**Chapter 11, Section 2 Teacher Notes**

Divides and drainage basins affect the way water flows on land.

A **divide** is a ridge, or a continuous line of high land, from which water flows

in different directions.

A **drainage basin** is an area into which all of the water on a divide empties into.

When it rains in a drainage basin, the water forms **streams** and **rivers** or

 **sinks** into the ground.

**Lakes** and **ponds** form where water naturally collects in low parts of land.

Lakes are bigger and deeper than ponds. Some lakes are so deep, **sunlight**

can’t reach the bottom, so plants can’t grow on the bottom.

The changing **temperatures** of the seasons affect the water in a lake and cause

it to move within the lake in a yearly cycle.

The rising and sinking of cold and warm water layers in a lake is called **turnover**.

 Turnover occurs twice each year as the seasons change.

A lake does not remain a lake forever. A process called **eutrophication** causes

an increase of nutrients in lakes and ponds.

Eutrophication causes **algae** to form, which eventually decreases **oxygen**

levels and kills the fish and plant life. This process could take **thousands**

of years. The water eventually **evaporates** and the lake becomes a soggy

marsh and eventually, a filled-in meadow.

**Two-thirds** of the worlds fresh water is locked up in the ice covering lands

near the poles.

**Glaciers** are a large mass of ice and snow that moves over land. There are

two types of glaciers: **continental** glaciers and **valley** glaciers.

**Continental** glaciers cover huge landmasses. **Valley** glaciers form in high

areas and moves down between mountains.

An **iceberg** is a mass of ice floating in the ocean. An iceberg starts out as

part of a glacier. When a chunk of an ice shelf breaks off and floats away,

it becomes an iceberg.

Only about **one-eighth** of the total weight and volume of an iceberg can

be seen above the surface of the ocean.