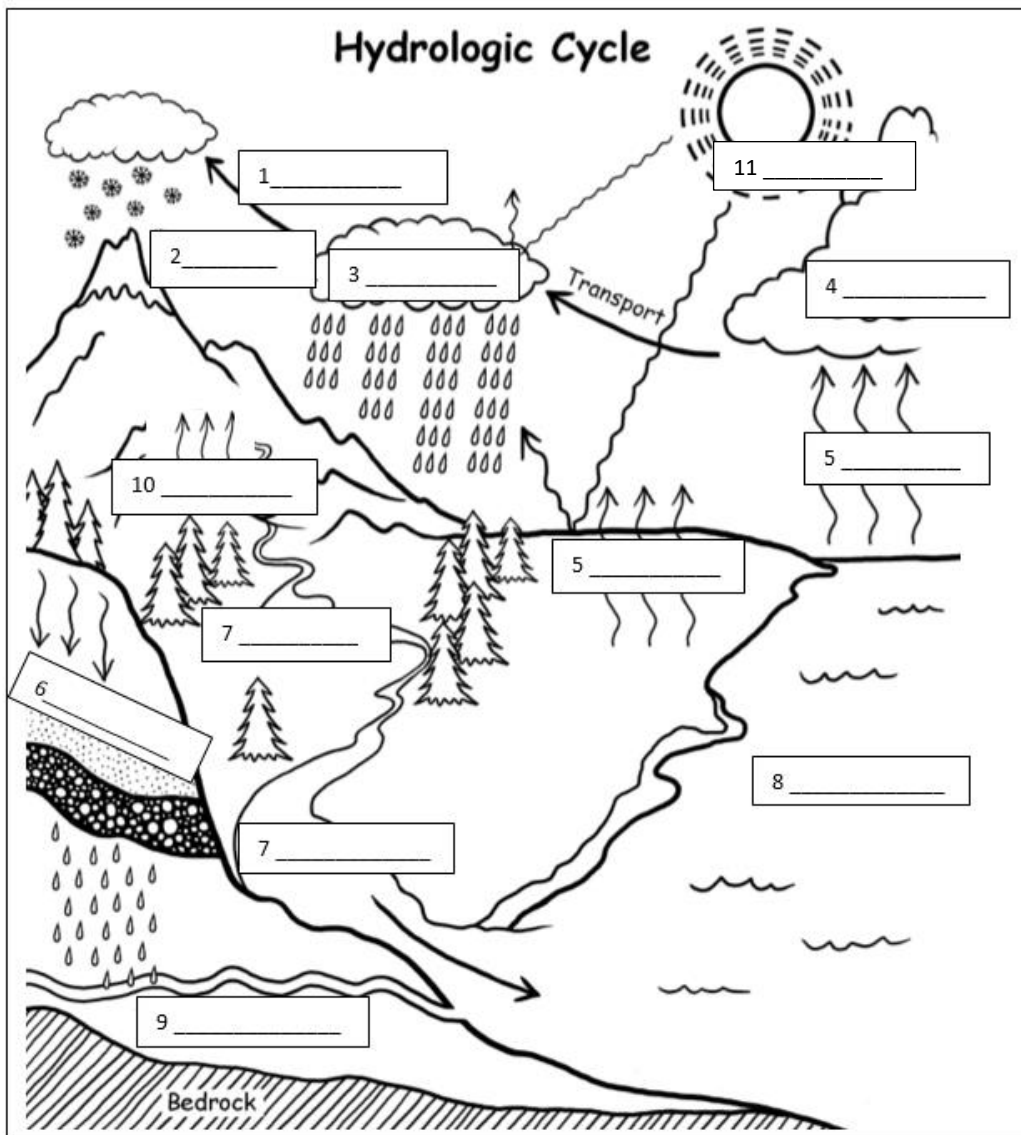


# Hydrology Unit Test Study Guide

- You come into the building from the bus port area and notice a lot of water along the walkway. Later in the day, you look out the window of the chorus / orchestra rooms and see the water is gone.
  - Why did the puddle appear?
  - What has happened to the water?
- The puddle appeared due to precipitation and runoff. Precipitation is any form of water that falls to Earth's surface from the clouds. Runoff is water that flows over land, it always flows downhill towards oceans, lakes, and marshlands.
- The water has disappeared due to evaporation. Evaporation occurs when liquid water turns into water vapor.
- Think back to the models you made. What were the water cycle processes you observed and why did they happen?

What did you observe?	What was the water cycle process?	Why did it happen?
Steam leaving the boiling pot of water	Evaporation	The hot plate (energy source) changed the liquid water to water vapor.
Liquid water appearing on the lid of the pot of boiling water	Condensation	The water vapor changed back to liquid water when it cooled off on the lid.
Liquid water falling back into the pot of boiling water	Precipitation	Once enough water condensed on the lid, gravity forced the water droplets to fall back into the pot

- Fill in the missing word in the numbered box. Complete a brief description of the process in the table.



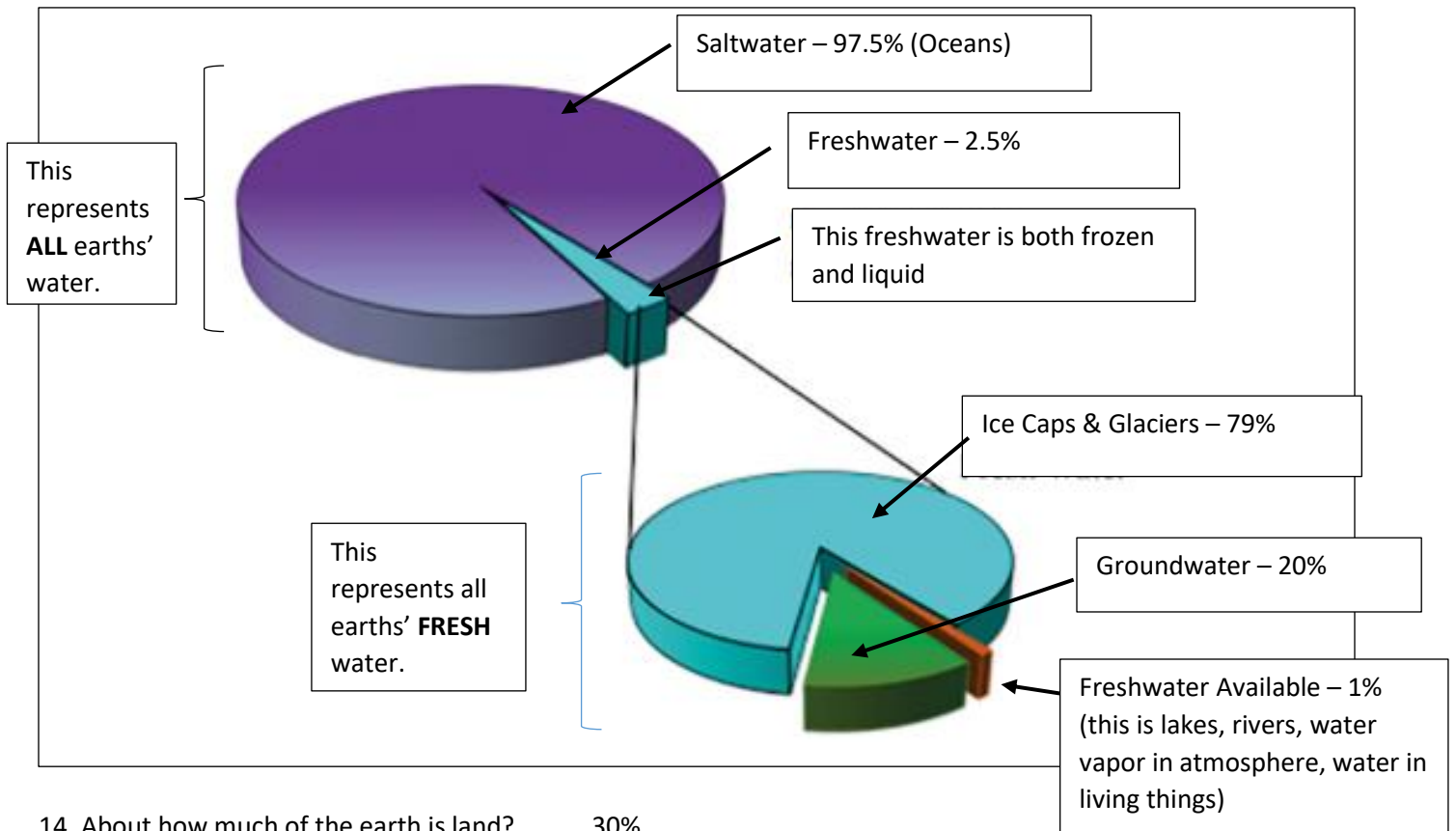
- Precipitation- any form of water that falls to Earth from clouds
- Sublimation- solid water changes to water vapor
- Precipitation - any form of water that falls to Earth from clouds
- Condensation- change of state from gas to liquid
- Evaporation- when liquid water changes state to water vapor
- Infiltration- when water on land seeps into the ground
- Runoff- water on Earth's surface that flows downhill
- Accumulation- when water collects on Earth's surface
- Groundwater- water that has infiltrated Earth's surface and is underground. It flows downhill through soil & rock
- Transpiration- plant sweat, plants release water vapor
- Energy Source- provides the energy for water cycle

# Hydrology Unit Test Study Guide

- What are 2 differences in lakes and oceans: Amount of salinity, Density of Water, Temperature of Water
- Give examples of:

Salt Water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>___ Oceans _____</li> <li>___ Seas _____</li> </ol>
Fresh water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>___ Lakes _____</li> <li>___ Ground Water _____</li> <li>___ Frozen Fresh Water _____</li> </ol>

- Complete the graph below that describes the distribution of water on earth. Please include a percentage.



14. About how much of the earth is land? \_\_\_ 30% \_\_\_\_\_

15. About how much of the earth is water? \_\_\_ 70% \_\_\_\_\_

16. What makes the ocean salty? \_\_\_ Dissolved salts from water flowing on or under Earth's surface. The water carries calcium, magnesium, and sodium ions from rocks into the oceans.

# Hydrology Unit Test Study Guide

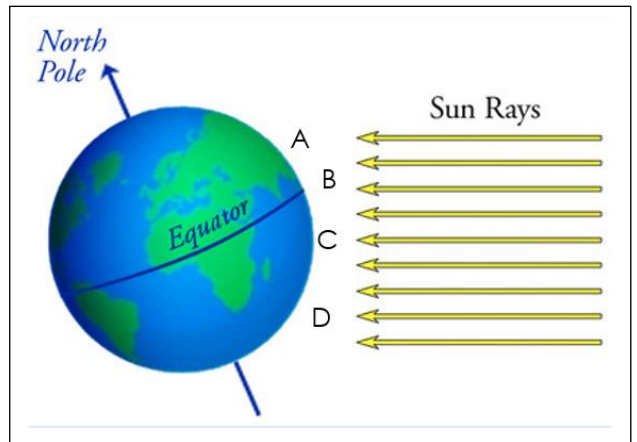
17. View the picture and answer the following questions:

a. Where would the most evaporation occur? B – evaporation occurs most near the equator

b. What increases as a result of this evaporation or freezing?  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. How does water with high salinity move compared to water with low salinity? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

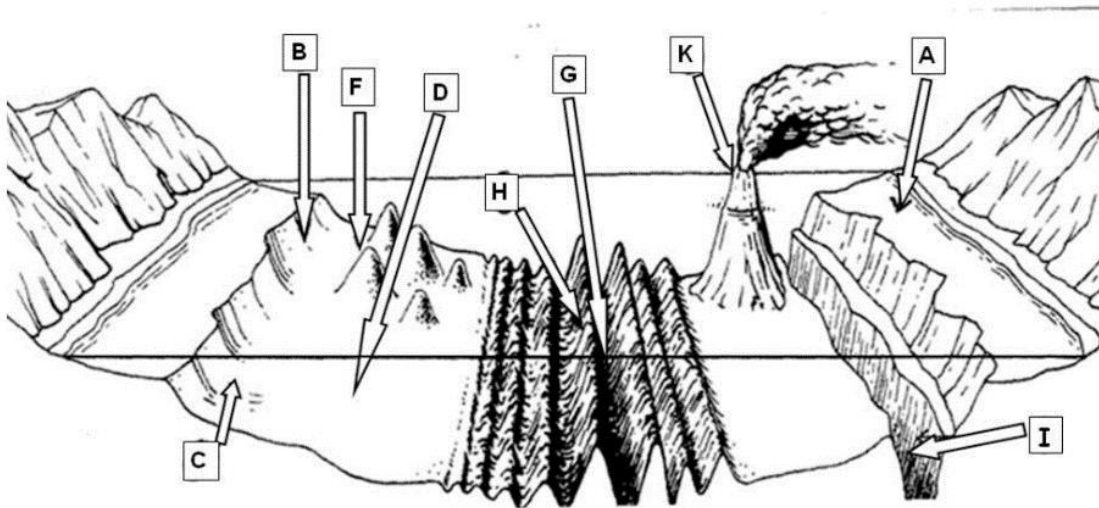
d. What does the density of seawater depend on?  
\_\_\_\_\_



18. Why does the water on earth remain the same? Justify your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

19. What are the 2 regions of the ocean? \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

20. Label the diagram below and give a brief description of the feature.



A	D	G
B	E	H
C	F	I

# Hydrology Unit Test Study Guide

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