

14. Describe how the size of the particles in a layer affects permeability, including the role that friction plays.

15. Some _____ cover large areas underground and are an important source of water for cities and agriculture.

16. The ground surface where water enters an aquifer is

the _____.

17. How does a layer of impermeable rock or a building affect a recharge zone?

SPRINGS AND WELLS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

18. The tendency to move downslope, toward lower elevations, is a characteristic of

- a. zones.
- b. water.
- c. tables.
- d. plains.

19. If the water table reaches the Earth's surface, water flows up from the ground, forming a

- a. river.
- b. plain.
- c. lake.
- d. spring.

20. What body of water will form in a place where the water table is higher than the Earth's surface?

- a. a lake
- b. a river
- c. a spring
- d. a river

21. How is surface water similar to ground water?

22. How are lakes formed?

23. A sloping layer of permeable rock between two layers of impermeable rock is

a(n) _____.

24. A crack in the _____ of the aquifer allows the water to flow from an artesian spring.

25. Unlike artesian springs, a(n) _____ is human-made.

UNDERGROUND EROSION AND DEPOSITION

26. Describe how caves are formed.

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

27. a cone-shaped feature formed when water drips to the cave's floor

- a. stalactite
- b. stalagmite
- c. dripstone column
- d. sinkhole

28. a stalagmite and stalactite that have joined together

29. a circular depression that results when a cave collapses

30. an icicle-shaped feature that forms on cave ceilings

31. Describe the process by which a sinkhole is formed.
