Earth Science Unit C – Chapter 1 Review

1. Eutrophication
2. Artesian
3. Turnover
4. Permeable
5. Water cycle
6. Iceburg
7. Evaporation
8. Groundwater
9. Precipitation
10. B
11. C
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. Most of Earth’s water is in the ocean. Therefore, huge quantities of water evaporate from the ocean and condense and fall as precipitation over it
18. A piece of a glacier or ice shelf breaks off along a coastline
19. Because they hold enormous quantities of fresh, drinkable water, even in desert areas
20. A valley glacier is found in a mountain region and flows downward between mountains. A continental glacier is more like a great sheet of ice. It covers a land mass in a cold region.
21. Water is spouting out
22. The weight of the water in the jug creates pressure, pushing water in the hose upward.
23. When level in the jug is lower than level of the hose’s open end; water is no longer pressing down
24. The downward pressure of the mass of the water forcing water upward in the hose is like an artesian well. Unlike an artesian well, the water in the jug is an open pool, not water saturation rock or sediment.
25. The water cycle renews the supply of fresh water on Earth, so that there is always fresh water available for life.
26. In higher areas, where it is colder, more snow falls each year than melts, and glaciers form as snow builds up
27. Clouds are made up of tiny drops of liquid water or ice crystals. Water vapor is an invisible gas.
28. The water flows down into the middle of the “bowl”. Because a divide completely surrounds the basin, the water cannot flow out of the basin.
29. Use less detergent or detergent that does not contain phosphorus. Use less fertilizer that contains nitrogen.
30. Rainwater and water flowing from land is fresh.