

**Notes: Distribution of Water**

<p><b>How does water flow and collect on Earth's surface?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The force of _____ pulls water downhill in a series of streams and _____, collects in _____ and ponds, and eventually flows into the _____</li> <li>The water flows between _____ points that are called _____ in the _____ points that are called _____ (or _____ or river basins).</li> </ul>
<p><b>What is the difference between a divide and a drainage basin?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divides and drainage basins affect the way water _____ on land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A _____ is a ridge, or continuous line of _____ land, from which water flows in _____ directions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex: hills, _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>A drainage basin, or _____, is an area into which all of the water on one side of a _____ flows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In mountainous areas, hills and mountains form the _____, and _____ form low points.</li> <li>Flatter regions also have _____ (small hills/bumps in land)</li> <li>When it _____, the water forms streams and rivers or sinks into the _____. In most places, the water eventually flows to the _____, but in a basin, the water may _____ at the bottom of the basin or _____.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Draw a picture showing a divide and drainage basin. Be sure to <b>label</b> each one.</p>
<p><b>What are ponds and lakes?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ponds and _____ form where water _____ in _____ parts of land.</li> <li>Water can fill a _____ in several ways. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land surface can dip _____ the level of _____ water.</li> <li>_____ and other precipitation can add to the lake.</li> <li>Water can flow from a stream or a _____ into a lake.</li> <li>Lakes maintain a steady level because the "in-flow" (water flowing _____) is approximately _____ to the "outflow" (water flowing _____).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>How much of Earth's freshwater is frozen?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About _____ of fresh water on Earth is locked up in the _____ covering land near the _____.</li> <li>In Earth's coldest regions, more snow _____ each year than _____, and the snow builds up to form _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A _____ is a large mass of ice and snow that moves over _____.</li> <li>There are _____ types of glaciers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>_____ glaciers: cover huge landmasses (Antarctica and Greenland).</li> <li>_____ glacier: builds up in _____ areas and moves slowly down between _____.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>An _____ is a mass of ice _____ in the ocean. It starts out as part of a _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glaciers form ice shelves that extend out over the _____ and when a portion of a shelf breaks off and floats away, it becomes an _____.</li> <li>_____ of icebergs break off from ice sheets each year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Icebergs can vary in _____ from very small to very large ones.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The water in an iceberg may have been frozen for _____ years.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>How does freshwater flow underground?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water fills _____ spaces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After a rainstorm, water flowing along Earth's surface _____ or sinks into the _____.</li> <li>Water held underground is called _____.</li> </ul> </li> <li>A _____ substance is a substance that liquids _____ through. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex: soil, _____, and gravel</li> <li>In a permeable substance, water (or any liquid) flows _____ the particles.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An _____ substance is a substance that liquids _____ through. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ex: glass and _____</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Groundwater collects because gravity causes rainwater to sink into the _____ until it reaches _____ rock. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Huge amounts of _____ may be stored in the soil.</li> <li>– The _____ is the top of the region that is saturated, or completely _____ with water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area below the water table is known as the _____ zone.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• _____ rock prevents groundwater from sinking farther down.</li> </ul>
<p><b>What is an aquifer?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An _____ is an underground layer of permeable rock or sediment that contains _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Aquifers are found all over the _____.</li> <li>– For an aquifer to form, _____ things are needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A layer of _____ material holds the water.</li> <li>• A neighboring area of _____ rock that keeps the water from _____ away.</li> <li>• A source of water that replenishes or _____ the aquifer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Water in an aquifer moves _____ because it is under _____ from all sides.</li> <li>– Water in an aquifer may have been there for _____ of years.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Importance of Aquifers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The ground acts like a giant _____ for the groundwater.</li> <li>– Stones and sand filter out _____ and other living organisms as well as some harmful _____ and minerals.</li> <li>– Many big _____ collect water from rivers and store it in _____ above the ground.</li> <li>– About _____ of the people in the US get their freshwater from underground</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>How does groundwater get to the surface?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Springs and Wells <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– _____ can be collected from springs and wells.</li> <li>– A _____ is a flow of water from the ground at a place where the surface of the land dips _____ the water table.</li> <li>– A _____ is a hole in the ground that reaches down to the _____ zone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A _____ is used to draw the water out, and a screen is used to filter out particles of sand and gravel.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– An _____ well is a well in which water flows to the surface naturally because it is under _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An artesian well does not need a _____ because the water in that area is under pressure.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>How deep is the water table?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The _____ of a water table can vary from season to season depending on how much rain _____ and how much water is _____. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Things that can drop the water table: watering _____, _____, used _____ than replaced</li> <li>– Things that can raise the water table: _____</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Draw: Groundwater: and springs:**

**Label:**

**Draw: the difference between wells**

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