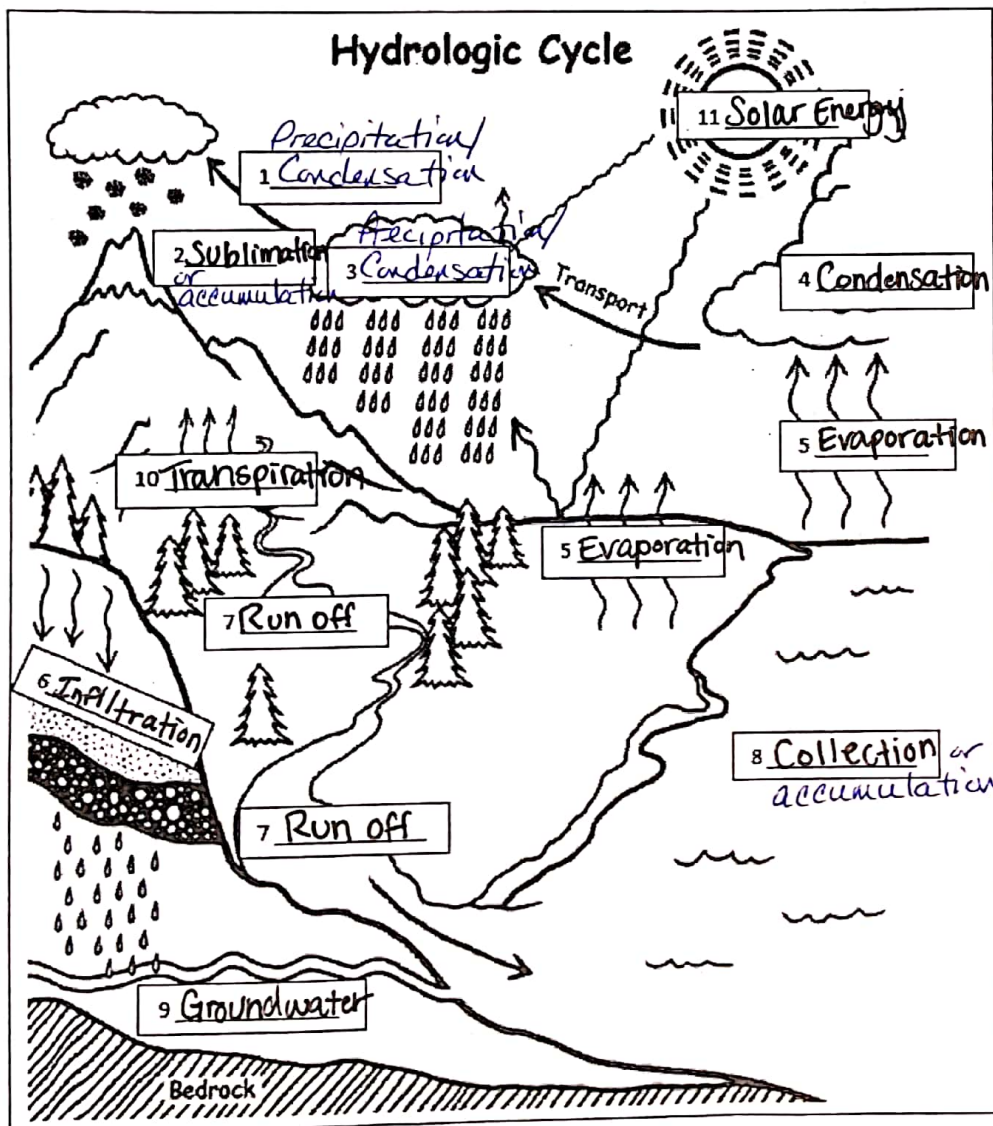


Hydrology Unit Test Study Guide.

- 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?
- 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?
Water droplets at the top of the bag	Condensation	Heat lamp heated water to vapor, then cooled
Less water in cup	Evaporation	Heat lamp heated water to water vapor
Water at bottom of bag	Precipitation	Water fell from top of bag to bottom

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



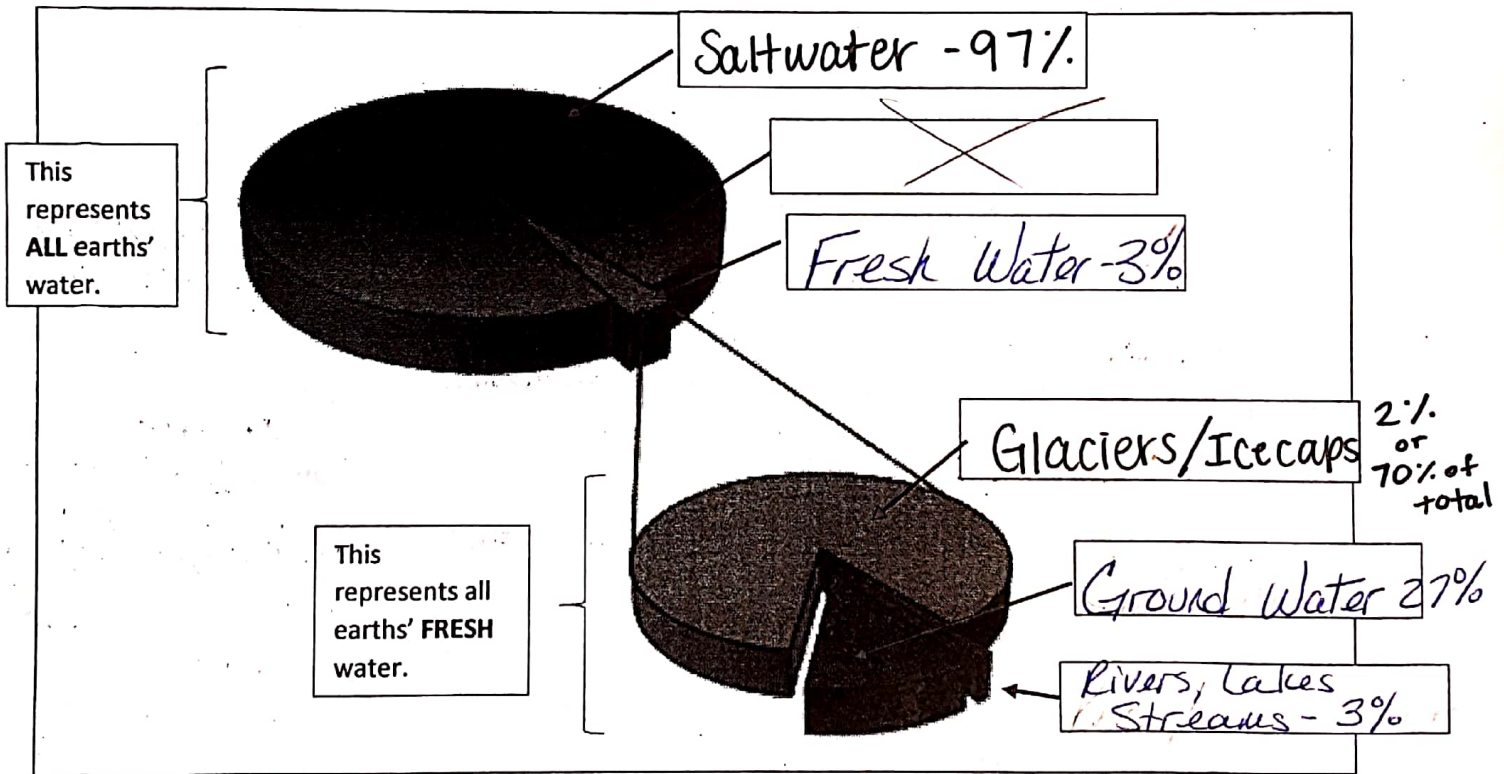
- either description will work
- Solid water moves directly to water vapor
- either description will work
- Water vapor cools and returns to liquid form
- Sun's energy heats water to become water vapor
- Water soaks into the ground
- water running downhill over land
- When water has gathered (lake, ocean, pond)
- water that collects and runs underground
- water inside plants is released as water vapor
- Energy that drives the water cycle

Hydrology Unit Test Study Guide

12. What are 2 differences in lakes and oceans: Lakes are fresh water Oceans are saltwater
 Give examples of:

Salt Water	97%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Oceans Bays
Fresh water	3%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Glaciers 2% Lakes, ponds 0.62% Rivers, streams, 0.02%

13. 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? Weathering and erosion of rocks

Hydrology Unit Test Study Guide

17. View the picture and answer the following questions:

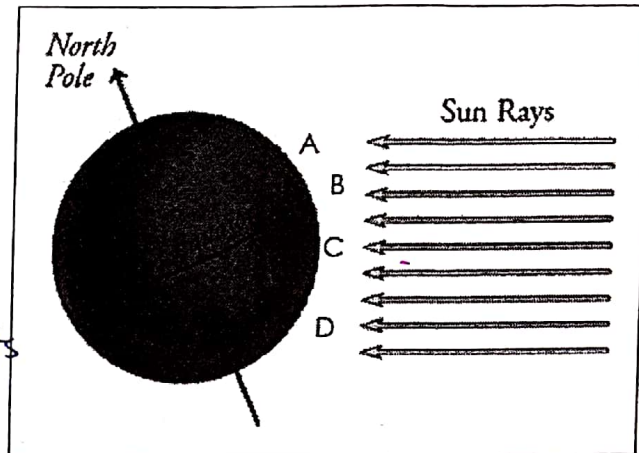
- a. Where would the most evaporation occur? C
- b. What increases as a result of this evaporation or freezing?

The amount of salt in the water left increases

c. How does water with high salinity move compared to water with low salinity? higher salinity water is more dense, sinks, and causes currents

d. What does the density of seawater depend on?

Temperature + salinity

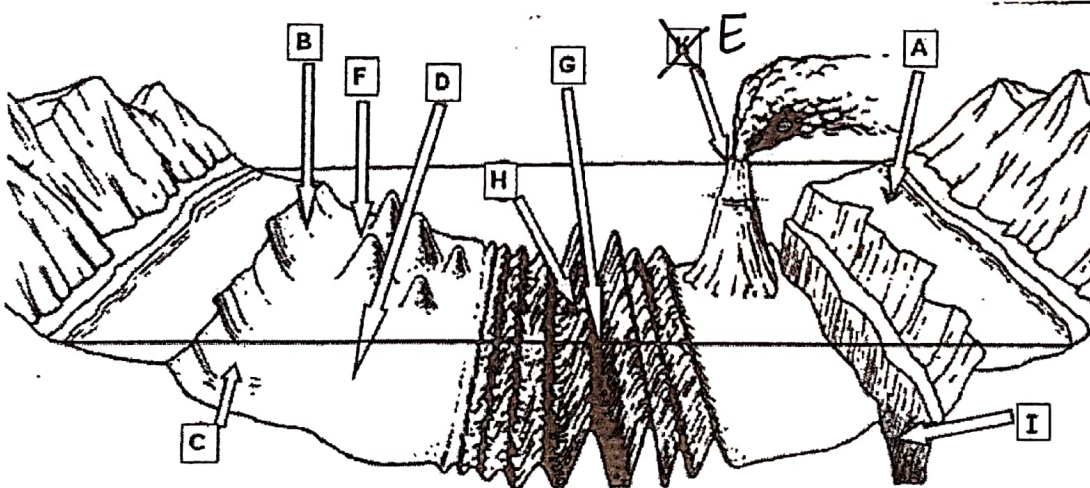


18. Why does the water on earth remain the same? Justify your answer.

Water is constantly being recycled by the water cycle.

19. What are the 2 regions of the ocean? Continental Margin & Deep Ocean Basin

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



A Continental shelf	D Abyssal Plain	G Rift Valley *
B Continental slope	E Volcanic island	H Mid-ocean ridge
C Continental rise	F Seamount	I Trench