

HOW MUCH OF THE EARTH IS WATER? UNIT REVIEW

1. Drag the words to the right definition.

SPRING IMPERMEABLE WELL POROUS PRECIPITATION

- a) Not allowing liquid to pass through it. _____
- b) Allowing liquid to pass through it. _____
- c) Where groundwater naturally flows to the surface. _____
- d) A hole made in the ground to access groundwater. _____
- e) Water that falls to the ground in the form of rain, snow, hail, etc. _____

2. Drag the words to the right place. (investigate in your textbook)

Drainage basin over tributary confluence bigger river basin empty drained river riverbed

- a) A t_____ is a river which empties into a _____ river.
- b) The point where a river meets another _____ is called a c_____.
- c) A r_____ b_____ is an area of land that is _____ by a river and its tributaries.
- d) A d_____ b_____ is a group of river basins that _____ into the same sea.
- e) A r_____ is the land _____ which a river flows.

3. Select: upper course, middle course or lower course.

- a) The source of the river is found here. _____
- b) The rivers becomes wider and flows even more slowly here. _____
- c) This the final stage of a river. _____
- d) The water flows quickly in this stage. _____
- e) This is where the mouth of the river is found. _____
- f) The flow of the river begins to slow down at this stage. _____

4. Order the stages in the water cycle from 1 to 4

- a) The water droplets in clouds fall in the form of precipitation.
- b) Water in the oceans, rivers and lakes is heated by the sun and some of it evaporates.
- c) When the water falls to the ground, it collects in rivers, lakes and in aquifers.
- d) When the water vapour rises, it cools and condenses to form clouds.

