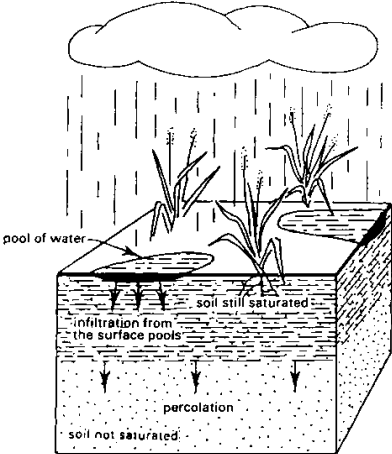
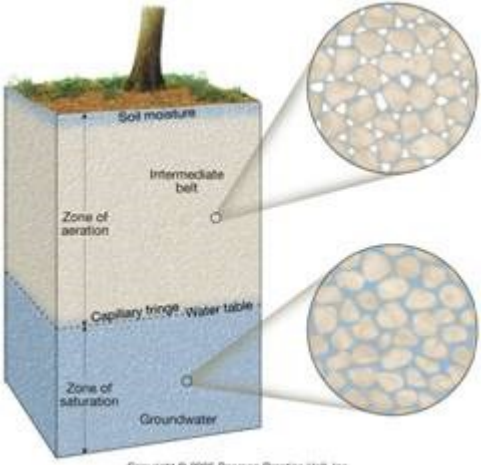
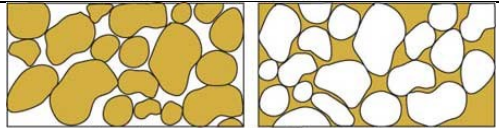


Earth/Environmental Science Homework & Test Review

Week 2: January 26 – 30, 2015

DUE DATE: Friday, January 30th

Vocabulary: Fill in the missing areas on the table below using your textbook, class activities and any other resources you find helpful.

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Example/Application/Diagram
Specific Heat	The amount of heat energy required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance by one Celsius degree.	The specific heat of water is greater than air, water has a specific heat of 1 cal/gC while air's is 0.25 cal/gC
Water Vapor	Water in the form of a gas	Steam
Infiltration (for water)	Movement of water into the soil	
Percolation (for water)	Movement of water through the soil	
Zone of Aeration	Region in the soil/ground in which pore spaces are filled with air.	
Zone of Saturation	The region of the soil/ground below the water table, in which the pores are filled with groundwater.	
Water Table	A boundary at the top of the saturated zone within the soil	
Aquifer	Huge underground storehouses of groundwater used for drinking	
Porous/Porosity (for soil)	The portion or percentage of empty space within soil. The number of pores in a material compared with its volume.	
Permeable/Permeability (for soil)	The ability of soil to allow water to pass through it.	Gravel has high permeability whereas packed clay has low permeability

Key Question from the Week: Answer the question below pertaining to this week.

1. Explain how coastal climates are moderated by water in comparison to inland climates.

The ocean is able to absorb, store, and transport heat from the sun due to water's high specific heat. Warm water/currents heat the wind that blows over coastal cities making warm winters.

Diagram for the Week: The water cycle is a model of the circulation of water between the oceans, atmosphere, and land. Label both the definition and diagram. As an example evaporation has already been answered.

A) **Evaporation:** When the sun heats up water in rivers, lakes or the ocean and turns it into vapor or steam. The water vapor or steam leaves the river, lake or ocean and goes into the atmosphere.

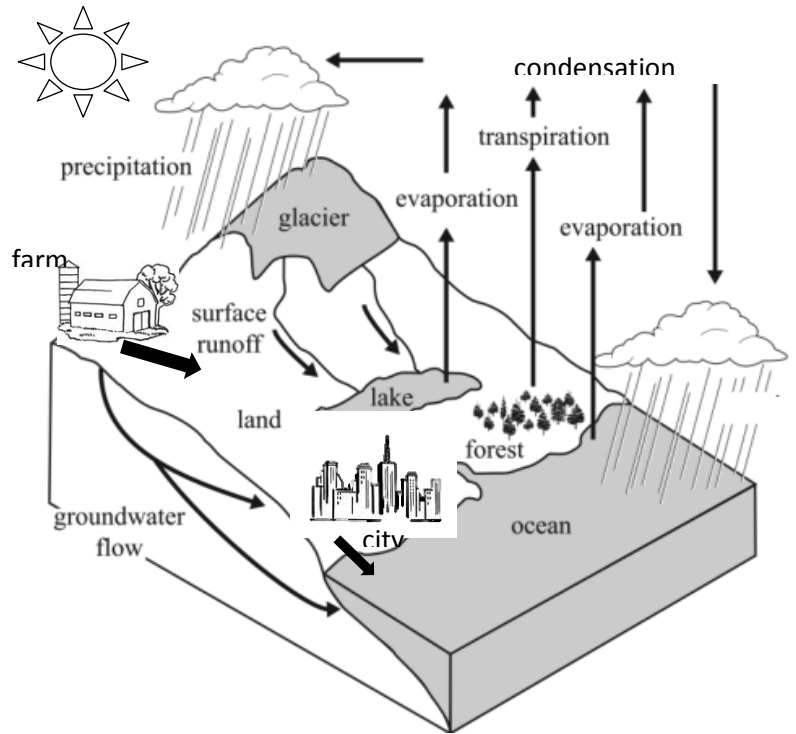
B) **Transpiration:** Process by which plants lose water out of their leaves. Gives evaporation a bit of a hand in getting the water vapor back up into the atmosphere.

C) **Condensation:** Water vapor in the air gets cold and changes back into liquid, forming clouds.

D) **Precipitation:** Occurs when so much water has condensed that the air cannot hold it anymore. The clouds get heavy and water falls back to the earth in the form of rain, hail, sleet or snow.

E) **Runoff:** Much of the water that returns to Earth as precipitation flows downhill across the surface of the land into streams, rivers, and lakes.

F) **Ground Water Flow:** Movement of water that travels and seeps through soil and rock underground. Moves slower than surface water towards the ocean.



Concept Map: Relate this week's talk about ground water by completing the following concept map using the provided word bank. Each word is used only once.

Word Bank

~~Zone of Saturation~~

~~Zone of Aeration~~

~~Water Table~~

~~Aquifer~~

~~Porosity~~

~~Ground Water~~

