

## CORRIGE TYPE MIHYDRO

### Task1 THE WATER CYCLE scheme 5PTS

#### **TASK CHOOSE 10 TERMS FOR EXAMPLE 5PTS**

**Impermeable** : Made of clay, water can't pass at all.

**Permeable**: Made of gravel or Sand, water passes easily.

**Saturated Zone** The subsurface zone in which all rock openings are filled with water.

**Surface Water** A layer of water that is above ground

**Surficial** : An aquifer system pertaining to or occurring on or near the earth's surface

**Unsaturated Soil** An area where water runs off naturally

**Unsaturated Zone** The layer of rock or soil above the water table

**Water Table** : Underground surface below which the ground is wholly saturated with water

**Zone of Aeration** : Soil that is unsaturated and above the water filled zone.

**Flood Irrigation** : water is purposely poured through canals and waterways so that it flows through fields

#### **TASK**

##### **TYPES OF SOIL 2.5 PTS**

Prairie soils have a dark surface layer (horizon), are rich in minerals, and form in grasslands widespread across Earth's middle latitude

Forest soils have a light gray upper horizon, a horizon rich in aluminum and/or iron, and form in warm to cool humid regions where coniferous forests grow.

Tropical soils are reddish and iron-oxide rich, depleted in nutrients, and form in humid and warm regions. Organic soils are dark colored, rich in decomposed organic matter, and form in poorly drained lowlands such as swamps and wetlands. Desert soils form in arid settings and are commonly rich in calcium carbonate.

##### **Factors of formation 2.5 PTS**

-Climate Temperature and Moisture influence the speed of chemical reactions, which in turn, control how fast rocks weather and dead organisms decompose. Soils develop fastest in warm, moist climates, and slowest in cold and arid ones.

-Organisms (Vegetation/Biology) Plant roots spread out, animals burrow, and bacteria eat. These and other soil organisms speed up the breakdown of large soil particles into smaller ones. Roots are a powerful soil-forming force, cracking rocks as they grow. And roots produce carbon dioxide that mixes with water and forms an acid that wears away rock.

-Relief (Topography) The shape of the land and the direction in faces makes a difference in how much sunlight the soil gets, and how much water it keeps. Deeper soils form at the bottom of a hill than at the top because gravity and water move soil particles down the slope

-Parent Material Just like you inherited some characteristics from your parents, every soil inherits traits from the material from which it formed. Soils that form in limestone bedrock are rich in calcium, Soils that formed from materials at the bottom of lakes are high in clay.

Transported materials Bedrock or residual material Organic materials

Time Older soils differ from younger soils because they have had longer to develop In the Northern U.S., soils tend to be younger, because glaciers covered the surface during the last ice age, which kept soils from forming. In the southern U.S., there were no glaciers. There, the soils have been exposed for a longer time, so they are more weathered.

##### **Task .4 RECYCLING 5 PTS**

You may have heard that **much is changing** in the recycling world these days. For the last couple decades, China has accepted the majority of the world's recycled materials— whether that's plastic, paper, cardboard, or metal. Our recycling programs **evolved over that time** to encourage more and more recycling of more and more items, with not so much attention focused on

"contamination." Contamination means that there are items in the recycling load that shouldn't be there (like garbage or leaves or shoes or hoses . . . you get the picture). It can also mean that otherwise recyclable items are dirty and therefore unusable (oily pizza boxes for example). Meanwhile, our society has continued to progress towards more packaging, more disposables, and more single-use items. There's a lot of recycled material being processed every day in Salt Lake City! Help us minimize contamination by only putting accepted items into your blue container. Globally, we produce upward of 448 million tons of plastic each year, 40% of which is destined only to be used one time. What?!?! But if we threw those plastic plates or cups in the recycling, that was okay, right? Throwing something in the recycling bin became the equivalent of not even using it in the first place! But now China has effectively stopped accepting the world's recycling and the U.S. is left with a lot of material and a system that isn't designed to deal with newer, stricter materials standards. Municipalities across the country are grappling with what to do. Some have had to drastically amend their recycling programs or cancel them

