FBQ1: _____ can be defined as the process where liquid water is transformed into a gaseous state
Answer: Evaporation

FBQ2: Many of us have observed that our gardens need more watering on ___ days compared to calm days when temperature are similar
Answer: Windy

FBQ3: _____ is the flow of water in streams, rivers, and other channels, and is a major element of the cycle
Answer: Stream flow

FBQ4: 86% of the Earth's evaporation occurs over the?
Answer: Oceans

FBQ5: The rate and quantity of water vapour entering into the atmosphere both become higher in _____ air
Answer: Drier

FBQ6: _____ plants are able to transpire throughout the year
Answer: Evergreen

FBQ7: Potential evapotranspiration can be calculated using _____ formulae.
Answer: Empirical

FBQ8: The difference between the water percolated and the water added is the ____ water balance
Answer: Potential

FBQ9: _____ basically consist of a wet, porous ceramic cup mounted on top of a cylindrical water reservoir
Answer: Atomometers

FBQ10: _____ Underbrush and grasses increase surface roughness which slows overland flows that are insufficient to flatten the vegetation.
Answer: Dense

FBQ11: In order to carry storm water runoff to storage ponds, collect excess sediment and keep it out of streams _____ are built
Answer: Drainage ditches

FBQ12: Runoffs from ____can carry excess nutrients into streams, lakes, and ground-water supplies degrading water quality.
Answer: Agricultural land

FBQ13: _____ is the process of water loss from plants through stomata
Answer: Transpiration

FBQ14: For an _____unit hydrograph, the input rainfall is assumed to all take place at

a discrete point in time
Answer: Instantaneous

FBQ15: Oceans make up _____ % of the Earth's surface and the solar radiation received here powers the global evaporation process
Answer: 71

FBQ16: A _____is used to more easily represent the effect rainfall has on a particular basin
Answer: Unit hydrograph

FBQ17: Surface runoff sends _____ % of the land based precipitation back to the ocean to balance the processes of evaporation and precipitation
Answer: 7

FBQ18: As _____ basins are urbanized, much of the vegetation is replaced by impervious surfaces, thus reducing the area where infiltration to ground water can occur
Answer: Drainage

FBQ19: Between rain events water is lost through _____from soil, leaves and branches.
Answer: Evapotranspiration

FBQ20: After some time the hydrograph settles at a constant level known as _____ flow stage
Answer: Base

FBQ21: When the soil is saturated, the ___the slopes, the lower the rate of infiltration and faster the rate of runoff.
Answer: Steeper

FBQ22: _____will occur quickly where impermeable rocks are exposed at the surface
Answer: Runoff

FBQ23: As water is held back dams and reservoirs slow down the rate of _____at peak times.
Answer: Discharge

FBQ24: The ratio of the length of river course per area of land is known as ?
Answer: Drainage density

FBQ25: _____is the name of the instrument that we use to determine the water level
Answer: Staff gauge

FBQ26: Rating curves frequently shift due to changes in the ____ that determine the relation between stream stage and stream flow.
Answer: Factors

FBQ27: In order to accurately determine stream discharge, measurements must be made of its width, depth, and

Answer: Speed

FBQ28: The river banks are irregular therefore the relation between stream height and stream discharge (flow) is not ?
Answer: Linear

FBQ29: The rating _____ shows the relationship between stream stage and stream flow
Answer: Curve

FBQ30: _____discharge is the volume of water flowing past a fixed point in a fixed unit of time.
Answer: Stream

FBQ31: _____ runoff from many activities can inhibit the penetration of sunlight through the water Colum.
Answer: Silt-bearing

FBQ32: _____ is the height of the water surface, above an established datum plane where the stage is zero.
Answer: Stream stage

FBQ33: Organic wastes such as _____ impose high oxygen demands on the receiving water leading to oxygen depletion.
Answer: Sewage

FBQ34: Pollutants in water include a wide spectrum of chemicals, _____, and physical chemistry or sensory changes
Answer: Pathogens

FBQ35: In the UK there are _____ to protect the passage of water across land unfettered in either quality of quantity.
Answer: Common law rights

MCQ1: When a surface evaporates, it loses ___and cools itself
Answer: Energy

MCQ2: Water is known to possess two main categories of properties namely chemical and _____ properties
Answer: Physical

MCQ3: Satellites can map the ____heat radiated from Earth
Answer: Infrared

MCQ4: Water is called the _____ solvent" because it dissolves more substances than any other liquid
Answer: Universal

MCQ5: The percolation gauge is actually regarded as a___ tool

Answer: Research

MCQ6: Water freezes at 0o _____ and boils at 100o C at sea level.
Answer: Celsius (c)

MCQ7: The device that can give direct measurement of evaporation is known as ?
Answer: Atmometers

MCQ8: Water is unique in that it is the only natural substance that is found in all _____ states
Answer: Three

MCQ9: Rain drops in _____
Answer: Diameter

MCQ10: ?= R + A - P
Answer: PE

MCQ11: _____ is the process that directs precipitation down plant branches and stems.
Answer: Stemflow

MCQ12: _____ are tiny droplets of water in the atmosphere
Answer: Clouds

MCQ13: Vegetation can intercept up to _____ of the rain that falls on its leaves.
Answer: 50%

MCQ14: _____ refers to the movement of water into the soil layer.
Answer: Infiltration

MCQ15: Movement of water into the soil is controlled by gravity, capillary action and soil _____
Answer: Porosity

MCQ16: _____ water is essentially non-mobile and can only be removed from the soil through heating.
Answer: Hygroscopic

MCQ17: In order to have rain there must be a ____
Answer: Cloud

MCQ18: _____ matter is generally more porous than mineral soil particles and can hold much greater quantities of water
Answer: Organic

MCQ19: ____ force holds soil water from 0.0002 to 0.06 millimetres from the surface of soil particle
Answer: Matric

MCQ20: All these water molecules attracting each other mean they tend to _____ together.
Answer: Clump

MCQ21: Rates of water movement via through flow are usually _____
Answer: Low

MCQ22: Plants can use most of this water by way of capillary action until the soil _____ point is reached
Answer: Wilting

MCQ23: One of these oceans is described as the oldest among others _____
Answer: Indian

MCQ24: All rivers are surrounded by a certain amount of land that is higher in _____than the actual river
Answer: Altitude

MCQ25: Rivers and streams begin their lives as smaller creeks, often called "the _____".
Answer: Headwaters

MCQ26: A lake really is just another component of Earth's _____ water
Answer: Surface

MCQ27: Groundwater occurs in _____ main forms
Answer: Two

MCQ28: The main uses of _____ water include irrigation uses, drinking-water and other public uses and for supplying domestic water to people who do not receives public water supply
Answer: Ground

MCQ29: The _____ describe the catchment for the drainage basins
Answer: Lines

MCQ30: A drainage basin is the area of land where all of the water that falls in it is _____
Answer: Drains

MCQ31: Rivers radiate _____ from a central point
Answer: Outwards

MCQ32: _____ is the sporadic horizontal flow of water within the soil layer
Answer: Through flow

MCQ33: _____ at the ground with a pick and shovel is one way to dig a well.
Answer: Hacking

MCQ34: _____ refers in general to the practice of using a forked stick, rod, pendulum, or similar device to locate underground water minerals or other hidden or lost substances
Answer: Water dowsing

MCQ35: Many great rivers from the Asia and north America empty into _____ oceans
Answer: Arctic