

Science Semester 1

Study Guide

VOCABULARY

Directions: Define each word using complete sentences.

1. aquifer
2. infiltration
3. permeability
4. porosity
5. water table
6. zone of saturation
7. cave
8. Karst topography
9. sinkhole
10. stalagmite
11. stalactite
12. travertine
13. artesian well
14. drawdown
15. geyser
16. hot spring
17. recharge
18. spring
19. well
20. bed load
21. discharge
22. divide
23. floodplain
24. runoff
25. watershed
26. delta
27. meander
28. stream channel
29. eutrophication
30. lake
31. watershed
32. avalanche
33. creep

34. landslide
35. mass movement
36. mudflow
37. slump
38. abrasion
39. deflation
40. dune
41. loess
42. ventifact
43. cirque
44. continental glacier
45. drumlin
46. esker
47. glacier
48. moraine
49. outwash plain
50. valley glacier

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

DIRECTIONS: Answer each question using complete sentences.

1. What features are typical of karst topography?
2. What does hard water usually contain?
3. What is a common groundwater problem in coastal areas?
4. What is a major source of freshwater in the United states?
5. What source usually replenishes groundwater?
6. What material is the most permeable between sandstone, silt, clay and shale?
7. Which rock type is most easily dissolved by groundwater?
8. What are the cone shaped dripstone deposits that are found on the floor of caves?
9. Where is groundwater closest to the Earth's surface?
10. What do artesian aquifers always contain?
11. Where is most freshwater found on Earth?
12. What happens to most of the precipitation that falls on land?
13. What material is the most porous, well sorted sand, sandstone, poorly sorted sand or granite?
14. What is the main characteristic of an aquifer?
15. Where do alluvial fans form?
16. Where does water move the fastest in the straight length of a stream?
17. What happens to the oxygen present in a lake during the process of eutrophication?
18. Which substance is most likely to be carried by a stream in a solution; silt, calcite, quartz or sand?
19. What factor would least effect the rate of runoff?

20. If sand, silt, clay and small pebbles are being carried in a stream, which one would be deposited last as the stream begins to slow down?
21. What kind of streams form V shaped valleys?
22. What material plays a major role in the eutrophication of lakes?
23. What areas are most likely to contain fertile soils?
24. What underlying force causes all forms of mass movement?
25. What has the greatest erosional power?
26. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by glaciers?
27. What state is most likely to experience wind erosion?
28. What particles can wind move most easily?
29. What is the movement of dunes called?
30. What is gravitational water?
31. What is capillary water?
32. What is a major role in the formation of limestone?
33. What do carbon dioxide and water form?
34. What must there be in order for a cave to form?
35. How do stalagmites form?
36. How do stalactites form?
37. What kind of limestone is found in dripstone formation?
38. How does a water softener change water?
39. What are four common sources of groundwater pollution?
40. What are two natural pollutants?
41. Where does radon originate?
42. How do potholes form on the bottom of a stream?
43. What must there be for water to enter the ground?
44. What is a delta and how is it formed?
45. What is rejuvenation and under what circumstances does it occur?
46. A lake created by people for storing water is what?
47. What determines where a lake can form?
48. What is the dominant bedrock where many lakes are found?
49. What two things can happen to a raindrop after it falls on land?
50. What type of subsurface material is able to store groundwater?