Chapter 14 SUMMARY

- Water moves between the land, the atmosphere, and the ocean in the water cycle.
- Water that flows over the ground is called runoff.
- Water below Earth's surface is called groundwater.
- Groundwater moves downward in the ground and collects to form a soaked layer. The top of the soaked layer is called the water table.
- Rivers and their tributaries drain runoff from large areas of land called drainage basins.
- Lakes form when water collects in a depression on land.
- Ocean water is salt water because it contains dissolved salts.

- The temperature of ocean water decreases with depth.
- A wave is the up and down motion of water caused by energy from the wind.
- Features of the ocean floor include the continental shelf, the continental slope, midoceanic ridges, trenches, hills, plains, and mountains.
- Currents move ocean water from place to place. The currents are caused by heating of water near the equator. They follow the same general pattern as the global winds.

Science Words

continental shelf, 238 continental slope, 238 current, 239 drainage basin, 234 groundwater, 234 porous, 234 precipitation, 233 runoff, 234 salinity, 237 seamount, 238 thermocline, 237 trench, 238 tributary, 234 water cycle, 233 water table, 234 wave, 239

WORD BANK

continental shelf drainage basin porous trench tributary water table

Vocabulary Review

Number your paper from 1 to 6. Then choose the term from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence. Write the answer on your paper.

- 1. A river that flows into another river is a _____.
- 2. The land area in which runoff flows into a river and its tributaries is a _____.
- **3.** Underground water forms a soaked layer, the top of which is the _____.
- 4. A deep valley on the ocean floor is called a _____.
- 5: Because soil has spaces between its particles, it is
- 6. The _____ extends from the shoreline into the ocean.