Chapter 11 – Section 1 Water Resources

\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ is essential to life on Earth.

Two kinds of water are found on Earth. \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -- the water that people can drink – contains little salt. \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -- the water in oceans – contains a higher concentration of dissolved salts.

Most human uses for water, such as \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_, require fresh water.

The Earth is often called \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it has abundance of water in all forms: \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a renewable resource because it is circulated in the \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

As water vapor \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ through the atmosphere, the \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ cools and \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_\_ into drops of liquid water that forms \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Eventually the water in clouds falls back to Earth and replenishes the Earth’s \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Although \_\_\_16\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth’s surface is covered with water, nearly \_\_\_17\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Earth’s water is salt water in \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Of the fresh water on Earth, about \_\_20\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is frozen in \_\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_\_.

The fresh water we use comes mainly from \_\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is fresh water on Earth’s land surface.

Throughout history, people have built \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_\_ near reliable sources of surface water.

\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ provide drinking water, water to grow crops, food such as fish and shellfish, power for industry, and a means of transportation by boat.

Steams form as water from falling rain and melting snow drains from \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_\_.

As streams and rivers move across the land, they form a flowing network of water called a \_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_\_ are enormous river systems because they collect the water that flows from vast areas of land.

The \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system is the largest river system in the world – it drains an area of land that is nearly the size of \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_.

The area of land that is drained by a river is known as a \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_.

Water stored beneath the Earth’s surface in sediment and rock formations is called \_\_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

An underground formation that contains groundwater is called an \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of space between the particles that make up a rock.

The ability of rock or soil to allow water to flow through it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_\_.

Materials such as gravel that allow the flow of water are \_\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Materials such as clay or granite that stop the flow of water are \_\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_\_.