

Earth: The Water Planet ▪ *Guided Reading and Study*

Surface Water

This section describes how streams and rivers begin and how they flow. It also describes ponds and lakes, the habitats they provide, and how lakes change over time.

Use Target Reading Skills

As you read, make an outline of this section. Use the red headings for the main ideas and the blue headings for the supporting ideas.

Surface Water	
I.	River systems A. Tributaries B. C.
II.	Ponds and lakes A. B. C.
III.	A. B. C.

River Systems

- How do rivers begin?

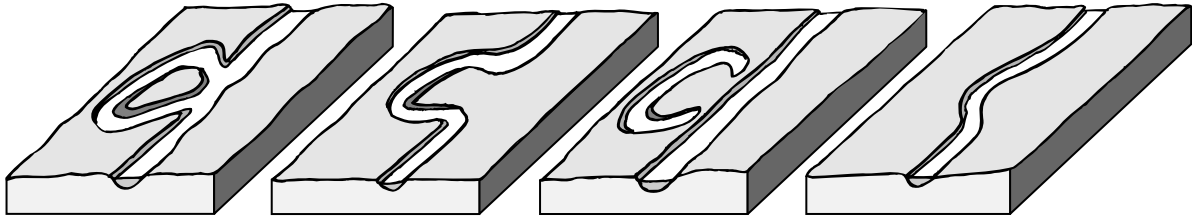
Match the term with its definition.

Term	Definition
___ 2. tributary	a. A river and all its tributaries together
___ 3. river system	b. The land area that supplies water to a river system
___ 4. watershed	c. A smaller stream or river that feeds into a main river
___ 5. divide	d. The ridge that separates one watershed from another

- The many small streams that come together at the source of a river are called the _____.
- The broad, flat valley through which a river flows is called the _____. Looping curves in a river formed by erosion and deposition are called _____.

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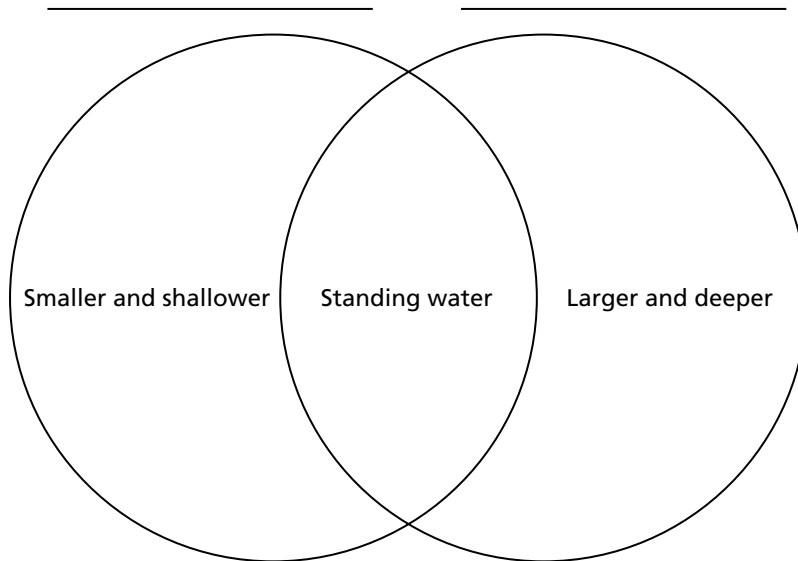
8. Number the pictures to show the correct sequence in which an oxbow lake forms.



9. The point where a river flows into another body of water is called the _____.

Ponds and Lakes

10. Complete the Venn diagram by labeling each circle.



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Surface Water *(continued)*

11. When do ponds and lakes form?

12. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about ponds.

- a. Ponds provide only one type of habitat.
- b. All ponds exist year-round.
- c. Algae are the basic food producers in ponds.
- d. Pond animals include fish.

13. Circle the letter of the sentence that explains why plants grow throughout a pond.

- a. Pond water is shallow.
- b. Animals live throughout a pond.
- c. A pond is muddy on the bottom.
- d. Algae grow in a pond.

14. Is the following sentence true or false? Lakes form in many ways.

15. Circle the letter of the sentence that explains how Lake Victoria in central Africa formed.

- a. A river meander was cut off to form an oxbow lake.
- b. Movements in Earth's crust created a valley that filled with water.
- c. Lava from a volcano dammed up a river and formed a lake.
- d. An empty volcanic crater filled with water.

16. What are ways a lake may be used by people?

17. A lake that stores water for human use is called a(n) _____.

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18. Is the following sentence true or false? Wildlife near the shore of a lake are similar to wildlife in a pond. _____
19. Is the following sentence true or false? Compared with the center of a pond, the center of a lake has more organisms.

How Lakes Can Change

20. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about lake turnover.
- a. It occurs in cool northern areas of North America.
 - b. It happens each year.
 - c. It occurs in the summer.
 - d. It causes nutrients to rise from the bottom to the surface.
21. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about eutrophication.
- a. It happens over a long period of time.
 - b. It prevents algae from growing in a lake.
 - c. It is a process of using up nutrients in a lake.
 - d. It keeps lake water clear.