Name



₩SCHOLASTIC



Water Quiz

- 1. Earth's weather and climate are affected LEAST by water's
- heat capacity
- surface tension
- phase changes
- density changes
- 2. Unlike many substances that consist of small molecules, water has high boiling and melting points because water molecules are
- ← sticky
- ← linear
- symmetrical
- ← stable
- 3. Which statement best summarizes the arrangements of water molecules as water goes from solid to liquid to gas?
- They are densely packed; they move farther apart and with greater freedom; they move even farther apart.
- They are locked in an open lattice; they flow over and around each other; they are widely dispersed and move quickly.
- They form dense stacks of sliding sheets; the sheets curl into rolling columns; the columns shrink into tumbling spheres.
- They are immobile like bricks in a wall; they begin to jiggle in place; they break free of the rigid pattern.
- 4. Analysis of groundwater obtained from a well shows that bacterial levels are unusually high. What is the most likely cause?
 - saltwater intrusion caused by overpumping
- c an industrial dump uphill from the well
- c a hog farm downhill from the well
- c overuse of pesticides on nearby farms
- 5. If you were to use a search engine to find information on waterquality standards, which organization would be the best addition to the search field?
- American Medical Association
- ← Bottled Water Association
- Society of Chemical Manufacturers
- ← Environmental Protection Agency
- 6. If local officials were to address water shortages by rationing drinking water, what would be their best justification?
- Alternative water sources were unavailable.
- Improvement of water quality was impossible.
- Recycled water was suitable for area farms.

- C Drinking polluted water was dangerous.
- 7. Organize the terms below to outline the ways increasingly small particles may be dispersed in water. Drag each term or phrase into its correct position at left to organize the items in the proper sequence. Number the Sequence

Colloids

Suspensions

Solutions

Mixtures

- 8. A facility that uses large volumes of water to accomplish heat exchange is a _____.
- nuclear power plant
- ← hydroelectric station
- ← canal's lock system
- 9. What are the three stages of the water cycle?
- c evaporation, condensation, precipitation
- condensation, precipitation, dissipation
- c precipitation, sublimation, evaporation
- c transpiration, accumulation, precipitation
- 10. Which note card best summarizes the important points in the article?
 - a. Icebergs break into fragments. The fragments freeze together to form thin sheets of sea ice. The sheets thicken when falling snow accumulates on them.
 - b. Seawater becomes slushy at the surface. Small, icy disks accumulate. The disks merge to form sheets that thicken as water below freezes on contact.
 - c. Icebergs accumulate in bays. This lowers the water temperature, freezing the water between the icebergs.
 Pressure builds until all of the ice is released to the sea.

Which is right? ← Note Card 1

← Note Card 2

← Note Card 3

11. Water molecules stick together because of

(chemical/electrostatic/mechanical/nuclear) forces. But the stickiness

is overcome when the temperature

(persists/changes/decreases/increases). The molecules in ice are

locked in an open pattern, so ice (sinks/floats/contracts/expands) in

liquid water.

12. Which note card best summarizes the important points in the article?

- a. The water molecule's bent shape makes it polar.
 - Water that is drained from valleys runs to the sea.
 - Water is useful in irrigation.
- Much of Earth's water is liquid and circulates in the oceans.
 - Most of Earth's frozen water is located at the poles.
 - · Earth's atmosphere contains water vapor.
- c. Water's structure accounts for its unusual properties.
 - Water moves in global cycles.
 - Water has many uses in civilization.

C Note Card 2

Note Card 3

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