

## CHAPTER 9

# SURFACE WATER

## Reviewing Vocabulary

*Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement.*

1. Water that flows downslope along Earth's surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A stream system has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which is the land area whose water drains into the stream system.
3. Any high land area that separates one watershed from another is termed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Material is carried in \_\_\_\_\_ after it becomes dissolved in a stream's water.
5. All particles small enough to be held up by the turbulence of a stream's moving water are carried in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A stream's \_\_\_\_\_ consists of all sand, pebbles, and cobbles that the stream's water can roll or push along the bed of the stream.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the volume of stream water that flows over a particular location within a given period of time.
8. Flowing surface water carves a narrow pathway, called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, into rock.

*Match the definition in Column A with the term in Column B.*

### Column A

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 9. the ground that borders a stream and holds the water within the confines of the channel |
| _____ | 10. a bend or curve in a stream channel  |
| _____ | 11. a triangular deposit that forms where a stream enters a large body of water            |
| _____ | 12. a stream resumes the process of downcutting  |
| _____ | 13. a depression in the land that holds water  |
| _____ | 14. an area periodically saturated with water  |
| _____ | 15. water spills over the sides of a stream's banks  |

### Column B

- |    |              |
|----|--------------|
| a. | rejuvenation |
| b. | lake         |
| c. | stream banks |
| d. | flood        |
| e. | meander      |
| f. | delta        |
| g. | wetland      |

## CHAPTER 9

**Understanding Main Ideas (Part A)**

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Potholes form in the stream bottom when
  - a. the water dissolves the bedrock.
  - b. turbulence causes particles to grind against each other.
  - c. an increase in suspended load occurs.
  - d. the stream's carrying capacity decreases.
2. The carrying capacity of a stream is its
  - a. ability to transport sediment.
  - b. rate of runoff entering the channel.
  - c. volume of flow.
  - d. stream bank height.
3. Streams lengthen through
  - a. eutrophication.
  - b. suspension.
  - c. headward erosion.
  - d. upstream flooding.
4. V-shaped channels like the Grand Canyon are formed by
  - a. a sudden decrease in stream gradient.
  - b. stream downcutting.
  - c. streams overflowing their banks.
  - d. streams capturing another stream.
5. A blocked-off meander eventually becomes
  - a. part of the stream again.
  - b. rejuvenated.
  - c. an oxbow lake.
  - d. an alluvial fan.
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true about wetlands?
  - a. Wetlands filter pollutants and sediments.
  - b. Lack of oxygen and lack of minerals create an atmosphere that is inhospitable to many plants.
  - c. Freshwater marshes often form along the stream's mouth and in areas with deltas.
  - d. Wetlands only exist in freshwater areas.

In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word to make it true.

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| _____ | 7. In a stream, small particles, such as silt, clay, and sand are carried in solution.                              |
| _____ | 8. Deltas are fan-shaped deposits found on valley floors at the base of mountains.                                  |
| _____ | 9. Heavy accumulations of excess water from large regional drainage systems can result in <i>downstream</i> floods. |