

Topics 1-2 Wrap-up

Page 389 #'s 1, 2, 4, 6

1. In your notebook, copy each statement below. If it is true, write the letter "T" beside it. If it is false, write the letter "F" beside it. Then rewrite the statement to make it true.

(a) Water vapour is water in the liquid state. (1)

F - Water vapour is the water in the gaseous state.

(b) Most of the world's water is fresh water. (1)

F - Most of the world's water is salt water.

(c) The repeated pattern of water evaporating, condensing, and precipitating is called the water cycle. (1)

T

(d) Water quality involves balancing the needs of people, industries, wildlife, and the environment with sustainable water resources. (1)

F - Water management involves balancing these needs.

(e) Icebergs are large chunks of ice that break loose from valley glaciers. (2)

F - Icebergs are large chunks of ice that break loose from continental glaciers.

(f) A glacier can retreat even while it is flowing downhill. (2)

T

(g) Glaciers are an important storehouse of fresh water. (2)

T

(h) The most recent ice age ended about 120 000 years ago. (2)

F - The most recent ice age ended about 11 000 years ago.

(i) A decrease in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may contribute to global warming.

F - An increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may contribute to global warming.

2. From where does most water vapour in the atmosphere evaporate? (1)

Most water vapour in the atmosphere evaporates from large bodies of water such as oceans, seas, and large lakes.

4. List five purposes for which people use water. (1)

People use water for bodily cellular processes; for agriculture (watering crops and animals); for oil exploration and many other industrial uses; for hydro-electricity; and for recreation.





6. (a) Describe some landforms related to glacial erosion. (2)

Some landforms related to glacial erosion are: a cirque, a bowl-shaped basin carved by a valley glacier in the side of a mountain; a mountain ridge called an arête; and a sharpened mountain peak called a horn.

(b) Describe some landforms related to glacial deposition. (2)

Some landforms related to glacial deposition are: a large ridge of material deposited by a glacier, called a moraine; a jumble of various-sized sediments dropped from the base of a glacier, called till; material deposited by meltwater from a glacier, called outwash; and a winding ridge of sand and gravel left behind by a melting glacier; called an esker.