

# Science 8

## Water Systems Unit Test

Name: Key

1. You have the whole block to write the test.

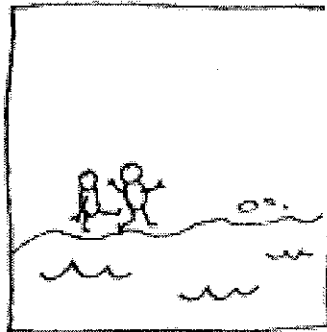
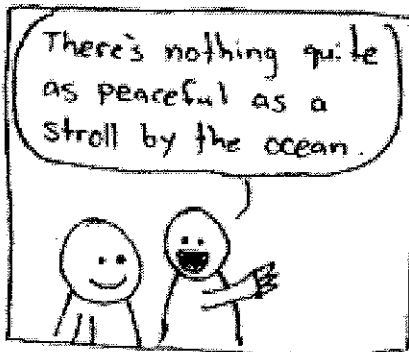
2. You may use a 1 pg handwritten "cheat sheet" to assist you.

3. You may not use other notes or the textbook during the test.

4. You must write in black pen, blue pen or pencil.

5. Please answer all questions.

MONDAY EDITION



## Section 1: Fill in the Blank

Fill in the blanks with the following terms, each term will only be used once, some terms will not be used at all.

Aquifer  
Bioluminescence  
Climate  
Condensates  
Delta  
Erratic

Esker  
~~Evaporates~~  
Glacier  
Groundwater  
Heat capacity  
Hydrosphere

Ice Age  
Karst  
Moraine  
Pacific Garbage Patch  
Pollution  
Porosity

Runoff  
Salinity  
Thermocline  
Tributary  
Upwelling  
Weather

- 20 Give an example of climate.
1. When water evaporate it changes from a liquid to a gas.
  2. The amount of salt in water is the salinity of that water.
  3. Water which flows over the surface back to the ocean is called runoff.
  4. A smaller river flowing into a larger river is called a(n) tributary of the larger river.
  5. How much water can fit into the spaces between rocks is called porosity.
  6. An area of porous rock through which water can flow is called a(n) aquifer.
  7. A large block of ice on land is called a(n) glacier.
  8. An era when the world <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ several degrees colder than it is ~~now~~ ~~is~~ called a(n) ice age.
  9. Due to currents a lot of plastics float into an area in the middle of the Pacific ocean called the pacific garbage patch.
  10. A layer of the ocean between the warm upper layer and the cold lower layer is called the thermocline.
  11. The movement of cold deep ocean water to the surface is called upwelling.
  12. How difficult it is to heat or cool a substance is called heat capacity.
  13. Some deep water animals create their own light, this is called bioluminescence.
  14. An area with many sinkholes is called Karst.

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## Section 2: Matching

15. Match the location with the correct percentage of the world's water which it contains.

A: Example	97 percent	D
B: Glaciers	2.4 percent	B
C: Lakes and Rivers	0.6 percent	E
D: Oceans	0.02 percent	C
E: Underground	Example	A

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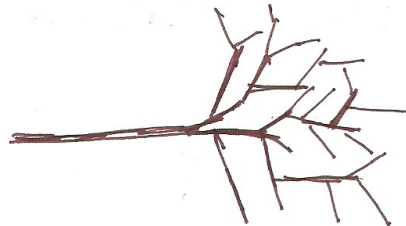
16. Match the 5 ocean sub zones with their descriptions.

A: Abyssal	Top layer of the ocean, lots of light and life.	D
B: Hadal	Depth of 200-1000 meters, very dim, few plants grow.	E
C: Midnight (bathypelagic)	Depth of 1000-4000 meters. Bottom layer of the pelagic zone, no light reaches.	C
D: Sunlight (epipelagic)	Depth of 4000-6000 meters. Pressure is extraordinary.	A
E: Twilight	Depth over 6000 meters, only the deepest ocean trenches get this deep.	B

5

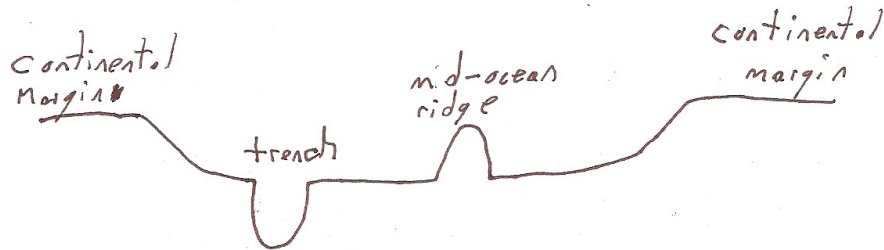
## Section 3: Diagrams

17. Sketch a river flowing into a delta



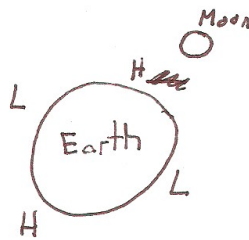
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18. Draw and label a diagram of the sea floor showing continental margins, a mid-ocean ridge and a trench.



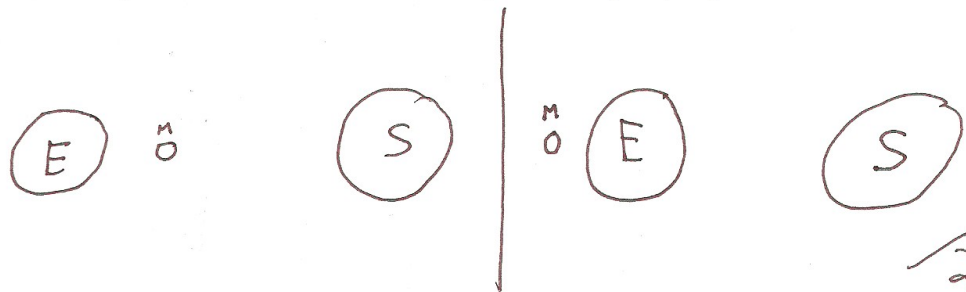
13

19. Label the diagram below with the letters H and L to show where high and low tides would be expected.



12

20. Draw one of the two ways the sun and moon can be aligned during a spring tide.



12

21. Create a labeled diagram of a rain shadow, include an ocean, a mountain range and an area labelled rain shadow.



12

## Section 4: Short Answer

22. Explain why the oceans are salty. Your answer should include both where the salts came from originally and why they became more concentrated in the ocean.

Salt comes from land where runoff brings it to ocean. Water evaporates but salt remains.

/2

23. Give an example of physical weathering

Frost wedging

/1

24. Give an example of chemical weathering

rust

/1

25. Give an example of biological weathering (which is different than both of the above responses.)

tree roots breaking rocks

/1

26. List the five oceans, put a star next to the largest and a circle around the smallest.

Pacific \*

Atlantic

Indian

Southern

Arctic

/5

27. In order list the rivers that the water from Fort Nelson will flow through starting with the Muskwa, and where it will eventually end up.

Muskwa river, Fort Nelson river, Liard river,

MacKenzie river, Arctic ocean.

/4

28. List the 3 main factors which affect surface currents.

Wind

Spin of Earth

Shape of continents

1/3

29. Explain the difference between weathering and erosion.

weathering is the breaking down of rock, erosion is taking it away

1/2

30. What separates one drainage basin from another?

Mountains

1

31. Explain how acid precipitation forms.

Air pollution mixes with water vapor

1

32. Explain why some coast lines are sandy while others have steep cliffs. (Your answer should include the terms **weathering**, **erosion** and **deposition**)

Sandy are weathered and overweathered rock is deposited, Cliffs are weathered and eroded.

1/3

34. Give two reasons exploring the ocean is difficult.

Pressure, darkness, no air

2

35. What is the largest animal?

Blue whale

1

### Section 5: Bonus

36. The three "R"s are Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Reduce means to use less materials and energy (for example using both sides of a piece of paper or turning lights out when you leave a room.) Reuse means finding a second use for your things which you might otherwise throw out (for example giving a magazine you have read to a friend or fixing a broken chair.) Recycle means that instead of sending your garbage to the dump you send some of it to places where it can be broken down and the raw material reused (for example recycling metal cans so that less new metal needs to be mined)

Which of these do you feel is the most important of these? Give an example of how you practice these in your daily life.

2