

Science 8

Water Systems Unit Test

Name: _____

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

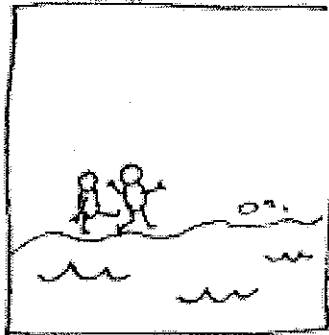
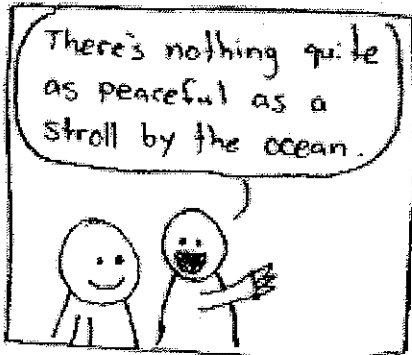
2. You may use a 1 pg handwritten "cheat sheet" to assist you.

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

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

Section 2: Matching

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

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

A

4

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

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

5

Section 3: Diagrams

17. Sketch a river flowing into a delta

1

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



1/3

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

○ Moon



1/2



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

1/2

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



1/2

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.

/2

23. Give an example of physical weathering

/1

24. Give an example of chemical weathering

/1

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

/1

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

/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, _____ river, _____ river,

_____ river, _____ ocean.

/4

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

Name: _____

1/3

29. Explain the difference between weathering and erosion.

1/2

30. What separates one drainage basin from another?

1

31. Explain how acid precipitation forms.

1

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

1/3

34. Give two reasons exploring the ocean is difficult.

1/2

35. What is the largest animal?

Blue whale
Hydrophora

Porosity

Weather

Section 5: Bonus

1

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? Give examples of how you practice these in your daily life.

1/2

