**FINAL EXAM PRACTICE TEST #2: Water, Oceans, & Atmosphere**

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| **1.** | Which human activity directly affects the quality of freshwater resources? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | depleting the ozone layer | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | burning gasoline in car engines | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | storing nuclear waste in casks | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | allowing runoff from agricultural fields | |
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| **2.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\359e321f-59de-42e0-ace5-7d38258aa525\baea5d15-7cf4-484e-86ec-a55430bc01e7.png |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | southeast | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | southwest | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | northeast | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | northwest | |

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| **3.** | The water table usually rises when there is |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | a decrease in the amount of infiltration | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | a decrease in the amount of surface area covered by vegetation | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | an increase in the amount of precipitation | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | an increase in the slope of the land | |
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| **4.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\d6d81547-1583-494b-98d6-46f114a74287\42c7cace-d4ee-4056-beb6-ecfe397478cd.png | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\85cc666b-081f-427a-a528-7dc72b80380c\58ebe687-4a84-4fbf-9f7c-ca0930637914.png | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\550d7b48-d540-46d8-a171-87c0d646679c\73e5c303-5b37-4578-ab10-776d84a8921d.png | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\340ef49e-d12c-44a3-9ced-42ad89a16391\d015d96f-988b-4a27-822e-39d52e8b3399.png | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\3edda585-cc5b-45cf-b7d0-8ddc54362e73\383ad61f-23b2-4994-a351-80821a4b3b16.png | |
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| **5.** | The greatest amount of rainwater infiltration occurs on the side of a hill if the surface of permeable soil has |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | small soil particles and a steep slope | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | small soil particles and a gentle slope | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | large soil particles and a steep slope | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | large soil particles and a gentle slope | |
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| **6.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\48cf0549-f502-4dbd-9872-436ea17e30c1\4992e53b-cc64-428b-9c67-04d6d11a259c.png |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\cd23a58b-d725-4384-bb86-65cb2f3e479b\a315d66f-4c45-4e7c-8298-581b944a9c93.png | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\c3d65437-c355-4875-98e8-93500a5f1347\58826f49-aa86-4cc6-a8ec-fce18c0589ff.png | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\4ef90b95-b314-4102-b515-15cc62ad7cf6\11037388-23a0-4aa4-9f01-26a0051338e7.png | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\58225e46-ea54-4062-b206-3e6d3ecd11be\ddd67049-df61-4103-a5aa-da4811847dc2.png | |
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| **7.** | The accompanying cross section represents a forested area in North Carolina.  \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\fdece188-9820-448d-90df-0d9a20709d44\948b3351-0f60-4e99-96ee-07ee7e4a66c5.png | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | A and B | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | B and D | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | C and E | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | D and E | |
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| **8.** | A paved blacktop parking lot was built on what was once a soil-covered field.  This area will ow experience increased runoff when rain occurs because the paved parking lot has |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | less capillarity | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | less permeability | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | greater infiltration | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | greater porosity | |
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| **9.** | If excessive amounts of hot water are discharged into a lake, the immediate result will most likely be |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | an increase in the sewage content of the lake | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | a decrease in the amount of dissolved oxygen in the lake | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | an increase in the amount of PCB pollution in the lake | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | a decrease in the amount of phosphates in the lake | |
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| **10.** | Preserving wetlands helps to improve water quality because |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | vegetation and sediment in wetlands act as a natural water filter | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | grasses and shrubs in wetlands absorb carbon dioxide | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | birds and frogs in wetlands consume pollutants | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | native species in wetlands outcompete invasive species | |

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| **11.** | Which characteristic of a cold-water upwelling near the coast of Northern California results in a large concentration of marine organisms? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | loss of thermal stability | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | high nutrient concentration | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | consistent surface-current flow rate | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | increased availability of dissolved oxygen | |
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| **12.** | The diagram below gives the names for energy at different wavelengths across the electromagnetic spectrum.  \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\16cee7b1-24b3-42c3-933e-8f4d9c69834e\I339851_4.jpg  Energy at which wavelength is most likely to be absorbed by the ozone layer in Earth’s stratosphere? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | 0.10 nm | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | 250 nm | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | 0.01 cm | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | 95 m | |
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| **13.** | What is the primary energy source driving circulation of ocean currents on Earth? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | geothermal heating | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | planetary rotation | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | solar heating | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | lunar tidal forces | |
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| **14.** | The Gulf Steam current travels from the equator towards Europe.  \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\0dd6a47d-7ed9-4640-94b2-a85683f09b34\I72218_12.jpg  If the Gulf Stream stopped flowing, which environmental change would most likely occur? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | More reefs would develop in the waters near the eastern Greenland coastline. | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Water temperatures in the Northern Atlantic Ocean would be much hotter. | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Land masses in the Northern Atlantic Ocean would have colder climates. | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Most of Europe would be flooded because of rising sea levels. | |
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| **15.** | St. Augustine, Florida, and San Antonio, Texas, are located near the same latitude. However, average winter temperatures in St. Augustine are higher than in San Antonio.  \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\fadde17f-a594-4002-9bdc-b040d3f43b03\I59721_10.jpg  Which most influences the milder temperatures of St. Augustine, Florida? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | increased cloud cover | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | reduced solar radiation | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | distance north of the equator | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | nearness to ocean currents | |
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| **16.** | Ocean currents affect global climates. The Great Ocean Conveyor Belt is shown.  \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\5d031213-44ee-425d-8fb2-56d496ef26da\I59793_11.jpg  Which is most likely the mechanism that drives the current to continue to circulate? |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | surface winds | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | density currents | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | rotation of Earth | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | gravity of the Moon | |
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| **17.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\83ae9014-fcc9-4f42-9d61-f10dcda25167\8d147b43-610f-44b1-8321-a255b5288197.png | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | 1 and 5 | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | 2 and 6 | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | 3 and 7 | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | 4 and 8 | |
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| **18.** | The Coriolis Effect provides evidence that Earth |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | rotates | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | has a tilted axis | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | has seasons | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | revolves | |

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| **19.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\3ed9603b-a93d-4e22-a242-b730bb67fdce\0dcd0259-6191-49a6-b919-fa85302948d3.png | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\e21c5f2c-7983-441f-8492-1e037db4f5b0\9513ed26-b74c-4e56-b93f-6c1b9a068220.png | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\a44bb5d5-25ba-4eea-b183-b6e06c0fc19a\1482aba3-0d79-43e2-a5d0-00b0e227096a.png | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\cf27a9fd-d9c4-4698-8711-e28d10a815fa\31ab6658-15e3-4b56-a162-57432840ee2f.png | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | \\SNICVPRDFS01\SiteFiles\homebase\files\assess_files\865ef468-a230-46fb-a4c9-3f4c4fb44370\802eb845-3804-4026-995e-15e1d27e41b8.png | |

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| **20.** | The primary cause of surface ocean currents is |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | atmospheric winds | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | atmospheric precipitation | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | ocean water evaporation | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | ocean floor earthquakes | |