

## 26 Multiple choice questions

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1. solid mantle and crust of the earth
  - a. hydrosphere
  - b. atmosphere
  - c. lithosphere
  - d. biosphere
  
2. when water freezes to form ice, it expands and the ice acts like a wedge to force open cracks in the rock
  - a. turbidity
  - b. pathogen
  - c. tailing
  - d. ice wedging
  
3. water not suitable for drinking, cooking or bathing
  - a. glacier
  - b. conservation
  - c. water table
  - d. non-portable water
  
4. drying out
  - a. desiccation
  - b. conservation
  - c. precipitation
  - d. pollution
  
5. sediments left over after mining
  - a. tailing
  - b. turbidity
  - c. aquifer
  - d. joint
  
6. the cloudy or hazy appearance of water caused by the suspension of clays or other fine particles
  - a. tailing
  - b. turbidity
  - c. abrasion
  - d. joint

7. the wearing away of rock chiefly by currents of water carrying sand and other rock debris and by glaciers
  - a. pollution
  - b. autotroph
  - c. abrasion
  - d. glacier
  
8. a rapid increase in population, especially of algae, that brings about the discolouration of the water in which they are growing
  - a. glacier
  - b. abrasion
  - c. algal bloom
  - d. pollution
  
9. the addition of materials to the environment (such as air, water and soil) that harm organisms that normally live there under natural conditions
  - a. conservation
  - b. abrasion
  - c. pollution
  - d. desiccation
  
10. a type of weathering where rocks and minerals are changed into new, fairly stable chemicals by dissolving and chemical reactions
  - a. mechanical weathering
  - b. desiccation
  - c. chemical weathering
  - d. ice wedging
  
11. an organism that is unable to make its own food and thus depends on other organisms as a source of food
  - a. water table
  - b. autotroph
  - c. pollution
  - d. heterotroph
  
12. the parts of the Earth (air, land and water) where living organisms can be found
  - a. hydrosphere
  - b. biosphere
  - c. lithosphere
  - d. atmosphere

13. a permeable layer of rock capable of yielding quantities of ground water to wells and springs. Such as in the Great Artesian Basin
  - a. pathogen
  - b. aquifer
  - c. tailing
  - d. glacier
  
14. a disease-causing organism
  - a. pathogen
  - b. joint
  - c. aquifer
  - d. lithosphere
  
15. the complete cycle through which water passes from the oceans, through the atmosphere, to the land and back to the ocean
  - a. chemical weathering
  - b. water table
  - c. hydrological (water) cycle
  - d. hydrosphere
  
16. the process by which bodies of water, such as lakes, become enriched with dissolved nutrients; this may result in much growth of algae and other organisms with an equivalent drop in dissolved oxygen
  - a. conservation
  - b. precipitation
  - c. desiccation
  - d. eutrophication
  
17. a living thing that can supply its own food
  - a. aquifer
  - b. abrasion
  - c. heterotroph
  - d. autotroph
  
18. the part of the electromagnetic spectrum with the shortest wavelength
  - a. abrasion
  - b. gamma radiation
  - c. conservation
  - d. precipitation

19. a large mass of moving ice that gouges large amounts of rock and soil from the ground beneath
- glacier
  - aquifer
  - joint
  - abrasion
20. the surface beneath ground level between the zones of saturation and of aeration
- atmosphere
  - heterotroph
  - pathogen
  - water table
21. the mixture of gases surrounding the Earth's surface
- atmosphere
  - biosphere
  - hydrosphere
  - lithosphere
22. any or all of the forms of water, whether liquid or solid, that fall from the atmosphere and reach the ground, such as rain, hail and snow
- pollution
  - eutrophication
  - precipitation
  - desiccation
23. all liquid and frozen surface waters, ground water held in soil and rock and atmospheric water vapour
- hydrosphere
  - biosphere
  - atmosphere
  - lithosphere
24. a crack in a rock where neither side has moved relative to the other
- tailing
  - aquifer
  - joint
  - glacier

25. the act of preserving for future generations our natural resources, especially plants and animals, and their environment
- conservation
  - abrasion
  - pollution
  - desiccation
26. the process of weathering during which physical forces, such as abrasion by particles in moving water or ice, break down or reduce a rock to smaller and smaller fragments, involving no chemical change
- non-portable water
  - chemical weathering
  - mechanical weathering
  - ice wedging