



## Fill-in-the-Blank Worksheet

Here are some definitions that will help you answer the fill-in-the-blank activity paragraph.

**Acre-Foot** – amount of water it takes to cover one acre of land (about the size of a football field) one foot deep, equal to 325,851 gallons

**Agriculture** – farming, producing crops, raising animals

**Aqueduct** – a canal or pipe that carries water, CAP's aqueduct system is 336 miles long

**Aquifer** – rocks, sand or gravel that holds water in the spaces between the particles

**Artificial Recharge** – used to store extra water underground

**Atmosphere** – the mass of air surrounding the Earth

**Canal** – an artificial waterway for navigation or for draining or irrigating land

**Colorado River** – provides water to the upper basin and lower basin states, Arizona receives 2.8 million acre-feet per year

**Condensation** – water vapor turning from gas into a liquid

**Dam** – a structure built to hold water back, usually on a river

**Drought** – a period of dryness especially when prolonged and causing extensive damage to crops or preventing their successful growth

**Electricity** – a physical phenomenon associated with stationary or moving electrons and protons

**Elevation** – height above sea level

**Flood** – a rising and overflowing of a body of water especially onto normally dry land

**Generator** – a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy

**Groundwater** – water found under the surface of the ground in the spaces between the dirt particles or cracks in rocks

**Hydropower** – the making of electricity by water falling through a dam, turning turbines which generate power in the form of electricity

**Kinetic Energy** – the energy of motion determined by an object's mass and speed

**Overdraft** – pumping more water out of an aquifer than is replaced by recharge (water soaking into the ground)

**Pollutant** – any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource

**Precipitation** – a deposit on Earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; also the quantity of water deposited

**Recharge** – water soaking into the ground to be stored in the spaces in the aquifer in the form of groundwater

**Reservoir** – an artificial lake formed behind a dam where water is stored

**Resource** – an available material that can be used, like water

**Ridge Lines** – points of higher ground that separate two adjacent streams or watersheds

**Saturated** – when all the spaces in an aquifer are filled with groundwater

**Snowmelt** – runoff produced by the melting of snow

**Spillway** – a passage for surplus water to run over or around a dam

**Subsidence** – when the ground level sinks because the spaces between dirt particles in an aquifer collapse

**Toxin** – poisonous materials harmful to humans, plants and animals

**Tributaries** – river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake

**Turbine** – a rotary engine actuated by the reaction or impulse or both of a current of fluid (as water, steam, or air) subject to pressure and usually made with a series of curved vanes on a central rotating spindle

**Voltage** – electric pressure that exists between two points and is capable of producing a flow of current when a closed circuit is connected between the two points

**Water Cycle** – made up of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection

**Water Table** – the top level of the groundwater, below which the ground is saturated with water

**Watershed** – a region of land where water runs off the land and drains into a series of streams and eventually, a river