**Water (answers)**

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| Instructions to students  • You have 50 minutes to complete the test.  • Please answer all questions in the spaces provided.  • There is to be no talking during the test. | Marks  Section I: Multiple-choice questions: 5 marks  Section II: Short-answer questions: 10 marks  Section III: Extended-response questions: 10 marks  Total: 25 marks |

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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Class: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Score: /25  Grade: % |
| Comments: | |

Section I: Multiple-choice questions

For each question, circle or highlight the correct answer.

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| 1 Rain, hail and snow are all forms of: | |  |
| A | precipitation. |
| B | transpiration. |
| C | evaporation. |
| D | water vapour. |
| 2 In Australia, an El Niño weather event typically results in: | | |
| A | heavy rain and floods. | |
| B | more tropical cyclones. | |
| C | less rainfall. | |
| D | more lightning storms. | |
| 3 The temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid is called: | | |
| A | condensation. | |
| B | boiling point. | |
| C | melting point. | |
| D | evaporation. | |

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| 4 Most of the water used by Australians in used for: | | |
|  | | |
| A | drinking. | |
| B | mining. | |
| C | sewage and drainage. | |
| D | growing food. | |
| 5 Where is most of the Earth’s freshwater stored? | | |
| A | In the ocean | |
| B | In ice caps and glaciers | |
| C | In underground aquifers | |
| D | In lakes and rivers | |
|  | | Section I  Total marks:  /5 marks |

Section II: Short-answer questions

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| 6 Suggest three ways of reducing water usage around the home. | | |
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| Award 1 mark for any appropriate suggestions, maximum of 3 marks.  • Take shorter showers.  • Use rain tank water to water the garden, flush toilets, run the washing machine  • Use grey water to water the garden.  • Plant drought resistant plants in the garden. | | |
|  | | /3 marks |
| 7 Describe what would happen to a hot cup of tea that slowly becomes ice. | | |
| • removing heat energy  • it condenses from hot water to room temperature and then freezes to become ice (known as solidification). | | |
|  | | /3 marks |
| 8 Explain how living things are involved in the water cycle. | | |
| All living things take in water to survive, for example plants absorb water from the soil with their roots (1 mark). All living things release water through respiration, transpiration, excretion and/or sweat (1 mark). | | |
|  | | /2 marks |
| 9 Identify two disadvantages of irrigation of food crops in Australia. | | |
| Award 1 mark per appropriate disadvantage, maximum of 2 marks.  • Reduced water flowing in rivers and lakes (1 mark).  • Increased soil and fertilisers in the run-off water (1 mark).  • Increased groundwater level, which results in high levels of salt in the soil (1 mark). | | |
|  | /2 marks | |
|  | Section II  Total marks:  /10 marks | |

Section III: Extended-response questions

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| 10 Label and describe the major processes involved in the water cycle. | |
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| Award 1 mark for labelling and 1 mark for describing any valid idea for a maximum of 10 marks.  Students’ answers will vary. Ideas could include:  • Solar energy evaporates water from oceans, lakes and rivers.  • Water is lost from plants during transpiration.  • Water is lost from animals during excretion and sweating/evaporation.  • Water vapour in the atmosphere condenses into clouds.  • Water falls from cloud as precipitation onto the land.  • Rainwater runs off the land and collects in rivers and eventually returns to the oceans.  • Some water soaks into the ground and ends up in the water table. | |
|  | /10 marks |
|  | Section III  Total marks:  /10 marks |