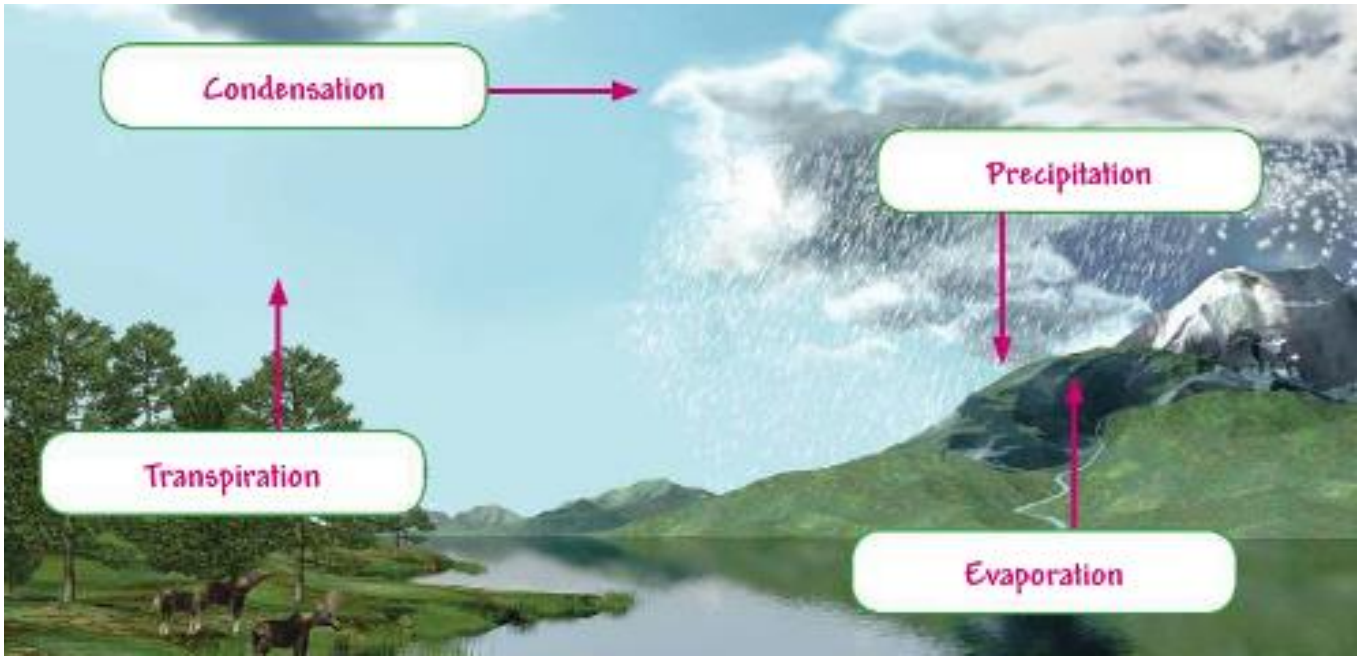
Lesson 3

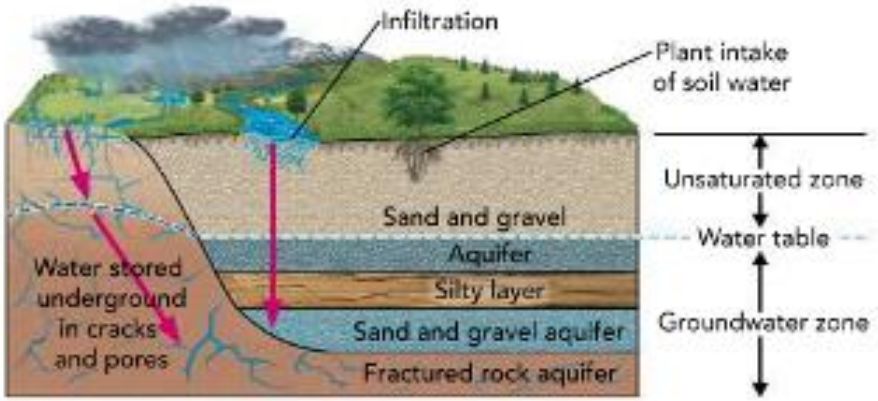
ANSWER KEYS

Figure 2

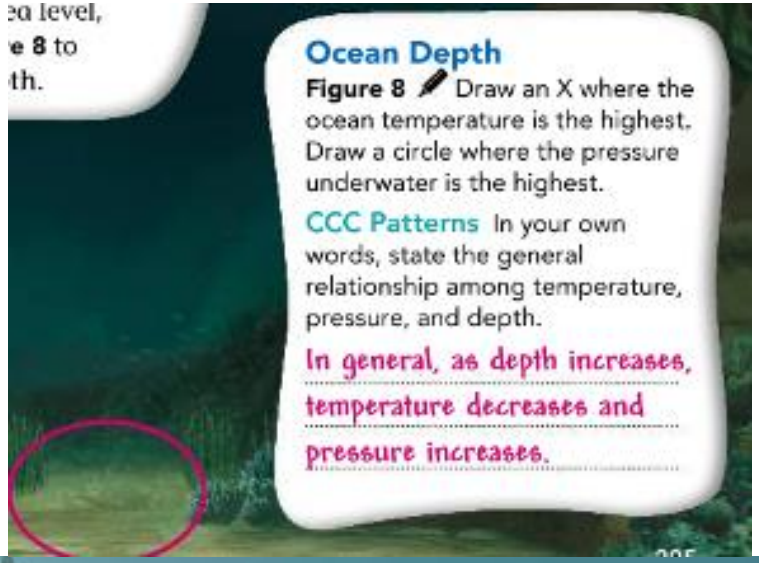


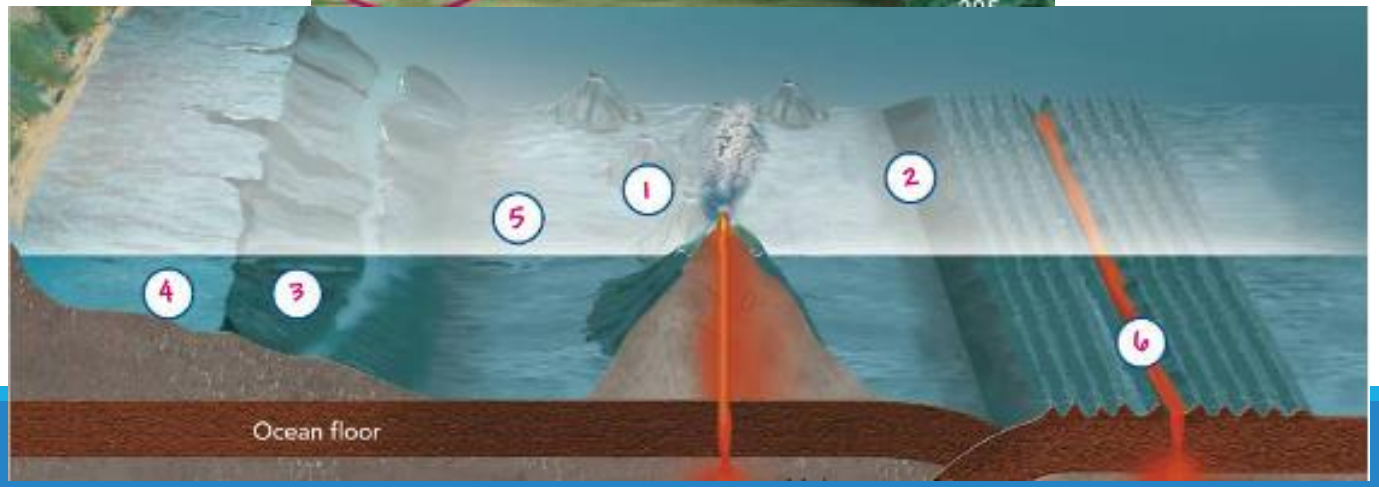
Figures 5 & 7


CANADA
N
W
E
S
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
Columbia River Watershed
Missouri River Watershed
GREAT BASIN
SIERRA NEVADA
Colorado River Watershed
Ohio River Watershed
Mississippi River Watershed
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Mexico
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
0
600 mi
0
600 km
Conic Projection


Infiltration
Plant intake of soil water
Unsaturated zone
Sand and gravel
Water table
Aquifer
Silty layer
Water stored underground in cracks and pores
Sand and gravel aquifer
Groundwater zone
Fractured rock aquifer

Figures 8 & 9


ea level,
e 8 to
th.
Ocean Depth
Figure 8 Draw an X where the ocean temperature is the highest. Draw a circle where the pressure underwater is the highest.
CCC Patterns In your own words, state the general relationship among temperature, pressure, and depth.
In general, as depth increases, temperature decreases and pressure increases.


1
2
3
4
5
6
Ocean floor

Reading Checks

READING CHECK **Draw Evidence** The biosphere interacts with the hydrosphere within the water cycle. Cite one example of that interaction.

The biosphere interacts with the hydrosphere during transpiration. Transpiration is the release of water vapor through plants' leaves.

READING CHECK **Integrate With Visuals** Where is most of Earth's fresh water found?

Most of Earth's fresh water is frozen as snow and ice.

Reading Checks

READING CHECK **Summarize** How do river systems, watersheds, and divides interact?

A river and all the streams and smaller rivers that flow into it make up a river system. When rivers join another river system, the areas they drain become part of the largest river's watershed. Watersheds stay separated from each other by a ridge of land called a divide.

Reading Checks

READING CHECK **Determine Central Ideas** What is an aquifer?

As precipitation falls to Earth, it travels into the ground through small openings and creates stores of water in the ground. The stores of water that are accessible are called aquifers.

READING CHECK **Draw Conclusions** How do the temperature and pressure most likely differ at the top of a seamount and the bottom of a trench?

As you descend deeper into the ocean, the water becomes colder and the pressure increases, so the top of a seamount would have warmer water with less pressure than the conditions at the bottom of a trench.