

Name _____ # _____

Study Guide- Fresh Water

Define the following vocabulary words.

Lesson 1

habitat _____

groundwater _____

water cycle _____

evaporation _____

transpiration _____

precipitation _____

Lesson 2

tributary _____

watershed _____

divide _____

reservoir _____

eutrophication _____

Lesson 3

permeable _____

impermeable _____

unsaturated zone _____

water table _____

aquifer _____

artesian well _____

Lesson 4

wetland _____

Lesson 1 Water on the Earth

Fill in the blank with the correct term.

1. Water allows organisms to _____ food, _____, _____ and _____.
2. _____, is the process by which plants **use water**, carbon dioxide and sun's energy to make their own food.
3. A place where an organism lives and obtains all it needs to survive is called its _____.
4. Approximately _____% of the Earth's water is **fresh water**.
5. Much of the Earth's fresh water is _____.
6. Most of the Earth's surface water 97% is _____.
7. Water that fills the cracks and spaces in underground soil and rock layers is called _____.
8. _____, _____, _____, and _____ are the four main sources of **fresh water** on Earth.
9. The _____ is the continuous process by which water moves from the Earth's surface to the atmosphere and back.
10. The _____ is driven by energy from the _____ and _____.
11. Water that changes from a liquid state to a gaseous state is called _____.
12. Water that is given off through the leaves of plants is called _____.
13. _____ is water that falls back to the Earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
14. Energy from the water cycle begins with the _____.

15. The change of state from a gas to a liquid _____.
16. Clouds form when water vapor in the atmosphere _____ into water droplets.

Lesson 2 Surface Water

17. Streams and smaller rivers that feed into a main river are called _____.
18. _____ are land areas that supply water to a river system.
19. Watersheds are also known as _____.
20. A _____ is a ridge of land that separates one watershed from another is called.
21. _____ is the longest divide in North America.
22. What makes a pond and lake different from streams and rivers is that the water is _____.
23. _____ are lakes that store water for humans.
24. As nutrients **build up** over time _____ changes the lake's surface.
25. Lakes change due to _____ and _____.

Lesson 3 Water Underground

26. The term _____ is used to describe a material such as sand and gravel which allow water to pass through easily.
27. Water moves easily through _____ materials
28. Materials with very little or no pores is referred to as _____ meaning that water cannot pass through easily.
29. Water enters through the soil by soaking through _____ layers of rock and soil.
30. The _____ top layer is made of layers of rock and soil that contain air as well as water.

31. When water reaches a level where the pores in the ground are filled with water this is called the _____ zone.
32. The _____ zone reaches deep into the earth where the water is less permeable.
33. Any underground layer of permeable rock or sediment that holds water and allows it to flow is called an _____.

Lesson 4 Wetland Environments

34. _____ can range in size from a small patch to an area the size of two states.
35. One option for bringing groundwater to the surface is a _____ which rises on its own because of pressure within an aquifer.
36. An advantage that the artesian well has over a regular well is that in an artesian well a pump is _____ is not used.
37. A well contains water when the bottom of the well is in _____ zone.
38. A _____ is a land area that is covered with a shallow layer of water during some or all of the year.
39. Sometimes called the _____, the Florida Everglades are a vast wetland that covers more than 10,000 square kilometers.
40. _____, _____ and _____ are three common types of freshwater wetlands.
41. Wetlands provide habitats for many living things because of their sheltered waters and large supply of _____.
42. Wetlands act as natural _____ that trap silt and mud at the plants roots.