

Test on December 12

Location of Water on Earth Notes

Name Spadaro Date 12/4 Period

1. Identify some of the types of water found on Earth.

③ saltwater, ② glaciers + ice caps,
④ river, lakes, streams (freshwater), ⑤ groundwater

2. What percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water? 71%

3. Detail the total volume of water found on Earth:

Approximately 97% saltwater

Approximately 2% freshwater frozen in ice caps and glaciers

Approximately 1% freshwater in lakes, streams, groundwater, water vapor

4. Put the following types of water in order from largest amount found on Earth to smallest:

glaciers/icecaps, groundwater, rivers/lakes, saltwater

① saltwater → glaciers/ice caps → groundwater → rivers/lakes ⑤

5. Identify other sources of water found on Earth.

clouds, water vapor, precipitation,

6. We use less than 1% of the water on Earth for

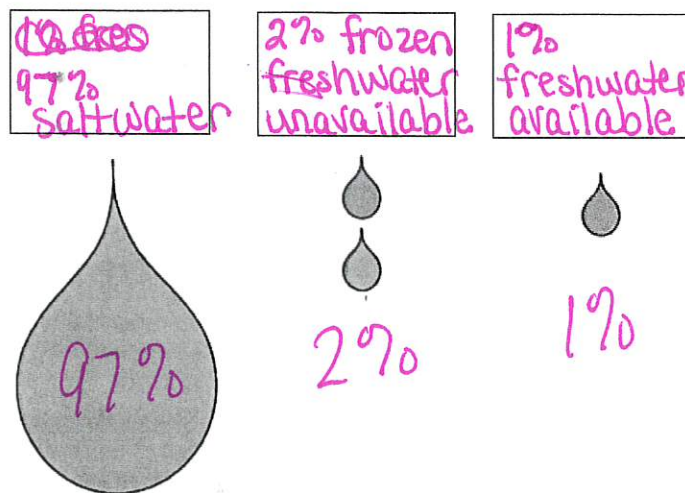
drinking and personal 'our body' hygiene.

7. What will happen if we do not use our freshwater supply wisely?

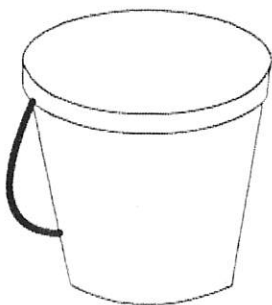
rivers, lakes, and groundwater can be depleted or polluted

8. Label the diagram below for Saltwater, Freshwater Frozen/Unavailable, Freshwater Available

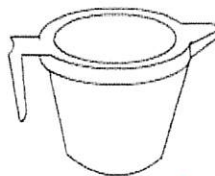
Available



9. Label the following images as representations of which of the following: Glaciers/Icecaps, Groundwater, Lakes/Rivers, Saltwater on Earth



saltwater



glaciers / ice caps



groundwater - rivers / lakes



Water Cycle & Atmospheric Conditions

* Temperature - the atmospheric condition that affects each stage of the water cycle. *

Fog

When water vapor is suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface, fog can occur (clouds next to the ground).

Dew/Frost

Dew forms when water droplets condense from the air, usually at night, onto cool surfaces near the ground. Frost can form when temperatures are near 0°C.

Clouds

Clouds form when water vapor condenses in tiny droplets around small particles such as dust and salt.

Condensation

At cooler temperatures, water molecules slow down and form droplets of liquid water. *Heat drives evaporation.

Precipitation

Liquid water droplets become too heavy for the atmosphere and fall to the ground, determined by air temperature.

Rain

water falling in temperatures above freezing

Sleet

falling water pass through a layer of freezing air near earth's surface

Snow

water falling through a layer of air so cold that the water freezes (water vapor changes to a solid)

Hail

water freezes in a cloud before it falls

Evaporation

Heat drives evaporation. Heat evaporates water into water vapor (gaseous state). Water vapor molecules fit into spaces among the molecules that make up air.

water vapor molecules

The atmospheric condition that affects each stage of the water cycle

Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

Water Cycle Pretest

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Directions: Identify the processes shown in the water cycle diagram below.

A. condensation

B. precipitation

C. transpiration

D. surface runoff

E. evaporation

