

Directions: Answer the following question(s).

1 The process in which water evaporates from the leaves of plants is called _____

- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Precipitation
- D. Transpiration

2 Most of the Earth's freshwater is found in _____

- A. Lakes, rivers and streams
- B. Oceans, seas, basins
- C. Ice caps, Glaciers, snow and beneath the earth's surface
- D. Atmosphere, ponds, springs

3 Water can be found on Earth in the following amounts from the smallest to the largest

- A. Groundwater, salt water, solid fresh water
- B. Salt water, liquid fresh water, groundwater
- C. Salt water, solid fresh water, liquid fresh water
- D. Liquid fresh water, solid fresh water, salt water

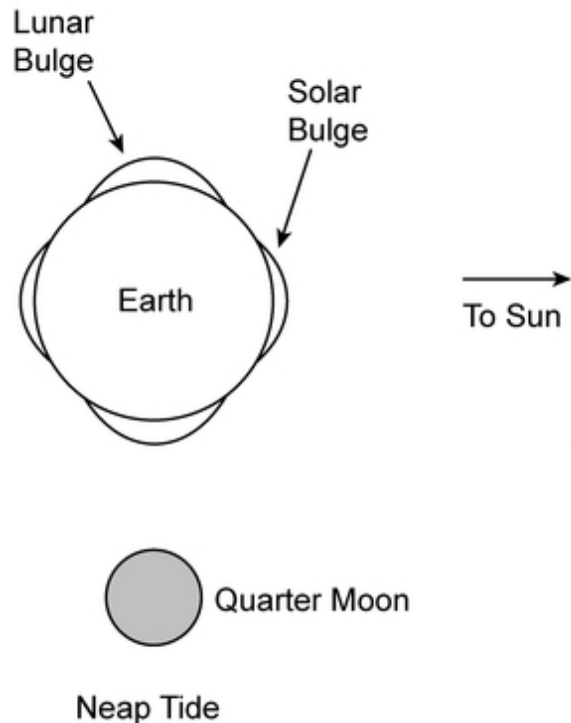
4 A tide with the largest difference between water levels at high and low tides is known as a spring tide. Two spring tides occur in each lunar cycle. This is because a spring tide occurs when the Moon

- A. is closest to Earth.
- B. and the Sun pull on Earth at a 90° angles.
- C. and the Sun are aligned and pull on Earth.
- D. is farthest from Earth.

5 Which process is **most** responsible for the salt levels of the ocean?

- A. evaporation
- B. precipitation
- C. sedimentation
- D. transpiration

6 The diagram shows Earth, the Moon, and the Sun during neap tides.



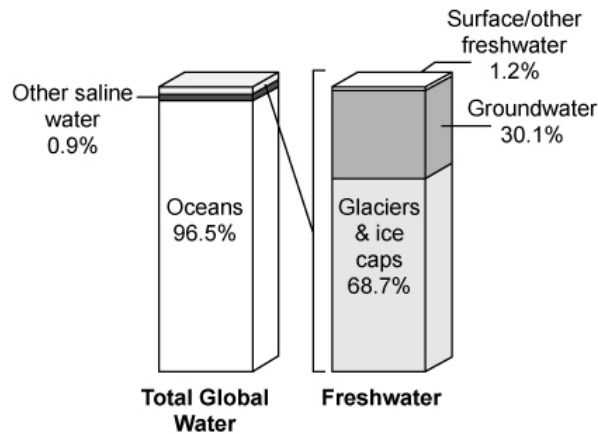
When the Moon is in its first quarter and third quarter phases, the gravitational forces of the Sun and the Moon pull at 90 degree angles from one another. This means that when the Moon is in its first quarter and third quarter phases,

- A. high tides are experienced worldwide at the same time.
- B. low tides are experienced worldwide at the same time.
- C. high tides are at their lowest levels.
- D. low tides are at their lowest levels.

Courtesy of Carey Noll, SLR, NASA, 2011.

Directions: Answer the following question(s).

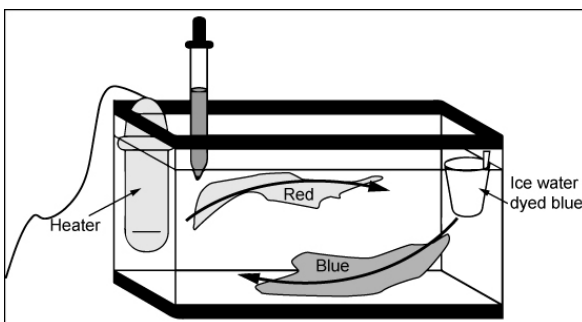
- 7 The graph shows the distribution of water on Earth's surface.



What can be concluded from the image?

- A. Most of the freshwater on Earth is found in oceans.
- B. Most of the water available on Earth is not drinkable.
- C. Most of the water available on Earth is drinkable.
- D. Most of the freshwater on Earth is found as groundwater.

- 8 The diagram shows a simple model of an Earth process.



This model demonstrates

- A. the condensation of water vapor driven by clouds in the atmosphere.
- B. the radiation of ocean currents driven by energy from Earth's core.
- C. the convection of ocean currents driven by energy from the Sun.
- D. the transpiration of water vapor driven by underwater plants.

- 9 Aquifers are sources of

- A. silica, which is used to make glass and paper products.
- B. oil, which is drilled from the aquifer and used to power homes.
- C. saltwater, which is pushed through turbines to make energy.
- D. freshwater, which is used for drinking, bathing, and watering crops.

- 10 The Moon causes tides on Earth by producing which of the following?

- A. a bulge of water on one side of Earth that is nearest to the Moon
- B. two bulges of water on opposite sides of Earth
- C. four bulges of water, evenly spaced around Earth
- D. eight bulges of water, evenly spaced around Earth

- 11 Which of the following **best** describes the primary cause of wave formation?

- A. tidal fluctuations
- B. tsunamis
- C. gravitational pull of the moon
- D. wind

- 12 Corbitt takes a bottle of juice out of the refrigerator. He notices that water begins to form on the outside of the bottle. Which of the following explains why the water started to form?

- A. Evaporation occurs on the bottle because the room is cooler than the bottle.
- B. Condensation forms on the bottle because the room is warmer than the bottle.
- C. The bottle is melting because the room is warmer than the bottle.
- D. The bottle is freezing because the room is cooler than the bottle.

Directions: Answer the following question(s).

13 What will happen to a drop of surface seawater as a wave passes?

- A. It will move rapidly forward.
- B. It will be forced down.
- C. It will not move at all
- D. It will rise and fall.

14 Which of the following factors does NOT affect surface currents?

- A. Coriolis effect
- B. density
- C. continental deflection
- D. wind

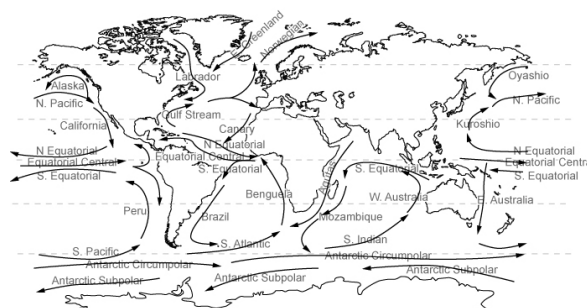
15 What is the primary cause of water evaporation from Earth's oceans and lakes?

- A. energy from the Sun
- B. heat from the surrounding land
- C. warm air masses from the tropics
- D. circulation of warm water currents

16 Which of the following has the biggest effect on deep ocean currents?

- A. tides and salinity
- B. temperature and wind
- C. tides and wind
- D. temperature and salinity

17 Review this image of Earth's ocean currents.



Which of the following statements is true regarding ocean currents?

- A. They stay very close to the continent where they are formed.
- B. They cycle between continents on opposite sides of the oceans.
- C. They can only be found near the equator or near the poles.
- D. They move east and west but do not move north and south.

18 Which of the following **best** explains why surface currents turn in opposite directions above and below the equator?

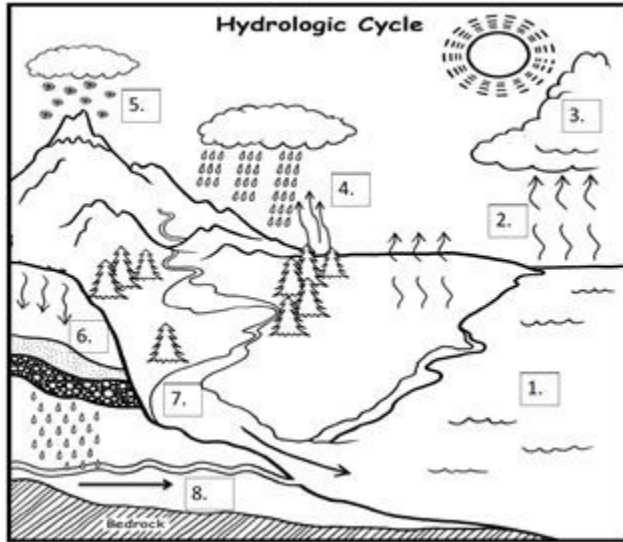
- A. Surface currents are affected by the rotation of Earth, and this is called the Coriolis effect.
- B. Surface currents are affected by the rotation of Earth, and this is called the circular effect.
- C. The density of the water above and below the equator line is opposite, causing the currents to rotate in opposite directions.
- D. The temperature of the water above and below the equator is opposite, causing the currents to rotate in opposite directions.

Directions: Answer the following question(s).

- 19 Density currents circulate the deep and shallow ocean water. Warmer water travels near the top of the ocean while colder water travels near the bottom of the ocean. This happens because
- A. cold water is less dense than warm water.
 - B. cold water is more dense than warm water.
 - C. gravity forces the warm water towards the bottom of the ocean.
 - D. surface currents push the warm water towards the bottom of the ocean.

Directions: Read the passage below and answer the question(s) that follow.

Water Cycle



20 What is occurring at #2?

- A. evaporation
- B. transpiration
- C. condensation
- D. runoff
- E. collection/accumulation
- F. groundwater
- G. precipitation
- H. percolation/infiltration

21 What is occurring at #4?

- A. evaporation
- B. transpiration
- C. condensation
- D. runoff
- E. collection/accumulation
- F. groundwater
- G. precipitation
- H. percolation/infiltration

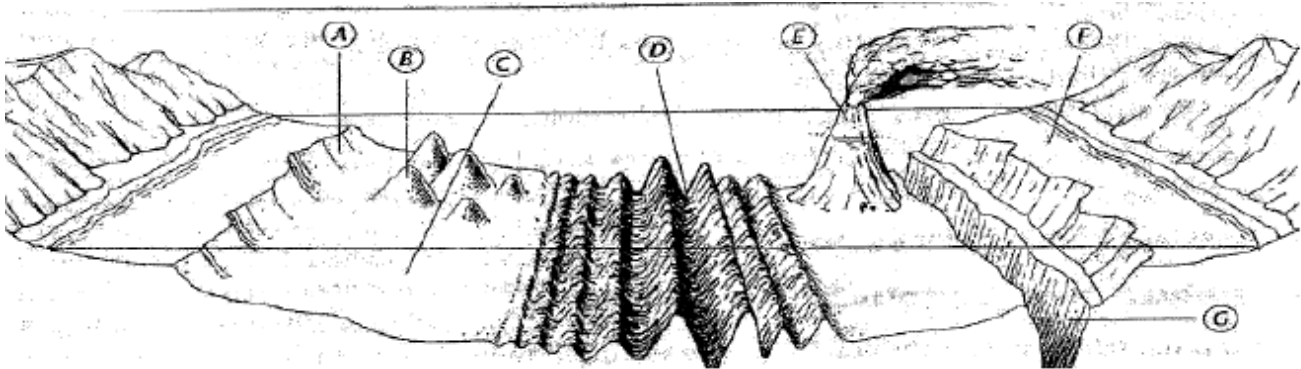
22 What is occurring at #7?

- A. evaporation
- B. transpiration
- C. condensation
- D. runoff
- E. collection/accumulation
- F. groundwater
- G. precipitation
- H. percolation/infiltration

Directions: Read the passage below and answer the question(s) that follow.

Ocean Floor

Directions: Use the diagram of the geographical features found in the ocean below to answer any questions that follow.



23 Identify the feature on the ocean floor position B.

- A. Continental shelf
- B. Continental slope
- C. Volcanic Island
- D. Abyssal plain
- E. Mid-Ocean Ridge
- F. Seamounts
- G. Ocean trenches

24 Identify the feature on the ocean floor position C.

- A. Continental shelf
- B. Continental slope
- C. Volcanic Island
- D. Abyssal plain
- E. Mid-Ocean Ridge
- F. Seamounts
- G. Ocean trenches

25 Identify the feature on the ocean floor position F.

- A. Continental shelf
- B. Continental slope
- C. Volcanic Island
- D. Abyssal plain
- E. Mid-Ocean Ridge
- F. Seamounts
- G. Ocean trenches