**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**GROUNDWATER INQUIRY QUESTIONS**

1. Why does precipitation that falls to the ground become groundwater?
2. What is porosity?
3. Why do unsorted sediments reduce porosity?
4. Why is bedrock permeability?
5. Explain how the flow velocity of groundwater is determined?
6. What do we call a material that water cannot pass through?
7. What is an example of an impermeable sediment?
8. What is the zone of saturation?
9. What is the water table?
10. How is the level of the water table affected by topography?
11. What do we call the area from the water table to the surface?
12. How is the flow of groundwater prevented?
13. How does the level of water in an aquifer fluctuate throughout the year?
14. What is a spring?
15. What is an aquifer?
16. Is an aquifer permeable? Explain.
17. What is an artesian well?
18. What will happen to an aquifer if more water is removed than returned?
19. What can be done in areas where heavy ground water use has lowered the water table?
20. What are problems associated with overuse of groundwater? Ogallala?
21. How do pollutants enter groundwater? Where do they come from?
22. What factors can cause a spring to have a high mineral content?
23. What is the relationship of limestone and caves?
24. What are features found in regions with karst topography?
25. What do we call a cave whose roof has collapsed?
26. What is a stalagmite?
27. What is a stalactite?
28. Explain how hot springs may form?
29. What type of rock are most aquifers that contain hard water made of?
30. Draw and label the ground showing the location of the water table in relation to the zone of aeration, zone of saturation, water table, aquiclude, artesian aquifer, recharge area for the artesian aquifer, well, and artesian well.