

Name: _____ Date: _____

Geology Exam #3 pt. 1

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| 1. above and separated from main water table by an unsaturated zone | A. Permeability |
| 2. the percentage of rock or sediment that consists of voids or openings | B. Rigid zone |
| 3. The capacity of a rock to transmit fluid through pores and fractures | C. Plastic flow |
| 4. body of saturated rock or sediment through which water can move easily | D. Firn |
| 5. addition of new water to the aquifer (water in) | E. Sinkhole |
| 6. water leaving the aquifer (water out) | F. Confined |
| 7. near earth's surface, water will seasonally rise & fall | G. Stalagmites |
| 8. completely filled with water under pressure, very slowly recharge, no response to seasonal conditions | H. equilibrium line |
| 9. a place where ground water flows naturally from rock or sediment onto the ground surface. "Some springs discharge where the water table intersects the land surface." | I. end moraines |
| 10. naturally formed underground chambers | J. Unconfined |
| 11. closed depression usually resulting from collapse of cave roof | K. Aquifer |
| 12. Icicle shaped calcite deposits hanging from cave ceilings | L. Cave |
| 13. cone - shaped calcite deposits hanging from cave ceilings | M. Perched water table |
| 14. large, long-lasting mass of ice, formed on land, moves downhill under its own weight | N. Springs |
| 15. occurs in mountainous regions and in the form of valley glaciers. | O. Ablation |
| 16. covers large land masses in earth's polar regions in the form of ice sheets. | P. Glacial ice |
| 17. Compacted mass of granular snow, transitional between snow and ice | Q. Glacier |
| 18. mosaic of interlocking crystals | R. Discharge |
| 19. separates accumulation and ablation zones, marks the highest point at which the glaciers winter snow cover is lost during a melt season | S. Stalactites |

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| 20. Passive "riding along" of an overlying rigid zone. Fastest at top center slower along margin | T. Continental glaciation |
| 21. upper part where glacier flow happens | U. Varves |
| 22. ridges of till piled up along the front end of a glacier | V. Porosity |
| 23. thin, extensive layers of blankets of till | W. Ground moraine |
| 24. annual sediment deposition in glacial lakes | X. Alpine Glaciation |
| 25. loss of snow | Y. Zone of accumulation |
| 26. upper part of glacier with perennial snow cover | Z. Recharge |