

DR 11-3**Section: Water Underground**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The water located within the rocks below Earth's surface is called
- the water table.
 - the zone of aeration.
 - groundwater.
 - the zone of saturation.

THE LOCATION OF GROUNDWATER

- _____ 2. Surface water seeps underground through an upper zone called the
- zone of aeration.
 - zone of saturation.
 - floodplain.
 - groundwater.
- _____ 3. Surface water seeps underground and collects in the
- groundwater.
 - water table.
 - zone of aeration.
 - zone of saturation.
- _____ 4. The boundary between the zone of aeration and the zone of saturation is called the
- groundwater.
 - water table.
 - floodplain.
 - levee

5. Describe how the water table changes during wet and dry seasons.

6. Describe the water table level in wet regions and in a desert or other dry region.

AQUIFERS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 7. A body of rock or sediment that stores groundwater and allows the flow of groundwater is called
- deposition.
 - an aquifer.
 - impermeable.
 - a recharge zone.

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- ____ 8. What is a name for the percentage of the total volume of a rock or sediment that consists of open spaces?
- a. permeability c. porosity
b. gradient d. recharge zone
- ____ 9. What do we call the ability of a rock or sediment to let fluids pass through its open spaces, or pores?
- a. deposition c. porosity
b. gradient d. permeability
- ____ 10. Rock that is able to stop the flow of water is called
- a. impermeable. c. recharged.
b. permeable. d. an aquifer.
- ____ 11. What is the name of a force that causes moving objects to slow down?
- a. permeability c. porosity
b. friction d. deposition
- ____ 12. An area in which water travels downward to become part of an aquifer is the
- a. recharge zone. c. rehydration zone.
b. relief zone. d. refresh zone.
13. Why does a rock layer with many particles of different sizes have low porosity?

14. Why does a rock layer containing same-sized particles have high porosity?

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15. Why do large particles in a rock layer cause less friction than small particles?

16. How does a layer of impermeable rock or a building affect a recharge zone?

SPRINGS AND WELLS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

_____ 17. The tendency to move downslope, toward lower elevations, is a characteristic of

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|-----------|------------|
| a. zones. | c. tables. |
| b. water. | d. plains. |

_____ 18. If the water table reaches the Earth's surface, water flows up from the ground, forming a

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. river. | c. lake. |
| b. plain. | d. spring. |

_____ 19. What body of groundwater will form in a place where the water table is higher than the Earth's surface?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. a lake | c. a spring |
| b. a river | d. a well |

20. A sloping layer of permeable rock between two layers of impermeable rock is

a(n) _____.

21. A crack in the cap rock of the aquifer allows the water to flow from a(n)

_____.

22. Why do some springs have hot water?

23. A human-made hole deeper than the level of the water table is

a _____.

24. What happens to the water table if too many wells are built and groundwater is removed too rapidly?

25. How does groundwater cause erosion?

UNDERGROUND EROSION AND DEPOSITION

26. Describe how caves are formed.

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

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|---|---------------------|
| _____ 27. sharp, icicle-shaped feature formed by calcium carbonate on cave ceilings | a. stalagmite |
| _____ 28. cone-shaped feature formed when water drips to a cave's floor | b. dripstone column |
| _____ 29. a stalagmite and stalactite that have joined together | c. sinkhole |
| _____ 30. a circular depression that results when the roof of a cave collapses | d. stalactite |

31. Describe the process by which a sinkhole is formed.
